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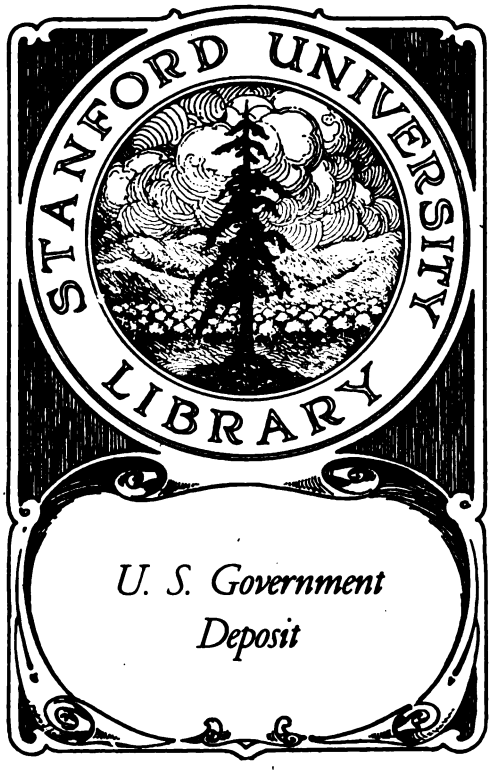
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TO

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS,

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FIRST SESSION, THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS,

1853–'54.

IN THIRTEEN VOLUMES.

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Volume 2 *contains*..... *No.* 1, *part* 2.
Volume 3 *contains*..... *No.* 1, *part* 3.
Volume 4 *contains*..... *No.* 2 *to* 24 *inclusive, except No.* 14.
Volume 5 *contains*..... *No.* 25 *to* 29 *inclusive, except No.* 27.
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With statements of contracts made under the authority of the War Department during the year 1853	8	37	1
Communicating lists of clerks and other persons employed in the War Department, other than officers of the army, during the year 1853	8	38	1
Communicating the report of a board of officers of the army appointed to examine and report upon claims for funds advanced, and subsistence and supplies furnished or taken for the use of Frémont's California battalion while engaged in the public service	8	49	1
Relative to the works of defence now in progress at Fort Point and Alcatrazas island	8	50	1
In relation to the work done under the appropriations of 1852 for the improvement of western rivers and harbors	8	51	1
Communicating Lieutenant Williamson's report of his surveys to ascertain a practicable route for a railroad to the Pacific ocean	8	52	1
Communicating copies of all papers and vouchers on file in his department in relation to the claim of Daniel Nippes	10	65	1
On the expediency of promptly completing the fortifications at Tortugas and Key West	10	66	1
In relation to the improvement of the bar of the St. John's river, Florida	12	79	1
In relation to the examination and survey of the route for a canal across the peninsula of Florida	12	83	1
Submitting reports of Lieutenant Stevens and Captain Gilmer on the improvement of the Brazos river, Texas, and the surveys of Georgetown harbor, South Carolina, and the Savannah river, from Savannah up to Augusta	12	84	1
Communicating statements of appropriations for the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853	4	1	1
REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.			
Exhibiting the general condition of the navy, the operations of naval squadrons, with views relating to an increase of the naval force, its reorganization, and a modification of the laws regulating it. (*See list of papers accompanying the above at page 320.*)	3	1	297

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REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—Continued.			
Communicating a report of the cruise, with charts, &c., of Lieutenant S P. Lee, commander of the United States surveying brig "Dolphin," under the act of March 3, 1849, for testing new routes, temperatures, oceanic currents, &c.	9	59	1
Communicating information from the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks in relation to "the floating balance-dock, basin, and railways, at the navy yard, Pensacola"	10	64	1
In relation to the establishment of a naval depot at Newport, Rhode Island.	12	70	1
In relation to the application of surface or fresh-water condensers to steamships belonging to the United States	12	89	1
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Communicating the causes of the repeated detention of the northern mail	4	20	1
Respecting the measures taken to establish a daily mail between certain places on the Mississippi river, under the act of August, 1852	8	31	1
Communicating a statement of the annual pay of the several railroad companies for the transportation of the mail	8	54	1
In relation to proposals submitted to him for the purchase of a site for a post office in the city of Philadelphia	12	81	1
REPORTS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.			
In relation to the enlargement and modification of the judicial system of the United States	8	41	1
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REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.			
With statements of the operations of that branch of the public service during the year 1852	1	1	243
Asking an additional appropriation for the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of New Mexico	5	28	1
Recommending to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs certain appropriations for the Indian service	8	34	1
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REPORTS OF THE SECOND AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.			
With copies of such accounts as have been rendered by persons charged with the disbursement or application of moneys, goods, or effects, for the benefit of the Indians, for the year ending June 30, 1853, inclusive, with lists of the names of all persons to whom goods, moneys, or effects have been delivered within the same periods	11	69	
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Of the operations of his office during the year 1853	4	3	

33d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Ex. Doc. No. 2.

FINANCES.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

On the state of the Finances.

DECEMBER 7, 1853.—Ordered to be printed, and that 10,000 additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 6, 1853.

SIR: In obedience to the act supplementary to the act entitled an act to establish the Treasury Department, approved May 10, 1800, the following report is submitted:

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, were as follows:

From customs	$49,000,000 00
lands	2,000,000 00
miscellaneous sources	300,000 00
Balance in treasury July 1, 1852	14,632,136 37
	65,932,136 37
And the estimated expenditures	60,560,056 86
Estimated balance July 1, 1853	5,372,079 51

This balance to exist after applying $7,199,477 77 to the redemption of the public debt.

The actual receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, were as follows, viz:

From customs	$58,931,865 52
lands	1,667,084 99
miscellaneous sources	738,623 89
Making the total receipts	61,337,574 40
Add balance in treasury July 1, 1852	14,632,136 37
Total sum for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853	75,969,710 77

The actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1853 were, viz:

Civil list	$4,784,396 93
Foreign intercourse	599,030 14
Miscellaneous	11,792,369 70

Department of the Interior	$5,529,535 59
Do. of War	9,947,290 87
Do. of the Navy	10,891,639 59
Public debt	10,482,555 39
	54,026,818 21

Balance in the treasury July 1, 1853 ..... $21,942,892 56
(As appears by the accompanying statement A.)

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, were as follows:

From customs	$49,000,000 00
lands	2,000,000 00
miscellaneous sources	200,000 00
Add estimated balance July 1, 1853	5,372,079 51
Total estimated sum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854	56,572,079 51

And the estimated expenditures were:

Balance of former appropriations	$6,879,883 28	
Permanent and indefinite do	9,172,829 68	
Specific appropriations asked for	30,151,040 64	
		46,203,753 60
Which would leave an estimated unexpended balance in the treasury on July 1, 1854, of		10,368,325 91

The actual receipts for the 1st quarter of the fiscal year 1854, ending September 30, 1853, were as follows, (as appears by statement B,) viz:

From customs	$19,718,822 00
lands	1,489,562 05
miscellaneous sources	147,994 87
Making total receipts	21,356,378 92
To which add the actual balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1853	21,942,892 56
Making the total sum of	43,299,271 48

The actual expenditures for the same first quarter were as follows, viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, &c.	$4,381,091 62
Interior Department, Indians, and pensions	846,213 01
War Department	2,935,861 40
Navy Department	3,140,129 35
Redemption of public debt	3,778,088 32
	15,081,383 70

Leaving a balance in the treasury, September 30th, 1853, of	$28,217,887 78

The estimated receipts for the second, third, and fourth quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, are as follows:

From customs	$37,000,000 00
lands	3,000,000 00
miscellaneous sources	300,000 00
	40,300,000 00
To which add the balance in the treasury, September 30, 1853	28,217,887 78
Making a total sum of	68,517,887 78

The expenditures estimated by the departments for the second, third, and fourth quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, are as follows, viz:

Civil list and foreign intercourse, &c	$13,570,833 54
Deficiencies in the Post Office Department	1,895,445 63
Interior Department	2,629,350 10
War Department	12,874,817 22
Navy Department	8,135,280 67
Public debt (interest)	3,145,556 00
Do. (redemption)	15,000,000 00
Total estimated expenditures	57,251,283 16
This will leave an estimated balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1854, of	$11,266,604 62

The balance of the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1853, which remained unexpended on that day, and which is liable to be expended in the year ending June 30, 1854, is		17,630,758 75
The specific appropriations for the year amount to		34,051,269 58
The indefinite appropriations for the year are, as far as ascertained by actual payment, to October 1, 1853	$5,100,425 75	
As estimated for the residue of the year	6,365,526 95	
		11,465,952 70
Making the whole amount of appropriations liable to be expended in the year 1854		63,147,981 03

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855 as follows:

From customs	$51,000,00
From lands	3,500,00
From miscellaneous sources	500,00
Making the sum of	55,000,00
Add the estimated balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1854	11,266,60
This makes the total estimated resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855	66,266,60

The estimated expenditures for the same year are as follows:

Balance of former appropriations, which will be expended this year	$6,865,12
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	8,285,71
Specific appropriations asked for this year	35,909,43
	51,060,27

This sum is composed of the following particulars, viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$12,161,43
Expenses of collecting revenue from customs	2,200,00
Expenses of collecting revenue from lands	129,90
Deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department	2,700,00
Army proper, &c	11,989,39
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c	2,049,33
Improvements, &c	311,50
Indian department	1,784,47
Pensions	1,876,07
Naval establishment, including dry docks and ocean steam mail contracts	12,712,35
Interest on the public debt	3,145,80
Making in all the sum of	51,060,27
Leaving an estimated balance in the treasury, July 1, 1855, of	$15,206,32

To be increased about ten millions by that part of the appropriatio expended within the year, and subject to any reduction that ma made in the tariff for half the year, or to any sum which may be plied to the public debt during the year.

The public debt on the 1st of July, 1852, was as follows:

Loan of 1842	$8,198,68
Loan of 1843	6,222,93
Loan of 1846	4,999,13
Loan of 1847	26,214,05

Loan of 1848	$15,740,000 00
Texan indemnity	5,000,000 00
Do.....not issued	5,000,000 00
	71,374,807 09
Old funded and unfunded debt	114,118 54
Treasury notes outstanding	132,161 64
Debt of corporate cities	780,000 00
	72,401,087 27

The sums paid for redemption of the public debt during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, and the premium, &c., were as follows:

Loan of 1842	$167,495 60
Loan of 1843	4,296,862 50
Loan of 1846	68,200 00
Loan of 1847	1,668,650 00
Loan of 1848	193,300 00
Total stock redeemed	6,394,508 10

Premium on the same, $420,498 64; since which time, and up to 3d December, 1853, the public debt has been reduced to $56,336,157 52, leaving the public debt on the 3d December, 1853, as follows:

Loan of 1842	$6,872,135 54
Loan of 1843	92,800 00
Loan of 1846	4,048,400 00
Loan of 1847	20,738,700 00
Loan of 1848	14,444,491 80
Texan indemnity	4,887,000 00
Do.....not issued	5,000,000 00
Debt of corporate cities	24,000 00
Old funded and unfunded debt	114,118 54
Treasury notes outstanding	114,511 64
	56,336,157 52

The accompanying table C exhibits the time of redeeming and purchasing the public debt, and the amount of premium paid for it, from the 1st July, 1852, to the 3d December, 1853.

From this table it appears that $3,342,150 was redeemed and purchased from the 1st July, 1852, to the 4th of March, 1853, and $12,722,779 75 from the 4th of March, 1853, to the 3d December, 1853.

Within a few days after the 4th of March, 1853, it was ascertained that the sum of $1,750,000 had been advanced by my predecessor to a broker in New York, and $493,000 to a firm in Washington, for the purchase of the public debt.

These accounts have been closed in part by the transfer of the stock agreed to be purchased, and in part by replacing the money in the public treasury. There has been no loss from these transactions; but it was considered that such an advance of money to agents for the pur-

chase of the debt was of doubtful policy, and might become hazardous, and lead to a misapplication of the public funds, and to favoritism. It was determined not to continue that method of redeeming and purchasing the public debt. Public notice was at once given that the $5,000,000 loan of 1843, bearing five per cent. interest, and redeemable on the 1st July, 1853, would be redeemed at the treasury on that day, or at an earlier period, as set out in the notice; and that interest would cease on it from and after the 1st July, 1853. The notice, marked D, accompanies this report.

The daily payments at the treasury, in discharge of the public liabilities and the redemption of said loan, did not equal the receipts. A large surplus accumulated in the treasury, and became a cause of alarm in commercial and financial circles. It was hoped that the accumulation in the treasury would exercise a beneficial restraint upon importations and speculative credit enterprises, and bring the business of the country into a safe and wholesome condition; yet, under the apprehension that a panic might arise from a too stringent operation of the treasury, it was determined to make advances to the mint for the purchase of silver for the new coinage, and to enable the mint to pay promptly and in advance of coinage for gold bullion.

The amount of money on deposite in the mint on the 4th of March was $6,098,220, and was increased by the 1st of July to $8,517,890 05, and was on the 25th of November, 1853, $11,451,039 30. This enabled the mint to give gold, which circulated as money, for silver that was out of circulation, because of the premium upon it; and for gold bullion that could not circulate as money until coined.

It is believed that this operation tended to lessen the effect of the accumulation; but the accumulation still continuing, it was thought advisable further to lessen it by the purchase of another portion of the public debt, at the current market price, in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, as authorized by law; and an arrangement was made with a broker, at each of those places, to make such purchases, to be paid for on the assignment and delivery of the stock at the treasury. These purchases were continued until the 1st July, 1853, and ceased after that date. The amount still continuing to accumulate in the treasury, apprehensions were entertained that a contraction of discounts by the city banks of New York would result from the weekly statements required from those banks under an act of the legislature of that State, and, combining with the fact of the large amount in the treasury, might have an injurious influence on financial and commercial operations. With a view, therefore, to give public assurance that money would not be permitted to accumulate in the treasury, if the public debt could be had at the current market price, a public offer was made on the 30th July to redeem at the treasury, between that time and the 1st of December, the sum of $5,000,000 of the loans of 1847 and 1848, at a premium of 21 per cent., and interest from the 1st of July, 1853, on the principal. And on the 22d August another public offer was made for $2,000,000 of the loans, payable in 1856 and 1862, the former at a premium of 8½ per cent., and the latter at a premium of 16 per cent., with like interest from the 1st July, 1853. These notices, marked E and F, accompany this report. It was thought that

such a public offer for the stocks, at the then current market price, would be expedient on the part of the government and just and fair to the holders, have a beneficial effect upon the money market, and secure a larger amount of the public debt than any other mode that could be adopted. The result has been satisfactory.

The balance of the loan of the three corporate cities of the District, assumed by Congress in 1836, being $720,000, a communication was sent to the agent of the trustees of the loan, and a price agreed and accepted, to the extent of $696,000; and it is expected that the balance will be obtained, at the same price, in a short time.

An offer was also made for part of the $5,000,000 Texan bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and a purchase of some of them effected, in the manner stated in the tables. The fact is established, that the public debt of each description can be obtained at the premiums offered and paid, and that the premiums may be reduced as the time fixed by the terms of the law for redemption approaches.

The balance in the treasury on the 30th of September, with the estimated receipts for the 2d. 3d, and 4th quarters of the present fiscal year, being so far in excess of the estimated expenditures for the same time, will justify the further application of $15,000,000 to the purchase of the debt, and leave a sufficient surplus in the treasury for any practical purpose. The purchase of the debt has therefore been continued, and $7,857,495 94 expended in the purchase during the 2d quarter of the year. It is considered that the present prosperous condition of the treasury, growing out of the great prosperity of all the industrial pursuits of the country, affords an opportunity to apply the surplus to the discharge of the public debt, and that it should not be left to embarrass the operation of the government in any future contingency which may require all its energies and resources.

The estimated receipts of the second, third, and fourth quarters of the present fiscal year have been predicated on the present high price of the great staples, on a good foreign demand for our surplus, and on large duty-paying importations, computed in view of the large stock of importations on hand and the stringency in the money market both here and in England, and the effect of the short crop there.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1854 do not reach the actual receipts of the fiscal year 1853, although the first quarter of 1854 exceeds the corresponding quarter of the year 1853 by $5,025,297 20.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, have not the results of the first quarter to verify them, nor the unquestioned data of good crops and high prices; but the estimate rests upon an average of preceding years, with an estimated increase proportionate to an increasing population and capacity to purchase and pay, calculated without regard to the chances of war, short crops, commercial embarrassment, or a reduction of the tariff.

The imports of the fiscal year 1853, including specie, have been $267,978,647, and the exports have been $230,452,250. A fair estimate for profits on our exports and the freight of our vessels would cast the balance of this account in our favor, without estimating the money brought in by emigrants, of which no account is taken. It is believed that a large stock of imported merchandise remains

in the hands of the merchants, and for that reason, and because of the stringency in the money market, both here and in England, it is calculated that there will be, during the remaining three quarters of the year, a diminished importation, compared with that of the first quarter.

The estimate for the fiscal year 1855 has not been made to exceed that of 1853, for the reason that it is believed that the causes of diminished importations during the latter part of the fiscal year 1854 will be extended into a part of the succeeding fiscal year, and because the agitation of a reduction of the tariff will have a tendency to prevent importations beyond the actual demand for consumption.

Most articles of manufactured merchandise, like the annual productions of agriculture, are necessarily consumed within the year, and again restored by productive industry for the succeeding year; and, with a population able to pay, there is a great uniformity in the annual amount of imports and exports. There are often causes, however, which prevent a regular and progressive increase; such as short crops, low prices for exports, either at home or abroad, without the disturbing influence of war. Still it is believed that the receipts of the fiscal year 1855 will be sufficient to meet the expenditures of the year and a reasonable purchase of the public debt, and justify a reduction of the duties by adding to the free list and reducing the tax upon many other articles of importation.

The table H, accompanying this report, exhibits the foreign articles imported free of duty, and their value, for the six years from 1848 to 1853 inclusive, and also the foreign articles imported paying duty, with their value and rate of duty, for the same time.

The table I, accompanying this report, exhibits a separate list of the foreign articles, which it is hereby proposed shall be added to the free list for the purpose of reducing the revenue. The revenue collected from the articles in table I, for the last year, is about $8,000,000; in which amount, it may be computed, the revenue will be reduced, by the adoption of the proposed additional free list.

This will leave the revenue larger than a proper and economical administration of the government will require; and for the purpose of further reduction, it is now proposed to arrange the articles paying duty in two classes—the one class contained in the table K, accompanying this report, to pay what may be considered the high duty of 100 per cent., and the other class to pay the moderate duty of 25 per cent., and to include all imported articles not in the free list, nor in the table K of high duties. This equalisation will reduce the revenue about $4,500,000. This still leaves the revenue computed upon the imports of 1853 at about $45,000,000 from customs; below which point it is not proposed to reduce the duties until the public debt is paid. The change now proposed in the rate of duty is designed to take effect from and after the 1st January, 1855.

The effect of making the duties 25 per cent. on all articles imported not included in the free and higher lists, will be to give greatly less trouble in the collection of the revenue, and to raise the duties on some articles, and reduce them on others. When the duties are raised, the change may act in restraint of importations, and when reduced, in their favor; and the one result, to some extent, will counteract the other.

The proposed reduction, had it been applied during the last year, would leave an abundant revenue for all the reasonable wants of the government in time of peace, and allow the proper addition to the army and navy to meet the exigencies of an augmenting population and an increasing commerce, and leave the receipts from the sale of public lands to be applied to the purchase of the public debt, to which these proceeds are pledged by law.

It is not proposed to enter into any extended argument to prove that the articles in table I should be added to the free list, nor to prove the propriety of the proposed reduction of duties to the uniform standard of 25 per cent. When revenue is not needed, articles of general use for manufacturing and other purposes, not the growth or production of the United States, or but partially so, should not be taxed; and no higher taxes should be levied on other importations than may be necessary for the economical wants of the government, thus leaving commerce as free and unrestricted as possible. Let the tariff be reduced as Congress, in view of the present wants of the government, shall deem best, the increasing population, production, industry, and enterprise of the nation will still necessarily add to the importations, and consequently to the revenue, what shall be needed for increased expenses.

The tables accompanying this report exhibit the free lists of England, France, Belgium, Portugal, Brazil, Austria, Spain, Russia, Cuba, the Zoll Verein, Chili, Netherlands, Hanse Towns, Norway, Mexico, and Sweden, and mark the progress of free trade among commercial nations. Unrestricted commerce, binding the nations of the earth in stronger bonds of peace by mutual benefits, has numerous and increasing advocates in this and other commercial countries. The principle of free trade may not yet be sufficiently verified from experience, in this and other nations, to justify its full adoption, but the progress towards free trade, now proposed, will be justified, it is believed, by both public opinion and public interest. It is considered that the taking off the duty on the raw material used in our manufactories will counteract the reduction of duties on foreign manufactures, and, when compared with the operations of the present tariff, will not materially affect the interests of domestic industry or commerce.

It is not proposed to change the principle of *ad valorem* duties, but it is for the consideration of Congress, whether a specific duty on iron, made from the average of the last three or four years' *ad valorem* duties, might not give greater stability to the iron business, and more satisfaction to consumers, and, at the same time, prove equally beneficial to the revenue.

It is proposed to make salt free of duty. The average annual revenue from that article, for the five years to 30th June, 1852, is only $232,284, while the annual fishing bounties, exclusive of the drawback on pickled fish, for which the salt duty is a pretext, amount to $289,413, besides other heavy annual expenses to prevent frauds. A report upon the subject of the fishing bounties, from J. Ross Browne, with its references, is herewith submitted. For the reasons stated in that report, it is recommended that the fishing bounty be repealed, and that branch of industry be left to the fair competition which causes other maritime enterprises to flourish.

The table of imports and exports for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, accompanying this report, and heretofore mentioned, compares favorably with those of preceding years, and marks our increasing capacity for commercial intercourse. The table of tonnage, which also accompanies this report, shows that our tonnage is now 4,407,010 tons, and exceeds that of any preceding year by 268,000 tons. These tables prove that we enjoy a prosperous commerce, with an increasing capacity to extend it.

The table exhibiting the operations of the mint also accompanies this report. It shows the entire coinage to 31st October last to have been $370,008,192 50; the gold coinage, from the 1st January to the 31st October of the year 1853, to have been $46,998,945 60, and the silver coinage $6,996,225, and proves an active and growing demand for gold and silver as a currency for actual use; whilst the imports of gold and silver, including what is brought to the Atlantic from California, without estimating for that brought in by emigrants, compared with the exports of gold and silver, prove that, within four years, the large amount of $135,972,095 73 has been added to the gold and silver coin remaining in the country. Should this increase continue for but a short term of years, this country will be able to dispense with banks of issue, and their attendant evils, and have the gold and silver currency contemplated by the constitution. The operations of the mint and its branches for the past year show a very favorable result, and the recoinage of silver has, in many places, removed the inconvenience arising from small bank notes and want of change. It may reasonably be expected that the supply, in the course of a few years, will be ample, and extended to every section of the country.

The operations of the mint at Philadelphia and the branches require that the Director should have an assistant. The salaries allowed by law to clerks employed in the former have been found insufficient to retain the best, and recently two of the most skilful and experienced clerks left on that account.

It is thought that a coinage of an alloy resembling German silver may be beneficially substituted for the copper, and experiments to that end have been directed. Should they prove favorable, the result will be presented during the session.

The branch mint at San Francisco has been contracted for, to be furnished and ready for the coinage of $30,000,000 per annum by the 1st of February next, and there is every reason to believe that the contract will be complied with, and the mint there put into operation by that time, thus abundantly supplying the people of the Pacific coast with coin, for all the purposes of exchange and commerce, from their own mines.

Under the provisions of the act of the last session authorizing an assay and melting and refining office to be established in New York, to be placed in the custom-house there, should there be room for it, and if not, giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to lease or otherwise obtain a suitable building for the same, an investigation was made, and it was ascertained that there was no room for the assay office in the custom-house, and that the building did not afford sufficient

space for the business of the custom-house, even after removing the assistant treasurer's office.

Many buildings were offered, and some of them examined, and the buildings belonging to the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of the State of New York, and adjoining the custom-house, were found well calculated for the assistant treasurer's office, and also to furnish sufficient accommodation for the surveyor and his clerks, and a portion of the collector's clerks, with the officers of the assay office. There was sufficient vacant space on the part of the lot next Pine street for the necessary buildings for the work of assaying, melting, and refining. A negotiation was entered into for the lease of the bank buildings, with the privilege of purchasing should Congress make the necessary appropriation. The property was rented for the term of fifteen years, at a rent of $53,000 per annum, with the privilege, should the appropriation be made, of purchasing within two years at $530,000, with interest from date of the lease, the payments made for rent to be deducted from the amount. The leases and contracts accompany this report. The bank buildings have been altered to suit the assistant treasurer's office, and to make room for the clerks of the custom-house, and for the superintendent of the assay office and his clerks. The construction of the assay building has been commenced, and is now in the course of completion, and all the necessary implements, &c., for the assay office, and for melting and refining, are ordered to be prepared by the 1st of February next, with the hope and expectation to get it into operation by the 1st of March.

The custom-house at New York being insufficient for the increased business at that port, and the bank buildings adjoining it being found ample for all the purposes of an assay office, and in fact for a mint, should Congress wish at any time to have coining done there, the arrangement for the purchase was made with a knowledge that the price agreed to be given was high; but it was thought, under the circumstances, to be worth to the United States the sum agreed to be given. The purchase, as provided for in the leases, is recommended to Congress.

Immediately upon taking charge of the department, information was received by me that certain additional duties imposed under the tariff act of 1846, on goods entered ten per cent. below the appraised value, had been ordered by my predecessor for distribution between the collector, naval officer, and surveyor of the port of New York, and that the amount had been withdrawn or withheld by the collector from the treasury, and deposited with a banking or trust company in that city. My predecessor having previously decided against the claim, it was thought, upon examination, that the twenty per cent. additional duty was public revenue to which the collector, &c., of the different ports had no rightful claim. The order of distribution was therefore revoked, and the money directed to be replaced in the treasury. That being done, and those officers still asserting claim, Mr. Maxwell, collector of the port of New York, upon leaving office, took out of the customs received the moiety of twenty per cent. additional duties during his term, and made a special deposit of it with G. C. Bronson, his successor. He was directed to pay the money into the treasury; but before this was done, at the instance of the naval officer, &c., the sum

was attached by order of the judge of the United States circuit court for that district, and has been paid into court to await the decision upon the merits. Directions have been given to prepare the case for trial in the circuit court, and for the Supreme Court, should the decision of the court below be adverse to the rights of the United States.

The act of Congress approved the 3d of March, 1841, limits the salaries of the collector, naval officer, and surveyor of New York and some other ports. It was considered that from no source whatever could the amount they were entitled to receive exceed the sum at which Congress had thus limited their compensation. Yet, notwithstanding that act, it had been decided that certain fines and penalties imposed by previous acts for violations of the revenue laws, one moiety of which had been directed to be divided equally between those revenue officers, should be so divided. The department had acquiesced in the decision. Thus the compensation of those officers was swelled beyond the point fixed by said act. Those fines and penalties, at the custom-house at New York, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, amounted to the sum of $19,755 72, and the moiety thereof was divided between the collector, naval officer, and surveyor of that port, giving to each $3,292 62 over and above their fixed salaries.

The one moiety of the twenty per cent. additional duties which those officers also claim during the official term of Mr. Maxwell, amounts to the sum of $65,769 80; and, should the decision of the question be in their favor, there can be no question that the compensation of those officers will be more than was intended by Congress, and more than a just compensation for their services. If the New York custom-house officers are entitled to a moiety of this twenty per cent. additional duty, the like officers at other ports will also be so entitled. When claims are asserted against the collector of a port for which a judgment may be rendered and execution levied upon his private property, the desire arises to hold the amount until the question is decided by the courts, under the belief that the Secretary cannot, under existing laws, pay the judgment without an act of Congress. The attention of Congress is called to these questions, in order that the proper remedy may be applied.

Instructions accompanying this report were sent to the several collection districts, with the view of securing efficient and reliable subordinate officers, and to ascertain whether any and what officers heretofore employed ought to be dispensed with. The collection districts have, in part, been visited by agents of the department, with instructions to examine the manner of keeping the books and accounts, and to ascertain in what manner the various employees discharge the duties confided to them, and also whether there has been a surplus or deficiency of force employed, and to make report to this department. In some of the districts part of the official corps employed has been dispensed with, and in others it has been thought best, with a view to the prompt discharge of the duties, to allow additional officers. In some cases the compensation has been increased, and in others it has been reduced. It is intended to have all the other collection districts visited and examined in like manner.

Many applications have been made for appointments as secret inspec-

tors of the customs. Upon examination it was found that it had grown into a practice for the department, at its discretion, to appoint secret inspectors of the customs at different rates of compensation, and that latterly the number of such appointments had greatly increased. A statement of those thus employed since the 20th September, 1850, with the rate of compensation allowed, accompanies this report. It could not be ascertained that any advantage to the revenue had resulted from the employment of this class of officers, and their employment was discontinued.

An examination was also made into the revenue cutter service, with a view to ascertain the character of the service and its efficiency. It was found that a large number of additional officers had just been appointed, and after allowing a captain and three lieutenants to each vessel, there were still twenty-seven officers more than the service required or the law allowed. The matter was submitted to the President, and the supernumerary officers dismissed. A list of the officers thus dismissed, and of those now in service, with a list of the revenue cutters and their stations, accompanies this report.

Besides the $2,243,000 which was found at the commencement of my official duties to have been advanced to agents for the purchase of the public debt, it was ascertained that the further sum of $475,000 was in the hands of agents under agreements to transfer the same for the department to different places of deposit, together with the sum of $2,226,982 27 unaccounted for, and designed to pay interest, &c.

The withdrawal of this large sum of $4,944,982 27 from the treasury, where the laws require it to be kept, and its deposit in the hands of agents for considerable periods of time being deemed hazardous to the treasury, if not in direct violation of law, it was thought best to reclaim the amount, and abandon that mode of transfer and paying interest, &c., and to effect the transfers by the sale of treasury drafts at the points where the money was needed for disbursements, as authorized by law, or by an actual transfer by an officer of the department, and to have the interest, &c., paid by the officers of the treasury. The plan adopted answers all the requirements of the service, with all necessary economy and despatch, and with less hazard than the previous one. It is proper to state that all the above sums have been replaced in the treasury, except $100,000, for which suit has been instituted at Columbus, Ohio, and is still pending. A pledge of stocks of various descriptions was taken for part of the $4,944,982 27, but none had been taken for the $100,000 in suit in Ohio, and there is some apprehension that that sum will be lost.

Upon a careful examination and consideration of the treasury acts, it was considered within the power and duty of the department, if not absolutely required, to cause the public money to be always in the treasury, or in the custody of the assistant treasurers and depositaries designated by law, until regularly withdrawn for the purpose of disbursement in accordance with appropriations; and that all powers vested in the department in relation to the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, should be entrusted to and exercised by its officers. That plan has been adopted and adhered to, and no difficulty or inconvenience has arisen from the working of the system, and it is believed none can arise.

The 6th section of the act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, requires it "to be safely kept without loaning, using, depositing in banks, or exchanging for other funds." The section not only requires the assistant treasurers, &c., to perform the duties specially imposed by the act, but also requires them to perform all other duties which should be imposed by Congress or by any regulation of the Treasury Department made in conformity to law. The disbursing agents of the several departments of the government being without safe places of deposit for the public money entrusted to them, it was deemed right and within the provisions and the spirit of the law to require the treasurer and the assistant treasurers and depositaries designated by law to receive deposites from the disbursing agents of the government, and to pay out the same on their checks. A regulation to that effect was issued and is in operation, and accompanies this report. It is a great convenience to disbursing agents, and also secures the safety of the public money. The privilege of so depositing has not as yet been embraced by all the disbursing agents, and it has been suggested that some of them deposit with banks and brokers, under an erroneous idea that the act does not apply to them. It is believed that such deposites are in contravention of the law. No loss would be likely to occur in prosperous times; but, in adverse times, the money might not be forthcoming to meet the public demands. If this regulation should continue, and all the disbursing agents avail themselves of its advantages, the assistant treasurers at the principal ports where the public money is collected and disbursed, will require an additional clerk, at a competent salary, to act for the assistant treasurer in case of necessary absence.

In the Treasury Department, the accounts of all collectors, disbursing agents, &c., are rendered and settled. The law requires collectors to render their accounts quarterly, but authorizes the Secretary to require them oftener. Upon examination, it was found that the accounts of collectors of the customs were rendered quarterly, but did not generally reach the department until about the termination of the succeeding quarter, and were not settled by the accounting officers for some seven, eight, nine, or even more months from the end of the quarter for which they were rendered. This left unsettled accounts with collectors of the customs for at least two-thirds of the annual revenue from that source—say over $30,000,000—and left in the hands of some of them large amounts until the settlement of their accounts. The prompt rendition and settlement of these accounts being deemed of vital importance to the correctness of the same and the safety of the revenue, it was thought that a change should be effected, if possible. Upon inquiry and investigation, it was considered that these accounts could be rendered monthly, and settled within the succeeding month. A regulation to that effect was issued, requiring all collectors to render monthly accounts from and after the 1st of July, 1853, which accompanies this report. The accounts for the months of July, August, and September were rendered, and settled under this requisition; and for the month of September, all, except those of the Pacific coast and some small districts on the Atlan-

tic, were rendered and settled within the month of October. The fact was thus ascertained that it is entirely practicable to have the accounts all so rendered and settled within the month, except those on the Pacific coast, which will require about two weeks longer.

There are other reforms as to the manner of keeping the books, and the statistical information to be derived from the custom-houses, and the registering of it in this department, that may be introduced with advantage to the public service, but which time and care are required to bring about and enforce properly.

Attention was also given to those branches of the department where the accounts of disbursing agents and others, owing money to or having claims against the government, are adjusted and settled. It was found that the official corps was disorganized, and some of the bureaus very much out of order, and greatly in arrear with the business confided to them.

The table W, which accompanies this report, exhibits the aggregate of accounts rendered and unsettled in each office in the month of March, 1853, and the amount of them which were outstanding on the books of the Solicitor of the Treasury. This table shows that there were accounts unsettled, to the aggregate of $132,521,704 09, and that there had been settled an aggregate of $30,500,154 50, leaving a balance of $102,021,549 59, still outstanding; but of these there are $14,918,802 36 on the books of the Solicitor of the Treasury, most of the accounts having been stated by the Auditors. For the purpose of closing these large balances, the accompanying letter was sent to the First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Customs. The settlements will be enforced as soon as practicable. In 1842, after the duties became payable in cash, the duty bonds remaining unpaid to the debit of the several collectors were passed to the debit of their successors, and continued to encumber their accounts and embarrass settlements. On the 9th September last, the Commissioner of Customs was directed to credit the collectors' accounts with these bonds, and open an account for them on the books of the treasury. These bonds constitute an additional outstanding sum on the books of the Solicitor. All claims due the United States, after a failure or refusal to pay, are put in suit in the district where the parties or some of them reside, and, except post office suits, go upon the books of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and are collected under his direction.

These uncollected claims, including duty bonds, on the books of the Solicitor, have accumulated from the commencement of the government, and now amount to the large aggregate of $21,247,516 89. No commission or compensation is allowed to district attorneys for their collection, and no authority given to the Secretary upon the subject, or to disencumber the accounts of these accumulating balances. It is submitted to Congress, that authority might be given to allow compensation for the collection of these debts, and to compound for them when the parties are unable to pay in full, and there is no fraud, and to have the lost balances carried to an appropriate account.

It was also ascertained that many disbursing officers had not rendered their accounts within the three months required by law, whilst many of the accounts in the Third Auditor's office had been in the office unsettled for one, two, three, four, five, and even more years, and

the work was greatly behind in most of the offices. It was determined to reform the condition of these offices as soon as practicable. The first object to be effected was the prompt transaction of the current business, and the employment of as large a force as could be spared to bring up the arrearages.

The Third Auditor's office, under the newly appointed Auditor, F. Burt, charged with the settlement of a portion of the accounts of the War Department, was greatly in arrear. He was required to ascertain the state of its business, and put it in the best possible condition by the meeting of Congress, and make report up to that time. His report to the 31st of October, 1853, is herewith submitted, and exhibits the condition in which he found his office, and that which it had reached on that day. It is due to Mr. Burt to state, that besides the labor performed, as exhibited in his report, more correct principles of accounting and settling have been introduced, and that he is entitled to the credit of the reform he has made. The condition of that office, as appears by an additional report, is, at this time, such as Mr. Burt anticipated, and now the office has brought up its arrearages, and is capable of promptly acting upon all the business confided to it.

The business confided to the Second and Third Auditor's offices could be more advantageously distributed than it now is, and, it is believed, to the more prompt despatch of their duties. A proposition detailing such a partition accompanies this report, and is recommended to the consideration of Congress. Congress, in constituting and carrying out the Treasury Department, adopted the principle of having all accounts with and against the government stated, with a report of facts by an Auditor, and a re-examination by one of the Comptrollers, or the Commissioner of Customs. This principle has been departed from in allowing the Commissioner of Pensions to issue certificates of allowance to pension agents, and the pension to be paid without the allowance having been revised. The proposed arrangement gives to the Third Auditor the settlement of all army accounts, and to the Second Auditor all pension accounts, and brings the allowances of pensions by the commissioner under the control of the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller, thus restoring uniform action as to all allowances and settlements in the department.

Upon examination, the Sixth Auditor's office, charged with settling the accounts of postmasters and contractors for carrying the mail, was found to be greatly in arrear. The accounts of postmasters for small balances were found to have remained unsettled for several years, and such was the general condition of the business of the office as to render it doubtful whether the annual exhibits required by law could be made in time for the meeting of Congress. The newly appointed Auditor, W. F. Phillips, by efficient arrangement and persevering action, has restored order to the office and system to the business, and placed it in a condition to adjust and promptly settle all accounts. His report, herewith submitted, exhibits the condition in which he found the office, and that in which he has placed it, and entitles him to credit for the manner in which he has managed its duties.

The reports from the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Auditors, the First and Second Comptrollers, the Commissioner of Customs, the Register of the Treasury, the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of

the United States, are herewith submitted. These offices, except those of the First and Fifth Auditors, were not so much in arrear as the Third and Sixth Auditor's offices; but greater promptitude and despatch have taken place in most of them, and it is believed that better rules of action have been introduced. The arrearages can be brought up, and the regular despatch of the current work secured.

The clerks in all the divisions were classified under the act of Congress of last session for that purpose, the examinations having been made as required by the act. The proper arrangement of business in the different offices requires that it shall be classified and allotted to a certain number of clerks, and a competent clerk placed in charge of each class, and made responsible for its prompt despatch, and that correct rules of action shall prevail in discharging the duties. The head clerks of these classes should have better salaries than those under them. The third and fourth classes do not furnish the requisite number of clerks for this purpose in some of the offices, and the salary of the first class is not a sufficient compensation for any clerk fit to be employed in the department. The act of Congress requiring clerks to be classified and examined before appointment seems to indicate an intention of procuring more competent clerks, and that the tenure of office should be more permanent. Many of the clerks have families, and a large number do not receive sufficient compensation for their support; and as the cost of living has greatly increased, the attention of Congress is called to this subject, with the recommendation that this class of meritorious officers shall be better compensated.

There is no limitation to the presentation of claims against the United States before the accounting offices, and claims disallowed, in whole or in part, are presented again and again upon the same, or but slightly varied, statements of facts. There are precedents in the department allowing these re-examinations, and large sums have been paid upon claims previously presented, adjudicated upon, and disallowed. There are other, and, it is believed, better precedents in the department against these re-examinations, holding the prior examination and disallowance of the claim, in whole or in part, conclusive until Congress directs the re-examination. The rule established by the latter precedents has been adopted, and no re-examination is allowed except upon the principle of a new trial at law, or a re-hearing or review in equity, when the application is made on sufficient grounds and within a reasonable time. The attention of Congress is respectfully called to this subject.

An abstract of the Coast Survey operations, under the superintendence of Professor Bache, also accompanies this report. It will be seen that the work has made good progress during the past year. The means furnished appear to have been carefully and economically used by the superintendent, and to have produced ample results. The operations in the field or afloat, and in the office, have extended to all the States and Territories of our vast sea coast on the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific. On the Atlantic the triangulation reaches, with an interval of 22 miles, from the mouth of the Kennebec river, Maine, to Boyne sound, North Carolina. It is commenced in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and extends from Mobile nearly to New Orleans, and from the head of Galveston bay to Matagorda bay,

in Texas. The other operations follow it closely. A hydrographic reconnoissance of our western coast has been made from San Diego to Frazer's river, and preliminary surveys of most of the harbors, with charts of them, have been published, or are in progress. It is believed that the history of such surveys does not present a parallel to the promptness with which the execution and publication of the work on that important coast has been made, keeping pace with the development of a commerce itself without a parallel. One hundred and forty-three maps and charts have already been issued from the coast survey office, including sketches of examinations of dangers on the coast where the regular surveys have not yet reached the localities. The report of the superintendent for the past year is accompanied with fifty-five maps and sketches, showing the progress of the work, and giving information important to navigation and commerce. The necessity of publishing the numerous observations accumulated in this work, and upon which the results are founded, is respectfully urged upon Congress. Besides the usual sketches, a map, ordered by Congress, showing, by colors, the progress of the different parts of the work, is ready for transmission. The present period of prosperity should be used to furnish all reasonable resources for the completion of this great work of science and utility; and, in order to facilitate its final completion, it is recommended that the estimate presented by the superintendent be granted. The department has derived important assistance from the coast survey in the surveys relating to light-houses and in the location of surf-boats. In the distribution of the reports, papers, &c., the superintendent and his assistant should be vested with the franking privilege.

A report and supplement from the Light-house Board accompanies this report, exhibiting its operations for the past year. That board is charged with the duty of providing and distributing supplies of all kinds to the different light-houses and light-vessels; of making examinations and instructions; of submitting estimates of cost of repairs of the different towers, buildings, sea-walls and light-vessels, and of raising, cleaning, painting, numbering, and replacing all buoys authorized by Congress, &c. These duties have been discharged with promptitude and efficiency, and it is believed with economy. It will be seen that there are now in operation 347 light-houses; 27 are in the course of construction, and 44 more authorized, but not yet commenced. There are 44 light-vessels in operation and five in the course of construction. The estimate for this service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, was $890,033 42; and for the year ending June 30, 1855, it is $906,161 43. These light-houses and light-vessels, extending over our Atlantic and Pacific coasts and our lakes, add greatly to the security of our commerce, which, as it augments, calls for additional light-houses and light-vessels on our extended coasts, and consequently for increased expenditure. These light-houses and light-vessels should be sufficiently numerous to afford the benefit of light wherever the safety of vessels requires it; but lights should not be so multiplied as to mislead navigators, and should always be of the best and most reliable character for their positions. The science and practical knowledge of the Light-house Board, aided by that of the Coast Survey, it is believed, will guard the department against mistakes in the location of the lights

secure the best and most permanent light-houses with the proper lights, and confine the expenditure to the real objects sought to be obtained with the necessary economy.

The abstract accompanying this report shows twenty-three custom-houses belonging to the government and now in use; also fifteen for which appropriations have been made by Congress, and proceedings taken towards their construction. This abstract exhibits the condition of the title and jurisdiction to each as far as acquired; the progress made under the appropriations; the amount thereof, with estimates of the sums that will be required to complete those under contract; and the sums required to proceed with the others. The appropriations are not sufficient to complete these buildings of the materials and in the style suitable to such structures, and therefore additional estimates have been submitted.

The construction of these buildings is confided to the department, and almost every thing but the amount of the appropriation left to the discretion of the Secretary. No system had been devised for the due performance of this duty, nor had the management of the business been confided to any particular branch of the department. An architect had been employed in the department at a salary of $3,000 per annum, with travelling expenses allowed when absent inspecting the works, &c. He was paid out of the several appropriations, according to the time given to each work. Local architects and superintendents had also been appointed, and were paid out of the appropriations, but there was no system of keeping or rendering accounts at the respective works, nor of keeping the same in the department. With a view to a more efficient management, application was made to the Secretary of War for a scientific and practical engineer to be placed in charge of the construction of these buildings, and Captain Alexander H. Bowman, of the engineer corps, was detailed and assigned to that duty. General regulations for the conduct of the business have been adopted and sent to those in charge of the respective works, and a department of construction organized for the supervision of the whole. The general regulations accompany this report, as also a copy of the local organizations, in order that Congress may see how the business of construction is conducted by the department. The compensation paid to Captain Bowman has been fixed at $8 per day, less his pay as captain, with his travelling expenses whilst inspecting the works; and the architect has also been retained, to aid the department in his particular line. The work at the New Orleans custom-house has made good progress during the spring, summer, and fall, notwithstanding the sickness at New Orleans, and it is intended to continue the work through the winter. For the Charleston custom-house, the foundation is nearly completed, and the granite for the basement is being delivered; and that work also will be continued through the winter. The other custom-houses contracted for, as stated in the abstract, are in various stages of progress, and it is expected that greater despatch, and an improvement in the work and materials, will result from the new arrangements.

It appearing that contracts had been awarded to persons unskilled in the construction of the works contracted for, and the contracts subsequently sold, in the advertisements published by the department notice

was given that the contracts would only be awarded to those practically skilled in building, and that assignments would not be allowed without the consent of the department.

The custom-house contracted to be built at San Francisco, California, was located on a square embraced by what is termed the government reserves, and a large sum had been expended in filling up the square and piling for the foundation. The State of California set up claim to the reserves, and upon investigation it was considered hazardous to proceed with the custom-house, as the title might prove defective. Notice was given to the contractors, and the work was suspended, and application made to the State of California for a relinquishment of all claim to the custom-house square. The legislature passed an act to sell the government reserves, excepting out of the sale the custom-house lot; but there was no release to the United States of all claim to it. Consequently, the work remains suspended, and the application has been renewed for the release, and it is expected the release will be obtained, and that the contractors for the custom-house will be enabled to proceed with the building.

The abstract accompanying this report exhibits marine hospitals at Chelsea, near Boston; Norfolk, Virginia; Ocracoke, North Carolina; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Louisville, Kentucky; Paducah, Kentucky; Natchez, Mississippi; New Orleans, Louisiana; Mobile, Alabama; and Key West, Florida. Appropriations have been made for such establishments at Napoleon, Arkansas; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Evansville, Indiana; Portland, Maine; San Francisco, California; and the hospitals are in course of construction, and some of them, as appears by the abstract, nearly completed. At Baltimore, New Orleans, Charleston, Cincinnati, Nashville, and Barnstable, arrangements for sick and invalid seamen are made with medical hospitals and other institutions. In other, and smaller ports, the collectors provide for invalid seamen, conformably to circulars from the department. The marine hospitals are sustained, in part, by the hospital fund collected from seamen, and in part by appropriations by Congress. The construction of hospitals will be under the superintendence of the department organized for the construction of custom-houses, and the same system of accountability and inspection will be applied to them. By-laws and regulations for the government of the respective hospitals, so modified as to suit each locality, have been prepared and put in force, and the charge of them, in this department, so arranged that the accounts are required to be periodically rendered, and a proper economy enforced. These hospitals, with adequate provision for sick and disabled seamen, are recommended to the continued favorable consideration of Congress.

The act of Congress to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled, in whole or in part, by steam, has claimed the attention of the department. The supervising inspectors were all in due time appointed, as also the local boards provided in the act. They entered at once on the discharge of the duties specified in the act, and have been arduously engaged in giving it full effect. There will not have been a year's experience, under its full operation, until about the 1st June next; but so far its operation has been highly

favorable, and gives reason to hope that better security, both as to life and property, on steam-vessels, will be the result of its faithful and vigilant execution. Interrogations have been sent out by the department, under the provisions of the 40th section, in order to elicit the information designated in the 39th section, and when answers shall be received the interrogations and the information elicited will be duly communicated. In the mean time, a report received from the board of inspectors convened at Cincinnati, and giving much valuable information, is herewith transmitted. The operation of the act promising to be highly beneficial, the Pacific coast should participate in all the benefits and advantages it is calculated to afford. Under the existing provisions of the act this is impracticable, and therefore it is recommended that a new supervising district be established, to embrace that coast, with a supervising inspector. Inconvenience arises from there being two sets of local inspectors—one set under the act of 1838, and the other set under the act of 1852. The inspectors under the act of 1838 are in no way under the superintendence of this department; although, without its concurrence, the necessary papers cannot be issued by the custom-house officers. Those under the act of 1852 are under the superintendence of the department. It is not desirable that the boats inspected under the act of 1838 should be subject to all the provisions of the act of 1852; but it is desirable that there should be but one set of inspectors, and that all should be under proper superintendence.

Attention is called to the Louisville and Portland canal. The ten thousand shares of capital stock in that company, under the provisions of the act of the legislature of Kentucky, have been reduced to 3,712, of which 2,902 belong to the United States, and 810 to individuals. These 810 shares will be reduced by the earnings of the canal for the year 1853, of which the company will furnish a report, and the earnings of 1854 will complete the purchase, and leave the United States the sole stockholder and proprietor of the canal, and entitled to possession of it on complying with the condition of the act of Kentucky under which the private stock has been purchased. That condition requires that no more tolls shall be collected than will be sufficient to keep the canal in repair, pay the necessary cost of superintendence and custody, and make all the improvements needed, fully to answer the purpose of its establishment, and to protect and guard the interests of commerce. An appropriate act is wanted at the present session, to provide for the superintendence of the canal and the carrying out of the provisions of the act of the legislature of Kentucky, in order to make the canal free, as far as practicable, to the commerce of the Ohio.

Attention is also called to the $5,000,0000, balance of the $10,000,000, agreed to be given to Texas in the settlement of the boundary of New Mexico, and not yet issued, but retained under the proviso to the boundary bill. The late administration decided that all the stock of Texas mentioned in that proviso must first be released to the United States before the stock could be issued, and the present administration determined not to disturb that decision. The consequence is, that the creditors of Texas remain unpaid, although many are willing to file their stock and release all claim on the United States, and receive the proportion of the $5,000,000 accorded to them by Texas, while the

United States, with abundant means to pay, cannot do so, and the debt remains liable to a claim for interest, which, under the act, could not well be refused.

Attention is also called to the fact that the treasury building does not afford sufficient room for the accommodation of the clerks of the department, and that the Land Office, belonging to the Department of the Interior, is now accommodated in the building to the exclusion of part of the clerks of the Third Auditor, and of all the clerks of the First and Fifth Auditors. The basement rooms in the treasury building have been found so damp and unhealthy as to make it proper to rent a building, and remove part of the clerks of the Third Auditor from the basement. The Fifth Auditor and his clerks had been accommodated in the building occupied by the State Department, but the Secretary, requiring the rooms for his own clerks, requested the removal of the Fifth Auditor and his clerks, and a building was rented and that officer removed to it. The rented buildings are not as safe for the records as the rooms of the treasury building, and there is great inconvenience in having part of the clerical force out of the building, and beyond immediate control.

Attention is also called to the fact that James Collier, late collector of San Francisco, was indicted for failing to pay over the revenue collected by him, and for loaning it in violation of law. He was arrested under a writ issued in accordance with the laws of the United States, and when about to be conveyed by the marshal to California to answer the indictment, was taken out of his custody by writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by a judge of the State of Ohio, and set at large. There is no law to transfer such cases to a United States judge, and no provision for an appeal from the decision of the State judge.

Attention is called to the acts of Congress giving authority to rent warehouses and other buildings for the use of the custom-houses. There seems to be no limitation to the authority to rent, other than the discretion of the collector and the sanction of the Secretary. Under pretence of this authority a contract was made by my predecessor with Eldridge, under date of the 28th August, 1851, to construct four warehouses in San Francisco, to be finished in 18 months, and to rent them for the term of ten years from time of completion, at the agreed rent of $1,500 per month each, subject to revaluation every two years. Another contract was made on the 24th of February, 1853, with Theodore Adams, to construct another building, and rent it for 10 years at $25,000 per year, the rent to be fixed anew every two years. Upon examination it was thought that there was no authority given to the Secretary to make these leases. The Eldridge buildings had been constructed and about 16 months' rent paid, 12 months of it in advance, to the 1st of January, 1854, and the Adams contract had just been made. Notice was given to Eldridge that the contract with him was considered to have been made without sufficient authority, and that the buildings would be abandoned after the time to which the rent had been paid in advance. Notice was given to Adams that the contract with him was considered to have been made without authority of law, and that the building would not be accepted, nor the contract to rent considered binding on the United States. The attention of the department has since been called to

a joint resolution of Congress in relation to the bonded warehouses in the city of New York, the proviso to which, it was contended, gave the Secretary authority to make these contracts and leases, but which, under a proper construction, gives no such authority. It was subsequently thought that the acceptance of the Eldridge houses by the collector and the Secretary, and the payment of the rent in advance, might be deemed a renting within the authority given to the collector and Secretary; and notice has been given that the buildings will be retained until Congress shall decide upon the subject. The notice to Adams has not been withdrawn, and the building will not be accepted unless Congress shall declare the contract and leasing obligatory. It is submitted to Congress that this authority to contract for buildings and renting for long periods, if it really exists, requires modification and restriction within proper limits.

An exhibit also accompanies this report, showing the number of persons employed at each port, with the expenses.

The resolution of the Senate of the 19th of January, 1853, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to have prepared and submitted to the Senate, at its next session, a general revenue law, with a view of superseding all existing laws upon the subject, &c., has claimed attention; and some progress has been made in the work, which it is expected will be presented, in whole or in part, during the session, and in time for the consideration of Congress.

The circular instructions issued by me from time to time, and not hereinbefore mentioned, also accompany this report.

All which is repectfully submitted.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Hon. LINN BOYD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

List of papers accompanying the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances, of December 6, 1853.

A. Statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1853
B. Statement of receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending September 30, 1853.
C. Table showing the purchase and redemption of stocks from July 1, 1852, to December 3, 1853.
D. Notice of the redemption of the five per cent. stocks of 1843.
E. Notice of 30th July, 1853, of redemption of stocks.
F. Notice of 22d August, 1853, of redemption of stocks.
G. Exports and imports.
H. Articles imported free of duty, and their value, for six years.
I. Articles to be made free.
K. Articles to pay high rate of duty.
L. Articles duty free in foreign ports.
M. J. Ross Browne's report on fishing bounties.
N. Table showing the tonnage of the United States.
O. Table of coinage from 1792 to 1853.
P. Coin and bullion imported and exported from 1821 to 1853.
Q. Lease and contract of Bank of Commerce and Bank of the State of New York, to the United States.
R. Circulars to collectors upon their appointments to office, relative to inspectors, &c.
S. List of secret inspectors.
T. Statement of revenue cutter officers removed and those now in service; also cutters in service and their stations.
U. Instructions to treasurer and assistant treasurers to receive deposites.
V. Regulation requiring monthly accounts.
W. Balances on books of accounting officers.
X. Instructions to First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury and Commissioner of Customs.
Y. Instructions relative to duty bonds.
Z. Balances on the books of the Solicitor.
AA. Report of Third Auditor.
AB. Third Auditor, with supplemental report.
AC. Propositions to modify Second and Third Auditors' offices.
AD. Auditor of Post Office Department.
AE. First Auditor.
AF. Second Auditor.
AG. Fourth Auditor.
AH. Fifth Auditor.
AI. Report of the First Comptroller.
AK. Report of the Second Comptroller.
AL. Commissioner of Customs.
AM. Register of the Treasury.
AN. F. B. Streeter, Solicitor of the Treasury, report of the state of the business of his office.
AP. Report of the Treasurer of the United States.
AQ. Report of the Coast Survey.
AR. Report of the Light-house Board.
AS. Custom-houses.

AT. Regulations for the construction of custom-houses and other buildings.
AU. Organization for custom-house at Charleston.
AV. Marine hospitals.
AW. Report of the board of supervising inspectors.
AX. Advances made to and persons employed in custom-houses.
AZ. Circulars issued to collectors since 4th March, 1853.
BC. Wines, spirits, &c., from 1821 to 1853.
BD. Breadstuffs and provisions exported from 1821 to 1853.
BE. Tobacco and rice exported from 1821 to 1853.
BF. Goods remaining in warehouse.
BG. Cotton exported from 1821 to 1853.
BH. Value and duties on certain articles for the years 1849 to 1850.
BI. Foreign merchandise imported, re-exported, and consumed, from 1821 to 1853.
BK. Foreign merchandise re-exported from 1821 to 1853.
BL. Imports, and imports consumed; exports and tonnage from 1821 to 1853.

A.

Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures, during the fiscal y ending June 30, 1853, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of t funds and treasury notes funded.

The receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, were as follows:

From customs, viz:		
During quarter ending September 30, 1852	$15,723,935 71	
Do ... do ... December 31, 1852	11,307,465 45	
Do ... do ... March 31, 1853	16,208,498 82	
Do ... do ... June 30, 1853	15,691,965 54	
		$58,931,86
From sales of public lands, viz:		
During quarter ending September 30, 1852	415,945 91	
Do ... do ... December 31, 1852	243,587 16	
Do ... do ... March 31, 1853	422,030 78	
Do ... do ... June 30, 1853	585,521 14	
		1,667,08
From miscellaneous and incidental sources		738,62
Total receipts		61,337,57
Balance in the treasury July 1, 1852		14,632,13
Total means		75,969,71

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, exclusive of trust funds, were:

CIVIL LIST.

Legislative, including books	$2,015,313 16	
Executive	1,611,814 36	
Judiciary	878,309 54	
Governments in the Territories of the United States	123,764 86	
Surveyors and their clerks, &c	98,080 01	
Officers of the mint and branches	52,550 00	
Commissioner of the Public buildings, clerk, &c	3,065 00	
Secretary to sign patents for public lands	1,500 00	
Total civil list		$4,784,39

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Salaries and outfits of ministers and chargés des affaires	290,005 74
Salary of minister resident to Turkey	9,000 00
Salaries of secretaries of legation	24,060 72
Salary and outfit of commissioner to reside in China	33,185 39
Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands	2,250 00
Dragoman and assistant dragoman to Turkey	5,250 00
Secretary and interpreter to Chinese mission	3,750 00
Compensation for certain diplomatic services	22,014 19
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad	51,164 28
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	34,399 43
Salary of consul at London	3,000 00
Clerk hire and office rent of consul at London	2,090 75
Salary of consul at Alexandria	6,250 00
Salary of consul at Beyrout	625 00
Salaries of consuls at Kwang, &c., China	3,000 00
Office rent of consul at Basle, Switzerland	100 00
Relief and protection of American seamen	113,146 20
Intercourse with Barbary powers	13,767 40
Interpreters, guards, and other expenses of consulates in the Turkish dominions	989 77

Awards under 15th article of treaty between the United States and Mexico	$10,914 99	
To enable the President to conclude a treaty with Mexico.	21,894 12	
Contingent expenses of board of commissioners under treaty with Mexico	13,412 70	
Payment under 9th article of treaty between the United States and Spain	870 00	
Payment of liquidated claims against Mexico	544 86	
	665,685 54	
Deduct amount of repayments on appropriations where there were no expenditures	66,655 40	
Total foreign intercourse		$599,030 14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mint establishment	153,530 42	
Salaries of assistant treasurers and clerks	25,121 41	
Compensation of ½ per centum to each designated depository	317 50	
Contingent expenses under act for collecting, &c., public revenue	16,188 07	
Compensation to special agents to examine books, &c., in the several depositories	3,280 92	
Expenses incident to loans and treasury notes	12,779 38	
Expenses incident to issue of $10,000,000 of stock for Texan indemnity	204 18	
Redemption of outstanding loan office and final settlement certificates	4,442 05	
Survey of the coast of the United States	186,000 00	
Survey of the western coast of the United States	150,000 00	
Continuing survey of Florida reefs and keys, &c	30,000 00	
Reconstruction and repairs of steamer Bibb, used in the survey of Nantucket shoals	18,000 00	
...centage in salaries of officers attached to the coast survey	4,172 57	
Fuel and quarters of officers of the army serving on coast survey	4,500 00	
Relief of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia	43,378 42	
Reimbursement of debt contracted by several corporate cities of District of Columbia	60,000 00	
Results and account of the exploring expedition, &c	18,000 00	
Mail services of several departments of the government, per 12th section act March 3, 1847, and 8th section act March 3, 1851	400,000 00	
To supply any deficiency that may arise in the Post Office Department, per 9th section act March 3, 1851	500,000 00	
Mail services for two houses of Congress, and other departments of the government, per 8th section act of March 3, 1851	875,000 00	
For the service of the Post Office Department, to supply a deficiency in the revenue of that department for the year 1853, per act March 3, 1853	378,750 00	
Payment to Chickasaw Indians, amount of defalcation of Captain R. D. Collins, United States disbursing agent	45,592 68	
Payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States	2,215 01	
Salaries and expenses of supervising and local inspectors	24,614 36	
Consular receipts	3,214 95	
Expenses of removing to the State whence they fled, fugitives from service or labor	2,586 29	
Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, per act August 10, 1846	30,910 14	
Expenses incurred by the provisional government of Oregon, in defending the people of the Territory from Cayuse Indians	84,324 16	

Claims of the State of Maine	$11,269 07
Purchasing, &c., land near the city of Mexico for a cemetery	3,480 34
Statues for the east front of the Capitol	5,830 00
Claims not otherwise provided for	1,161 07
Payment of draughtsman and assistants to the head of the scientific corps, &c., in reconstruction of maps of boundary, under the treaty of Washington	2,080 00
Payment of messengers of respective States for conveying to the seat of government the electoral votes	18,917 50
Purchase of a library to be kept at the seat of government of the Territory of Washington	4,000 00
Public buildings in the Territory of Minnesota	6,000 00
Public buildings in the Territory of New Mexico	19,700 00
Purchase of library for Territory of New Mexico	564 67
Per-centage in salaries of twelve watchmen at the navy yard, Washington	2,253 80
Purchase of 100 complete sets of Little & Brown's edition of Statutes at Large, from volume 1 to volume 9	3,150 00
To pay for printing the estimates of appropriations	2,970 00
Expenses of collecting revenue from customs	2,243,377 73
Payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties or allowances	519,680 11
Repayment to importers, excess of deposites for unascertained duties	1,052,086 75
Refunding duties	19,398 61
Debentures and other charges	187,326 19
Additional compensation to collectors, naval officers, &c.	10,060 96
Salaries of special examiners of drugs	7,300 75
Proceeds of the sale of goods, &c., per act April 2, 1844	1,070 16
Construction and equipment of not less than six revenue cutters	31,376 24
Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c	615,638 42
Building light-houses, &c	325,975 09
Marine hospital establishment	280,750 10
Building, &c., marine hospitals	42,596 53
Do. custom-houses	581,554 12
Fuel and quarters of officers of the army serving on light-house duty	1,352 36
Additional compensation to officers and men of the revenue service who served on the coast of California and Mexico	12,670 00
To secure some proper place for the burial of seamen who die in the New York hospital	5,000 00
Expenses of collecting revenue from sales of public lands	112,220 46
Surveys of public lands, &c	295,262 44
Expenses incurred in geological reconnoissance in Oregon	16,934 25
Expenses of the mineral land service	27,317 37
Running and marking meridian boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota	600 00
Running and marking northern boundary of Iowa	14,724 65
Expenses of surveying and marking boundary between the States of Missouri and Iowa	5,521 34
Repayments for lands erroneously sold	34 035 14
Refunding moneys where certain lands have been entered in Greensburg district, Louisiana	3,741 83
Services heretofore performed by registers and receivers in locating military bounty land warrants	136,158 01
Payment of bounty land certificates	1,325 00
Two and three per cent. to the State of Alabama	13,875 17
Two and three ... do ... do ... Mississippi	11,812 99
Three ... do ... do ... Missouri	17,405 84
Five ... do ... do ... Louisiana	5,765 73
Five ... do ... do ... Florida	1,865 22
Five ... do ... do ... Arkansas	8,941 80
Five ... do ... do ... Iowa	11,901 90
Debentures and other charges (lands,)	1,776 87
Expenses of settling land claims in California	49,633 65

Expenses of running and marking boundary between the United States and Mexico	$345,469 82	
Subdividing islands of Santa Cruz, &c., on the coast of California	20,000 00	
Expenses of taking the seventh census	127,485 30	
Patent fund	111,544 87	
Per-centage on salaries in the Patent Office	5,110 70	
Extension of the Capitol	515,000 00	
Repairs of the Congressional library-room lately destroyed by fire	62,500 00	
Completing east wing of the Patent Office building	123,382 56	
Erection of the west wing of the Patent Office building	62,000 00	
Repairs and alterations of public buildings in Washington, improving streets, squares, &c	127,447 25	
Repairs of Potomac and Eastern Branch bridges, &c	13,607 00	
Bridge across the Potomac at the Little falls	11,000 00	
Purchasing a site and erecting, &c., an asylum for the insane of the District of Columbia, &c	35,000 00	
Support and maintenance of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia	9,210 00	
Support and maintenance of the insane paupers of the District of Columbia	8,982 77	
Support and medical treatment of twelve transient paupers of the District of Columbia	2,000 00	
Auxiliary watch for the City of Washington	15,190 00	
Relief of sundry individuals	328,133 25	
Miscellaneous items	2,723 44	
Total miscellaneous		$11,792,369 70

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Indian department	3,761,102 74	
Pensions, military	1,551,923 80	
Pensions, naval	175,396 30	
Claims of the State of Virginia	20,043 75	
Relief of sundry individuals	21,069 00	
Total under Department of the Interior		5,529,535 59

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Army proper	7,314,491 18	
Military Academy	146,523 53	
Fortifications and other works of defence	112,675 37	
Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war	856,421 97	
Harbors, rivers, roads, &c	468,579 30	
Surveys	208,213 16	
Arming and equipping militia	202,399 78	
Relief of sundry individuals, and miscellaneous	276,000 40	
Payment of volunteers	361,986 18	
Total under War Department		9,947,290 87

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Pay and subsistence, including medicines, &c	3,782,236 35	
Increase, repairs, ordnance, and equipments	2,300,607 00	
Contingent expenses	534,467 31	
Navy yards	693,038 12	
Navy hospitals and asylums	36,428 45	
Dry docks	732,056 65	
Steam mail service	1,564,933 61	
Relief of sundry individuals, and miscellaneous	883,210 56	
Marine corps	364,661 54	
Total under Navy Department		10,891,639 59

PUBLIC DEBT.		
Paying the old public debt	$1,165 91	
Interest on public debt, including treasury notes	3,665,832 74	
Redemption of stock, loan of 1842	167,495 60	
Do ..... do 1843	4,296,862 50	
Do ..... do 1846	68,200 00	
Do ..... do 1847	1,668,650 00	
Do ..... do 1848	193,300 00	
Premium, commission, &c., on stocks redeemed	420,498 64	
Reimbursement of treasury notes, per acts prior to July 22, 1846, received for customs	250 00	
Reimbursement of treasury notes, per act July 22, 1846, paid in specie	50 00	
Reimbursement of treasury notes, per act January 28, 1847, paid in specie	50 00	
Redemption of treasury notes, purloined	200 00	
Total public debt		$10,482,55
Total expenditures		54,026,81
Balance in the treasury July 1, 1853		21,942,89

F. BIGGER, *Regist*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, Nov.* 23, 1853.

B.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the qua ending Sept. 30, 1853, *exclusive of trust funds and treasury notes funde*

RECEIPTS.			
From customs			$19,718,82
From sales of lands			1,489,56
From miscellaneous sources			147,99
EXPENDITURES.			21,356,37
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous			4,381,09
Interior—Pensions		$527,972 76	
Indian department		318,240 25	
			846,21
War—Army proper, &c		2,547,741 22	
Fortifications, ordnance, &c.		388,120 18	
			2,935,86
Navy			3,140,15
Paying (old) public debt		100 00	
Redemption of stock, loan of 1842		219,500 00	
Do do 1843		1,415,252 98	
Do do 1846		347,500 00	
Do do 1847		1,106,600 00	
Do do 1848		335,258 20	
Premium and commission on stock redeemed		367,395 99	
Reimbursement of treasury notes, per acts prior to 22d July, 1846, paid in specie		100 00	
		3,791,707 17	
Deduct amount refunded for advances for paying interest on public debt, &c		13,618 85	
			3,778,08
			15,081,3

F. BIGGER, *Regist*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, Nov.* 23, 1853.

C.

urchase and redemption of the stocks of the United States from July 1, 1852, to December 3, 1853, inclusive.

Date of payment.	Descript'n of stock.	Amount of principal.	Premium, accruing interest, and such commissions as were paid prior to July 1, 1853.	Aggregate.
52, July 4	1843	$153,200 00	.....	$153,200 00
Oct. 15	1843	49,500 00	$499 33	49,999 33
21	1843	101,000 00	.....	101,000 00
23	1843	700,000 00	*15,500 00	715,500 00
28	1847	250,400 00	46,264 87	296,664 87
Nov. 17	1843	100,000 00	1,833 34	101,833 34
30	1843	50,000 00	231 75	50,231 75
Dec. 2	1843	501,300 00	3,133 13	504,433 13
10	1843	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
29	1847	362,750 00	70,507 92	433,257 92
31	1848	10,000 00	2,000 00	12,000 00
1853, Jan. 6	1843	16,400 00	123 00	16,523 00
7	1843	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
10	1843	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00
11	1843	2,600 00	.....	2,600 00
12	1843	86,500 00	.....	86,500 00
15	1843	11,800 00	.....	11,800 00
18	1843	31,000 00	193 75	31,193 75
20	1843	239,000 00	.....	239,000 00
26	1843	42,000 00	.....	42,000 00
31	1843	12,500 00	.....	12,500 00
Feb. 9	1843	22,200 00	34 08	22,234 08
15	1843	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
18	1843	46,000 00	.....	46,000 00
22	1847	323,850 00	63,022 56	386,872 56
22	1848	10,750 00	2,118 84	12,868 84
23	1842	2,700 00	408 37	3,108 37
26	1842	30,500 00	4,657 50	35,157 50
26	1843	35,000 00	.....	35,000 00
26	1846	3,000 00	236 25	3,236 25
26	1847	34,000 00	6,862 25	40,862 25
26	1848	25,000 00	5,062 50	30,062 50
28	1843	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
28	1847	3,000 00	607 50	3,607 50
28	1848	10,000 00	2,062 50	12,062 50
Mar. 1	1847	38,300 00	7,877 37	46,177 37
2	1842	16,000 00	2,480 00	18,480 00
2	1847	31,700 00	6,220 03	37,920 03
2	1848	1,700 00	348 50	2,048 50
3	1847	25,100 00	5,208 25	30,308 25
4	1842	10,000 00	1,550 00	11,550 00
4	1847	56,200 00	11,799 00	67,999 00
7	1842	80,600 00	12,493 00	93,093 00
8	1847	5,000 00	1,012 50	6,012 50
8	1848	5,000 00	1,012 50	6,012 50
9	1847	10,000 00	1,949 79	11,949 79
11	1843	4,600 00	.....	4,600 00
12	1847	41,050 00	7,774 52	48,824 52
12	1848	15,000 00	2,810 98	17,810 98
16	1843	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00
17	1843	14,000 00	.....	14,000 00
18	1843	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
19	1843	19,000 00	.....	19,000 00
21	1847	1,400 00	261 44	1,661 44

* This is interest on $803,200 ; the balance of principal being included in another date.

C—Continued.

Date of payment.	Descript'n of stock.	Amount of principal.	Premium, accruing interest, and such commissions as were paid prior to July 1, 1853.	Aggreg
1853, Mar. 22	1843	$20,000 00	.....	$20,
23	1842	27,600 00	$3,823 50	31,
23	1847	104,600 00	20,792 49	125,
23	1848	32,400 00	6,425 50	38,
24	1843	17,500 00	.....	17,
25	1843	7,000 00	.....	7,
26	1843	16,000 00	.....	16,
26	1847	13,000 00	2,384 35	15,
28	1843	32,000 00	.....	32,
29	1847	5,800 00	1,094 77	6,
29	1848	5,000 00	939 57	5,
30	1843	9,000 00	.....	9,
31	1843	14,000 00	.....	14,
April 1	1842	95 60	14 22	
1	1847	70,200 00	14,148 49	84,
1	1848	15,000 00	3,018 75	18,
2	1843	77,000 00	.....	77,
5	1843	37,400 00	.....	37,
5	1842	5,912 89	780 71	6,
5	1847	38,900 00	7,228 61	46,
7	1843	23,300 00	.....	23,
11	1843	7,700 00	.....	7,
12	1848	10,000 00	1,880 94	11,
13	1843	16,000 00	.....	16,
16	1843	10,000 00	.....	10,
20	1843	50,000 00	.....	50,
23	1843	5,000 00	.....	5,
25	1843	4,000 00	.....	4,
29	1843	101,000 00	.....	101,
May 5	1843	22,000 00	.....	22,
6	1843	29,000 00	.....	29,
9	1843	182,600 00	.....	182,
10	1843	500 00	.....	
11	1847	11,000 00	2,231 14	13,
11	1848	32,000 00	6,490 61	38,
12	1847	9,850 00	1,999 52	11,
14	1843	41,000 00	.....	41,
14	1847	25,000 00	4,548 38	29,
14	1848	5,000 00	909 67	5,
16	1843	30,000 00	.....	30,
16	1847	40,900 00	7,445 02	48,
17	1848	5,600 00	1,020 14	6,
18	1847	23,400 00	4,274 91	27,
20	1847	1,900 00	347 03	2,
21	1846	20,000 00	1,353 54	21,
21	1848	8,000 00	1,462 02	9,
23	1843	20,000 00	.....	20,
23	1846	10,000 00	675 12	10,
23	1847	700 00	127 55	
24	1846	21,600 00	1,454 66	23,
25	1842	3,000 00	407 90	3,
25	1843	56,500 00	.....	56,
25	1848	1,500 00	278 95	1,
26	1846	2,000 00	48 40	2,
25	1847	31,600 00	5,876 55	37,
28	1843	13,000 00	.....	13,
30	1846	3,000 00	194 11	3,

C—Continued.

Date of payment.	Descript'n of stock.	Amount of principal.	Premium, accruing interest, and such commissions as were paid prior to July 1, 1853.	Aggregate.
853, May 30	1847	$8,000 00	$1,498 59	$9,498 59
30	1848	2,000 00	374 65	2,374 65
31	1847	35,000 00	6,654 84	41,654 84
31	1848	6,000 00	1,140 83	7,140 83
June 2	1843	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00
2	1847	5,150 00	1,004 11	6,154 11
7	1847	25,200 00	5,127 86	30,327 86
7	1848	18,300 00	3,725 13	22,025 13
9	1847	20,000 00	4,161 88	24,161 88
9	1848	8,000 00	1,664 76	9,664 76
11	1847	19,800 00	4,118 78	23,918 78
13	1843	37,000 00	.....	37,000 00
14	1847	37,500 00	7,812 37	45,312 37
15	1847	19,000 00	4,001 31	23,001 31
16	1846	1,600 00	116 56	1,716 56
17	1847	11,500 00	2,415 82	13,915 82
18	1847	50,300 00	10,591 96	60,891 96
18	1848	5,550 00	1,175 73	6,725 73
20	1843	17,000 00	.....	17,000 00
21	1846	3,000 00	234 62	3,234 62
21	1847	35,000 00	7,414 61	42,414 61
21	1848	10,000 00	2,118 46	12,118 46
22	1847	2,000 00	423 69	2,423 69
25	1843	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
25	1847	21,500 00	4,581 58	26,081 58
25	1848	10,000 00	2,130 97	12,130 97
27	1843	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
28	1847	8,000 00	1,703 19	9,703 19
29	1843	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00
29	1846	6,000 00	652 11	6,652 11
30	1843	36,400 00	.....	36,400 00
July 1	1843	104,600 00	.....	104,600 00
1	1847	600 00	126 24	726 24
1	1846	6,500 00	420 26	6,920 26
1	1848	1,500 00	315 60	1,815 60
2	1843	133,800 00	.....	133,800 00
2	1847	41,700 00	8,997 39	50,697 39
2	1848	6,900 00	1,483 75	8,383 75
5	1843	122,100 00	.....	122,100 00
6	1843	31,700 00	.....	31,700 00
7	1843	25,231 35	.....	25,231 35
8	1843	53,700 00	.....	53,700 00
9	1843	77,600 00	.....	77,600 00
11	1843	66,100 00	.....	66,100 00
12	1843	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
13	1843	38,500 00	.....	38,500 00
14	1843	115,500 00	.....	115,500 00
15	1843	56,500 00	.....	56,500 00
16	1843	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
18	1843	19,200 00	.....	19,200 00
18	1846	2,000 00	180 00	2,180 00
19	1843	21,000 00	.....	21,000 00
20	1843	34,000 00	.....	34,000 00
21	1843	37,000 00	.....	37,000 00
22	1843	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00
23	1843	43,300 00	.....	43,300 00
25	1843	33,000 00	.....	33,000 00

C—Continued.

Date of payment.	Descript'n of stock.	Amount of principal.	Premium, accruing interest, and such commissions as were paid prior to July 1, 1853.	Aggregate.
1853, July 26	1843	$3,000 00		$3,000 00
27	1843	10,000 00		10,000 00
28	1843	844,800 00		844,800 00
28	1847	300 00	$60 13	360 13
29	1843	56,800 00		56,800 00
30	1843	73,100 00		73,100 00
Aug. 1	1843	21,000 00		21,000 00
2	1847	750 00	157 50	907 50
3	1843	24,000 00		24,000 00
3	1847	1,050 00	220 50	1,270 50
4	1843	10,000 00		10,000 00
4	1847	59,300 00	12,453 00	71,753 00
4	1848	35,000 00	7,350 00	42,350 00
5	1843	6,000 00		6,000 00
5	1847	15,000 00	3,780 00	21,780 00
5	1848	34,000 00	7,140 00	41,140 00
6	1842	72,000 00	11,445 65	83,445 65
6	1847	12,500 00	2,625 00	15,125 00
8	1843	40,000 00		40,000 00
8	1847	10,400 00	2,184 00	12,584 00
8	1848	26,000 00	5,460 00	31,460 00
9	1843	10,000 00		10,000 00
9	1847	20,550 00	4,315 50	24,865 50
10	1843	11,000 00		11,000 00
10	1847	43,350 00	9,103 50	52,453 50
11	1843	5,000 00		5,000 00
11	1847	8,300 00	1,743 00	10,043 00
11	1848	14,900 00	3,129 00	18,029 00
12	1843	14,000 00		14,000 00
12	1847	33,850 00	7,108 50	40,958 50
13	1843	10,500 00		10,500 00
13	1847	22,800 00	4,788 00	27,588 00
15	1843	10,000 00		10,000 00
15	1847	32,450 00	6,814 50	39,264 50
16	1847	25,000 00	5,250 00	30,250 00
16	1848	9,500 00	1,995 00	11,495 00
17	1843	20,000 00		20,000 00
17	1847	55,500 00	11,655 00	67,155 00
18	1843	66,500 00		66,500 00
18	1847	53,250 00	11,182 50	64,432 50
19	1843	42,000 00		42,000 00
19	1847	47,000 00	9,870 00	56,870 00
19	1848	43,000 00	9,030 00	52,030 00
20	1843	20,800 00		20,800 00
20	1847	20,200 00	4,242 00	24,442 90
24	1842	4,000 00	640 00	4,640 00
24	1843	9,000 00		9,000 00
24	1846	3,500 00	297 50	3,797 50
24	1847	44,200 00	9,282 00	53,482 00
24	1848	5,000 00	1,050 00	6,050 00
22	1847	35,700 00	7,497 00	43,197 00
23	1847	3,300 00	693 00	3,993 00
25	1842	15,000 00	2,400 00	17,400 00
25	1846	5,700 00	484 50	6,184 50
25	1847	8,000 00	1,680 00	9,680 00
26	1842	3,000 00	480 00	3,480 00
26	1846	20,000 00	1,700 00	21,700 00

C—Continued.

Date of payment.	Descript'n of stock.	Amount of principal.	Premium, accruing interest, and such commissions as were paid prior to July 1, 1853.	Aggregate.
1853, Aug. 26	1847	$15,000 00	$3,150 00	$18,150 00
27	1843	6,500 00	.....	6,500 00
27	1847	6,200 00	1,302 00	7,502 00
27	1848	15,450 00	3,244 50	18,694 50
29	1842	36,400 00	5,824 00	42,224 00
29	1846	26,500 00	2,252 50	28,752 50
29	1847	50,000 00	10,500 00	60,500 00
30	1846	15,400 00	1,309 00	16,709 00
31	1842	8,000 00	1,280 00	9,280 00
31	1843	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00
31	1846	3,000 00	255 00	3,255 00
31	1847	5,500 00	1,155 00	6,655 00
31	1848	2,000 00	420 00	2,420 00
30	1847	22,100 00	4,641 00	26,741 00
Sept. 1	1847	15,000 00	3,150 00	18,150 00
1	1848	3,500 00	735 00	4,235 00
2	1842	1,300 00	208 00	1,508 00
2	1847	11,000 00	2,310 00	13,310 00
2	1848	11,500 00	2,415 00	13,915 00
3	1843	41,000 00	.....	41,000 00
3	1846	1,000 00	85 00	1,085 00
3	1847	6,500 00	1,365 00	7,865 00
5	1842	8,000 00	1,280 00	9,280 00
5	1846	17,000 00	1,445 00	18,445 00
5	1847	14,000 00	2,940 00	16,940 00
6	1843	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
6	1846	43,800 00	3,723 00	47,523 00
6	1847	20,000 00	4,200 00	24,200 00
7	1846	6,000 00	510 00	6,510 00
7	1847	25,500 00	5,355 00	30,855 00
8	1842	4,500 00	720 00	5,220 00
8	1846	3,100 00	263 50	3,363 50
8	1847	850 00	178 50	1,028 50
9	1843	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
9	1846	50,000 00	4,250 00	54,250 00
9	1847	9,400 00	1,974 00	11,374 00
10	1847	2,500 00	525 00	3,025 00
12	1842	11,000 00	1,760 00	12,760 00
12	1843	30,900 00	.....	30,900 00
12	1846	104,100 00	8,848 50	112,948 50
12	1847	850 00	178 50	1,028 50
12	1848	8,600 00	1,806 00	10,406 00
13	1842	9,000 00	1,440 00	10,440 00
13	1843	14,000 00	.....	14,000 00
13	1846	5,000 00	425 00	5,425 00
13	1847	19,000 00	3,990 00	22,990 00
13	1848	2,000 00	420 00	2,420 00
14	1843	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
14	1846	1,000 00	85 00	1,085 00
15	1842	2,000 00	320 00	2,320 00
15	1846	8,000 00	680 00	8,680 00
15	1847	2,500 00	525 00	3,025 00
16	1842	12,300 00	1,968 00	14,268 00
16	1847	4,000 00	840 00	4,840 00
17	1846	1,400 00	119 00	1,519 00
17	1847	200 00	42 00	242 00
19	1843	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00

C—Continued.

Date of payment.	Description of stock.	Amount of principal.	Premium, accruing interest, and such commissions as were paid prior to July 1, 1853.	Aggregt
1853, Sept. 19	1848	[$14,008 20	$2,941 72	$16,9
20	1842	4,000 00	640 00	4,6
20	1843	1,000 00	.....	1,0
20	1846	3,000 00	255 00	3,2
20	1847	11,300 00	2,373 00	13,6
20	1848	1,700 00	357 00	2,0
21	1847	55,000 00	11,550 00	66,5
22	1842	3,000 00	480 00	3,4
22	1843	10,000 00	.....	10,0
22	1846	15,000 00	1,275 00	16,2
22	1847	28,500 00	5,985 00	34,4
23	1847	200 00	42 00	2
24	1843	28,000 00	.....	28,0
24	1847	7,050 00	1,480 50	8,5
24	1848	26,000 00	5,460 00	31,4
26	1843	200 00	.....	2
26	1847	74,400 00	15,624 00	90,0
26	1848	53,000 00	11,130 00	64,1
27	1843	60,400 00	.....	60,4
27	1847	38,000 00	7,980 00	45,9
27	1848	18,000 00	3,780 00	21,7
28	1842	21,000 00	3,360 00	24,3
28	1843	7,000 00	.....	7,0
28	1846	2,000 00	170 00	2,1
28	1847	2,100 00	441 00	2,5
28	1848	3,700 00	777 00	4,4
29	1843	19,000 00	.....	19,0
29	1846	1,500 00	127 50	1,6
29	1847	16,400 00	3,444 00	19,8
30	1842	5,000 00	800 00	5,8
30	1847	45,500 00	9,555 00	55,0
Oct. 1	1842	1,000 00	160 00	1,1
1	1843	2,000 00	.....	2,0
1	1847	15,000 00	3,150 00	18,1
3	1842	2,000 00	320 00	2,3
3	1847	57,100 00	11,991 00	69,0
3	1848	2,000 00	420 00	2,4
4	1843	12,700 00	.....	12,7
4	1847	44,500 00	9,345 00	53,8
4	1848	23,000 00	4,830 00	27,8
5	1842	25,000 00	4,000 00	29,0
5	1846	5,000 00	425 00	5,4
5	1847	131,550 00	27,625 50	159,1
5	1848	42,000 00	8,820 00	50,8
6	1842	6,000 00	960 00	6,9
6	1847	4,500 00	945 00	5,4
6	1848	40,000 00	8,400 00	48,4
7	1843	10,800 00	.....	10,8
7	1846	8,700 00	739 50	9,4
7	1847	52,800 00	11,088 00	63,8
7	1848	11,000 00	2,310 00	13,3
8	1842	9,000 00	1,440 00	10,4
8	1846	10,000 00	850 00	10,8
8	1847	18,400 00	3,864 00	22,2
10	1843	4,000 00	.....	4,0
10	1847	4,650 00	976 50	5,6
11	1842	4,000 00	640 00	4,6

C—Continued.

Date of payment.	Descript'n of stock.	Amount of principal.	Premium, accruing interest, and such commissions as were paid prior to July 1, 1853.	Aggregate.
1853, Oct. 11	1846	$6,000 00	$510 00	$6,510 00
11	1847	364,000 00	76,440 00	440,440 00
11	1848	2,000 00	420 00	2,420 00
12	1842	5,000 00	800 00	5,800 00
12	1847	27,000 00	5,670 00	32,670 00
12	1848	5,000 00	1,050 00	6,050 00
13	1842	32,000 00	5,120 00	37,120 00
13	1846	27,500 00	2,337 50	29,837 50
13	1847	10,550 00	2,215 50	12,765 50
13	1848	10,000 00	2,100 00	12,100 00
14	1847	6,000 00	1,260 00	7,260 00
14	1848	4,000 00	840 00	4,840 00
15	1842	3,500 00	560 00	4,060 00
15	1847	30,500 00	6,405 00	36,905 00
15	1848	4,000 00	840 00	4,840 00
17	1842	9,000 00	1,440 00	10,440 00
17	1846	51,000 00	4,335 00	55,335 00
17	1847	14,900 00	3,129 00	18,029 00
17	1848	1,000 00	210 00	1,210 00
18	1842	27,000 00	4,320 00	31,320 00
18	1843	2,200 00	----------	2,200 00
18	1846	16,700 00	1,419 50	18,119 50
18	1847	15,000 00	3,150 00	18,150 00
18	1848	4,000 00	840 00	4,840 00
19	1846	41,000 00	3,485 00	44,485 00
19	1847	36,950 00	7,759 50	44,709 50
19	1848	7,200 00	1,512 00	8,712 00
20	1842	10,142 00	1,622 72	11,764 72
20	1843	75,000 00	----------	75,000 00
20	1846	11,700 00	994 50	12,694 50
20	1847	25,950 00	5,250 00	31,200 00
21	1842	17,000 00	2,720 00	19,720 00
21	1843	5,000 00	----------	5,000 00
21	1847	92,000 00	19,519 50	111,519 50
21	1848	30,500 00	6,405 00	36,905 00
22	1842	3,250 00	520 00	3,770 00
22	1846	5,000 00	425 00	5,425 00
22	1847	25,200 00	5,292 00	30,492 00
22	1848	43,000 00	9,030 00	52,030 00
24	1842	15,000 00	2,400 00	17,400 00
24	1847	57,300 00	12,033 00	69,333 00
24	1848	10,000 00	2,100 00	12,100 00
25	1842	3,000 00	480 00	3,480 00
25	1846	10,000 00	850 00	10,850 00
25	1847	62,500 00	13,125 00	75,625 00
25	1848	1,000 00	210 00	1,210 00
26	1842	16,000 00	2,560 00	18,560 00
26	1843	20,000 00	----------	20,000 00
26	1846	6,000 00	85 00	6,085 00
26	1847	24,500 00	5,145 00	29,645 00
26	Texan	75,000 00	9,000 00	84,000 00
27	1842	60,500 00	9,680 00	70,180 00
27	1846	29,000 00	2,465 00	31,465 00
27	1847	44,600 00	9,366 00	53,966 00
27	1848	4,000 00	840 00	4,840 00
28	1842	2,000 00	320 00	2,320 00
28	1843	1,000 00	----------	1,000 00

C—Continued.

Date of payment.	Descrip'n of stock.	Amount of principal.	Premium, accruing interest, and such commissions as were paid prior to July 1, 1853.	Aggregate.
				$
1853, Oct. 28	1846	$20,900 00	$1,776 50	$22,676 50
28	1847	24,550 00	5,155 50	29,705 50
28	1848	2,500 00	525 00	3,025 00
29	1842	50,000 00	8,000 00	58,000 00
29	1846	4,200 00	357 00	4,557 00
29	1847	29,300 00	6,153 00	35,453 00
31	1842	5,300 00	848 00	6,148 00
31	1843	3,000 00	----------	3,000 00
31	1846	4,000 00	340 00	4,340 00
31	1847	82,700 00	17,367 00	100,067 00
31	1848	41,300 00	8,673 00	49,973 00
Nov. 1	1842	77,000 00	12,320 00	89,320 00
1	1843	37,000 00	----------	37,000 00
1	1846	1,000 00	85 00	1,085 00
1	1847	36,200 00	7,608 00	43,808 00
1	1848	39,000 00	9,450 00	48,450 00
2	1843	300 00	----------	300 00
2	1846	2,000 00	170 00	2,170 00
2	1847	15,300 00	3,213 00	18,513 00
2	1848	7,000 00	1,470 00	8,470 00
3	1842	61,000 00	9,760 00	70,760 00
3	1847	55,100 00	11,571 00	66,671 00
4	1842	10,000 00	1,600 00	11,600 00
4	1843	3,000 00	----------	3,000 00
4	1846	44,000 00	3,740 00	47,740 00
4	1847	3,900 00	819 00	4,719 00
5	1842	3,000 00	480 00	3,480 00
5	1843	11,600 00	----------	11,600 00
5	1846	15,000 00	1,275 00	16,275 00
5	1847	78,200 00	16,422 00	94,622 00
5	1848	10,000 00	2,100 00	12,100 00
7	1842	7,000 00	1,120 00	8,120 00
7	1846	9,000 00	765 00	9,765 00
7	1847	16,750 00	3,507 50	20,257 50
8	1842	10,050 00	1,608 00	11,658 00
8	1846	17,300 00	1,470 50	18,770 50
8	1847	50,700 00	10,111 00	60,811 00
8	1848	100 00	21 00	121 00
9	1842	22,700 00	3,592 00	26,292 00
9	1846	8,000 00	680 00	8,680 00
9	1847	20,100 00	4,221 00	24,321 00
9	1848	17,800 00	3,738 00	21,538 00
10	1842	2,000 00	320 00	2,320 00
10	1847	1,800 00	378 00	2,178 00
10	1848	300 00	63 00	363 00
11	1842	13,200 00	2,112 00	15,312 00
11	1846	4,300 00	365 50	4,665 50
11	1847	48,500 00	10,185 00	58,685 00
11	1848	19,000 00	3,990 00	22,990 00
12	1842	12,500 00	2,000 00	14,500 00
12	1846	1,000 00	85 00	1,085 00
12	1847	154,400 00	32,424 00	186,824 00
12	1848	5,000 00	1,050 00	6,050 00
14	1842	56,900 00	9,104 00	66,004 00
14	1846	63,339 71	5,383 87	68,723 58
14	1847	20,500 00	4,305 00	24,805 00
15	1842	6,000 00	960 00	6,960 00

C—Continued.

Date of payment.	Descrip'n of stock.	Amount of principal.	Premium, accruing interest, and such commissions as were paid prior to July 1, 1853.	Aggregate.
1853, Nov. 15	1847	$77,200 00	$16,212 00	$93,412 00
15	1848	2,850 00	598 50	3,448 50
15	Texan	1,000 00	120 00	1,120 00
16	1842	14,000 00	2,240 00	16,240 00
16	1846	1,000 00	85 00	1,085 00
16	1847	59,000 00	12,390 00	71,390 00
16	1848	32,000 00	6,720 00	38,720 00
17	1842	34,500 00	5,520 00	40,020 00
17	1846	6,700 00	569 50	7,269 50
17	1847	32,800 00	6,888 00	39,688 00
18	1842	30,000 00	4,800 00	34,800 00
18	1846	10,000 00	850 00	10,850 00
18	1847	25,700 00	5,397 00	31,097 00
18	1848	19,400 00	4,074 00	23,474 00
19	1842	5,000 00	800 00	5,800 00
19	1846	6,000 00	510 00	6,510 00
19	1847	5,100 00	1,071 00	6,171 00
19	1848	2,500 00	525 00	3,025 00
19	Texan	32,000 00	3,840 00	35,840 00
21	1842	41,500 00	6,640 00	48,140 00
21	1846	700 00	59 50	759 50
21	1847	68,450 00	14,374 50	82,824 50
22	1842	40,700 00	6,462 00	47,162 00
22	1846	12,100 00	1,028 50	13,128 50
22	1847	73,800 00	15,498 00	89,298 00
22	1848	9,000 00	1,890 00	10,890 00
23	1842	44,400 00	7,104 00	51,504 00
23	1843	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
23	1846	11,200 00	952 00	12,152 00
23	1847	45,400 00	9,534 00	54,934 00
23	1848	4,000 00	840 00	4,840 00
24	1848	3,500 00	735 00	4,235 00
25	1842	39,000 00	6,240 00	45,240 00
25	1813	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
25	1846	12,100 00	1,028 50	13,128 50
25	1847	14,200 00	2,982 00	17,182 00
26	1842	6,000 00	960 00	6,960 00
26	1846	1,000 00	85 00	1,085 00
26	1847	10,000 00	2,100 00	12,100 00
26	1848	2,000 00	420 00	2,420 00
28	1842	59,200 00	9,522 00	68,722 00
28	1846	3,600 00	306 00	3,906 00
28	1847	70,300 00	14,763 00	85,063 00
29	1842	8,000 00	1,280 00	9,280 00
29	1846	36,000 00	3,060 00	39,060 00
29	1847	83,300 00	17,493 00	100,793 00
29	1848	86,500 00	18,165 00	104,665 00
30	1846	5,000 00	425 00	5,425 00
30	1847	189,500 00	39,795 00	229,295 00
30	1848	161,000 00	33,810 00	194,810 00
Dec. 1	1842	19,300 00	3,088 00	22,388 00
1	1846	3,000 00	255 00	3,255 00
1	1847	28,700 00	6,027 00	34,727 00
2	1846	6,000 00	482 61	6,482 61
2	1847	1,000 00	205 43	1,205 43
3	1842	2,000 00	320 00	2,320 00
3	1847	22,100 00	4,636 60	26,736 60

C—Continued.

Date of payment.	Descrip'n of stock.	Amount of principal.	Premium, accruing interest, and such commissions as were paid prior to July 1, 1853.	Aggregate.
1853, December 3	Tex. ind.	$5,000 00	$600 00	$5,600 00
1853, February 9. Debt of corporate cities of the District of Columbia	.....	60,000 00	.....	60,000 00
1853, November 1. Debt of corporate cities of the District of Columbia	.....	696,000 00	110,490 00	806,490 00
Treasury notes paid for in specie and received for customs	.....	450 00	.....	450 00
		16,146,529 75	1,849,557 32	17,996,087 07
From which deduct the sum of... being for stock surrendered before 1st July, 1852, and should not be included in this statement.	.....	81,600 00	.....	81,600 00
		16,064,929 75	.....	17,914,487 07

D.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 10, 1853.

Notice is hereby given that the five per cent. stock created under the provisions of the act of 3d March, 1843, will, in pursuance of the terms of its issue, be redeemed at the treasury of the United States on the first day of July next, at which date interest thereon will cease.

Holders of that stock desiring to receive the principal, and interest accrued thereon, previous to the 1st July next, may transmit their certificates, duly assigned to the United States, by mail or otherwise, to this department, and drafts in their favor for the amount of the principal and interest up to the date of receipt here will be remitted, payable by the Assistant Treasurer most convenient to them.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

E.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 30, 1853.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the six per cent. stocks of the United States of the loan authorized by the act of 28th January, 1847, and redeemable the 31st of December, 1867, and of the loan authorized by the act of 31st March, 1848, and redeemable 30th June, 1868, that this department is prepared to purchase, at any time between the date hereof and the 1st day of December next, to the extent of the sum of five millions of dollars of the said stocks, in the manner and on the erms hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

In case of any contingent competition within the amount stated, preference will be given in the order of time in which the said stocks may be offered. The certificates, duly assigned to the United States, must be transmitted to this department; upon the receipt whereof, a price will be paid compounded of the following particulars:

1. The par value or amount specified in each certificate.
2. A premium on said amount of twenty-one per cent.
3. Interest on the par of the certificate from the 1st of July, 1853, to the date of receipt and settlement at the treasury, with the allowance (for the money to reach the owner) of one day's interest in addition.

Payment for said stocks will be made in drafts of the Treasurer of the United States on the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as the parties may indicate.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

F.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 22, 1853.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the six per cent. stocks of the loan authorized by the act of April 15, 1842, and redeemable 31st December, 1862, and also to the holders of the six per cent. stocks of the loan authorized by the act of July, 1846, redeemable 12th November, 1856, that this department is prepared to purchase, at any time between the date hereof and the 1st day of December next, to the extent of two millions of said stock, in the manner and on the terms hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

In case of any contingent competition within the amount stated, preference will be given in order of time in which the said stocks of either kind may be offered. The certificates, duly assigned to the United States, must be transmitted to this department; upon the receipt whereof, a price will be paid compounded of the following particulars:

1. The par value or amount specified in each certificate.
2. A premium of sixteen per cent. on the stocks of 1842, redeemable in 1862, or a premium (as the case may be) of eight and a half per cent. on the stocks of 1846, redeemable in 1856.
3. Interest on the par of the certificate from the 1st of July, 1853, to the date of receipt and settlement at the treasury, with the allowance (for the money to reach the owner) of one day's interest in addition.

Payment for said stocks will be made in drafts of the Treasurer of the United States on the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as the parties may direct.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

G.

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce, &c., exported, annually, from 1821 *to* 1853.

Years ending—	Value of exports, exclusive of specie, &c.					Specie and bullion.
	Foreign merchandise.			Domestic produce, &c.	Aggregate value of exports.	
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.			
September 30.....1821	$286,698	$10,537,731	$10,824,429	$43,671,894	$54,496,323	$10,478,059
1822	374,716	11,101,306	11,476,022	49,874,079	61,350,101	10,810,180
1823	1,323,762	19,846,873	21,170,635	47,155,408	68,326,043	6,372,987
1824	1,100,530	17,222,075	18,322,605	50,649,500	68,972,105	7,014,552
1825	1,088,785	22,704,803	23,793,588	66,809,766	90,603,354	8,932,034
1826	1,036,430	19,404,504	20,440,934	52,449,855	72,890,789	4,704,533
1827	813,844	15,417,986	16,231,830	57,878,117	74,109,947	8,014,880
1828	877,239	13,167,339	14,044,578	49,976,632	64,021,210	8,243,476
1829	919,943	11,427,401	12,347,344	55,087,307	67,434,651	4,924,020
1830	1,078,695	12,067,162	13,145,857	58,524,878	71,670,735	2,178,773
1831	642,586	12 434,483	13,077,069	59,218,583	72,295,652	9,014,931
1832	1,345,217	18,448,857	19,794,074	61,726,529	81,520,603	5,656,340
1833	5,165,907	12,411,969	17,577,876	69,950,856	87,528,732	2,611,701
1834	10,757,033	10,879,520	21,636,553	80,623,662	102,260,215	2,076,758
1835	7,012,666	7,743,655	14,756,321	100,459,481	115,215,802	6,477,775
1836	8,534,895	9,232,867	17,767,762	106,570,942	124,338,704	4,324,336
1837	7,756,189	9,406,043	17,162,232	94,280,895	111,443,127	5,976,249
1838	4,951,306	4,466,384	9,417,690	95,560,880	104,978,570	3,508,046
1839	5,618,442	5,007,698	10,626.140	101,625,533	112,251,673	8,776,743
1840	6,202,562	5,805,809	12,008,371	111,660,561	123,668,932	8,417,014
1841	3,953,054	4,228,181	8,181,235	103,636,236	111,817,471	10,034,332
1842	3,194,299	4,884,454	8,078,753	91,799,242	99,877,995	4,813,539

9 months, to June 30, 1843	1,689,763	3,456,572	5,139,335	77,686,354	82,825,689	1,520,791
Year, to June 30.....1844	2,251,550	3,962,508	6,214,058	99,531,774	105,745,832	5,454,214
1845	2,413,050	5,171,731	7,584,781	98,455,330	106,040,111	8,606,495
1846	2,342,629	5,522,577	7,865,206	101,718,042	109,583,248	3,905,268
1847	1,812,847	4,353,907	6,166,754	150,574,844	156,741,598	1,907,024
1848	1,410,307	6,576,499	7,986,806	130,203,709	138,190,515	15,841,616
1849	2,015,815	6,625,276	8,641,091	131,710,081	140,351,172	5,404,648
1850	2,099,132	7,376,361	9,475,493	134,900,233	144,375,726	7,522,994
1851	1,742,154	8,552,967	10,295,121	178,620,138	188,915,259	29,472,752
1852	2,538,159	9,498,884	12,037,043	154,931,147	166,968 190	42,674,135
1853	1,894,046	11,202,167	13,096,213	189,869,162	202,965,375	27,486,875
Total	96,237,250	330,146,549	426,383,799	3,057,391,650	3,483,775,449	293,158,070

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 6, 1853.

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

G—Continued.

Statement exhibiting the value of imports annually from 1821 *to* 1853.

Years ending—	Value of merchandise imported.			
	Specie and bullion.	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.
September 30.....1821	$8,064,890	$2,017,423	$52,503,411	$62,585,724
1822	3,369,846	3,928,862	75,942,833	83,241,541
1823	5,097,896	3,950,392	68,530,979	77,579,267
1824	8,379,835	4,183,938	67,985,235	80,549,008
1825	6,150,765	4,796,745	85,392,565	96,340,075
1826	6,880,966	5,686,803	72,406,708	84,974,477
1827	8,151,130	3,703,974	67,628,964	79,484,068
1828	7,489,741	4,889,435	76,130,648	88,509,824
1829	7,403,612	4,401,889	62,687,026	74,492,527
1830	8,155,964	4,590,281	58,130,675	70,876,920
1831	7,305,945	6,150,680	89,734,499	103,191,124
1832	5,907,504	8,341,949	86,779,813	101,029,266
1833	7,070,368	25,377,582	75,670,361	108,118,311
1834	17,911,632	50,481,548	58,128,152	126,521,332
1835	13,131,447	64,809,046	71,955,249	149,895,742
1836	13,400,881	78,655,600	97,923,554	189,980,035
1837	10,516,414	58,733,617	71,739,186	140,989,217
1838	17,747,116	43,112,889	52,857,399	113,717,404
1839	5,595,176	70,806,616	85,690,349	162,092,132
1840	8,882,813	48,313,391	49,945,315	107,141,519
1841	4,988,633	61,031,098	61,926,446	127,946,177
1842	4,087,016	26,540,470	69,534,601	100,162,087
9 months, to June 30, 1843	22,390,559	13,184,025	29,179,215	64,753,799
Year, to June 30 1844	5,830,429	18,936,452	83,668,154	108,435,035
1845	4,070,242	18,077,598	95,106,724	117,254,564
1846	3,777,732	20,990,007	96,924,058	121,691,797
1847	24,121,289	17,651,347	104,773,002	146,545,638
1848	6,360,224	16,356,379	132,282,325	154,998,928
1849	6,651,240	15,726,425	125,479,774	147,857,439
1850	4,628,792	18,081,590	155,427,936	178,138,318
1351	5,453,592	19,652,995	191,118,345	216,224,932
1852	5,503,544	24,187,890	182,921,848	212,613,282
1853	4,201,382	27,182,152	236,595,113	267,978,647
Total.....	278,678,615	794,531,088	2,992,700,453	4,065,910,156

H.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING

THE VALUE OF MERCHANDISE

IMPORTED ANNUALLY

DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, AND 1853:

AND ALSO

THE DUTIES WHICH ACCRUED ON THE SAME DURING

THE SAME YEARS, RESPECTIVELY.

H.—*Statement exhibiting the value of merchandise imported annually during the which accrued on the same during*

IMPORTS FREE

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1848.		1849.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, for breed		$53,432		$72,845
Bullion, gold		56,882		297,570
silver		392,939		154,688
Specie, gold		3,351,873		3,771,077
silver		2,558,590		2,427,905
copper				
Models of inventions and improvements in the arts		36,799		29,012
Teas, pounds	23,597,702	6,217,111	16,319,789	4,071,789
Coffee, do	150,559,138	8,199,129	165,334,700	9,088,352
Copper, in plates, suited to the sheathing of vessels		831,848		1,044,755
for the use of the mint				
ore		158,302		177,736
Cotton, unmanufactured, pounds	317,742	6,814	157,276	8,255
Adhesive patent felt, for sheathing vessels		7,328		11,215
Paintings and statuary of American artists		67,822		147,946
Specimens of natural history		9,143		5,098
Sheathing metal		226,014		220,936
Platina, unmanufactured		12,778		10,285
Gypsum, or plaster, unground		61,194		71,597
Wearing apparel and other effects of immigrants		65,111		120,679
Personal and household effects of citizens dying abroad		26,819		8,154
Old junk		16,605		45,897
Oakum		5,237		5,079
Garden seeds, trees, shrubs, plants, &c		83,125		76,368
Articles, the produce of the U. States, brought back		187,117		369,463
Guano, tons	1,013	20,839	21,243	102,274
Articles specially imported for philosophical societies, colleges, schools, &c				
Philosophical apparatus, instruments, &c				15,739
Books, maps, and charts				14,161
Statues, statuary, busts, casts of marble, &c				
Paintings, drawings, etchings, and engravings				691
Cabinets of coins, medals, &c		92		331
Other articles		63,660		37,852
Total		22,716,603		22,377,665

years ending June 30, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, *and* 1853; *and also the duties the same years, respectively.*

OF DUTY.

1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
.....	$58,947	.....	$88,965	.....	$75,727	.....	$56,559
.....	175,984	.....	196,446	.....	608,257	.....	465,044
.....	26,316	.....	48,471	.....	8,914	.....	31,636
.....	1,600,722	.....	3,372,644	.....	3,049,802	.....	1,962,312
.....	2,825,770	.....	1,835,942	.....	1,838,071	.....	1,742,390
.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,698	.....	7,726	.....	14,449	.....	2,360
28,732,817	4,588,373	16,656,066	4,684,657	25,578,352	7,161,058	29,383,627	8,186,217
144,986,895	11,215,076	152,453,617	12,845,949	193,698,556	14,458,925	199,049,823	15,525,954
.....	715,614	.....	734,610	.....	610,755	.....	1,155,414
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	866
.....	195,332	.....	65,266	.....	257,357	.....	443,796
269,114	10,086	157,757	11,281	244,548	12,521	722,628	40,447
.....	11,432	.....	6,645	.....	37,730	.....	14,293
.....	27,123	.....	23,953	.....	31,294	.....	36,712
.....	6,546	.....	1,373	.....	1,568	.....	3,054
.....	484,168	.....	299,004	.....	604,809	.....	676,355
.....	12,183	.....	26,836	.....	20,534	.....	42,450
.....	88,219	.....	73,088	.....	74,906	.....	90,307
.....	151,689	.....	108,548	.....	196,430	.....	151,157
.....	5,019	.....	3,776	.....	150	.....	3,798
.....	48,609	.....	37,987	.....	57,809	.....	30,868
.....	9,373	.....	4,637	.....	5,534	.....	1,550
.....	125,199	.....	168,386	.....	143,764	.....	194,096
.....	195,497	.....	257,616	.....	221,497	.....	316,793
11,740	91,948	23,153	97,881	50,054	147,595	38,034	96,563
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,476	.....	7,056	.....	2,724	.....	9,139
.....	15,043	.....	8,783	.....	8,352	.....	11,671
.....	3,122	.....	1,991	.....	7,042	.....	3,435
.....	6,599	.....	14,372	.....	30,430	.....	17,260
.....	1,619	.....	1,740	.....	5,119	.....	.....
.....	4,600	.....	70,769	.....	69,811	.....	71,038
.....	22,710,382	.....	25,106,587	.....	29,692,934	.....	31,383,534

H—

VALUE OF IMPORTS, AND DUTIES THEREON,

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Rate of duty per cent.	1848.		1849.	
		Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Woolens—					
Cloths and cassimeres	30	$6,364,145	$1,909,243 50	$4,995,957	$1,498,787 10
Merino shawls, of wool	30	1,357,129	407,138 70	1,196,376	358,912 80
Blankets	20	1,146,587	229,317 40	1,161,429	232,285 80
Hosiery and articles made on frames	30	731,009	219,302 70	718,794	215,638 20
Worsted stuff goods	25	3,858,416	964,604 00	4,070,185	1,017,546 25
Woolen and worsted yarn	25	143,407	35,851 75	113,463	28,365 75
Woolen and articles tambored or embroidered	30	18,856	5,656 80	13,910	4,173 00
Manufactures of, not specified	30	771,252	231,375 60	837,577	251,273 10
Flannels	25	88,909	22,227 25	52,339	13,084 25
Baizes	25	117,986	29,496 50	51,518	12,879 50
Carpeting, Wilton, Saxony, Aubusson	30	110,275	33,082 50	18,067	5,420 10
Brussels, Turkey, and treble-ingrained	30	485,190	145,557 00	349,908	104,972 40
Venetian and other ingrained	30	38,895	11,668 50	96,433	28,929 90
not specified	30	8,827	2,648 10	28,650	8,595 00
Cottons—					
Printed, stained, or colored	25	12,490,501	3,122,625 25	10,286,894	2,571,723 50
White, or uncolored	25	2,487,256	621,814 00	1,438,635	359,658 75
Tambored or embroidered	30	495,576	148,672 80	702,631	210,789 30
Velvets, wholly of cotton	20	189,029	37,805 80	99,220	19,844 00
wholly of cotton and silk	20	28,942	5,788 40	14,076	2,815 20
Cords, gimps, and galloons	30	175,090	52,527 00	185,964	55,789 20
Hosiery and articles made on frames	20	1,383,871	276,774 20	1,315,783	263,156 60
Twist yarn and thread	25	727,422	181,855 50	770,509	192,627 25
Hatters' plush, of silk and cotton	20	5,015	1,003 00	170	34 00
Manufactures of, not specified	25	438,887	109,721 75	940,959	235,239 75
Silks—					
Piece goods	25	10,762,801	2,690,700 25	7,588,822	1,897,205 50
Hosiery and articles made on frames	30	427,703	128,310 90	468,393	140,517 90
Sewing silk	30	561,027	168,301 10	551,840	165,552 00
Articles tambored or embroidered	30	1,026,235	307,870 50	1,045,216	313,564 80
Hats and bonnets	30	59,866	17,959 80	48,162	14,448 60
Manufactures of, not specified	25	1,640,343	410,085 75	4,053,871	1,013,467 75
Flox	25	14,204	3,551 00	18,297	4,574 25
Raw	15	340,769	51,112 35	366,238	54,935 70
Bolting cloths	25	65,659	16,414 75	34,928	8,732 00
Silk and worsted goods	25	2,456,652	614,163 00	2,452,289	613,072 25
Camlets, of goats' hair or mohair	25	54,704	13,676 00	35,016	8,754 00
Flax—					
Manufactures of, linens, bleached and unbleached	20	6,012,197	1,202,439 40	5,156,924	1,031,384 80
Hosiery and articles made on frames	30	1,998	599 40	1,485	445 50
Articles tambored or embroidered	30	21,018	6,305 40	30,686	9,205 80
Articles not specified	20	589,435	117,887 00	718,147	143,629 40
Hempens—					
Sheeting, brown and white	20	49,546	9,909 20	52,353	10,470 60
Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps	20	195,157	39,031 40	119,217	23,843 40
Articles not specified	20	105,329	21,065 80	101,053	20,210 60
Sail duck, Russia	20	109,127	21,825 40	74,101	14,820 20
Holland	20	44,759	8,951 80	5,566	1,113 20
ravens	20	126,623	25,326 40	46,116	9,223 20
Cotton-bagging	20	27,525	5,505 00	121,368	24,273 60
Clothing, ready-made	30	99,283	29,784 90	87,283	26,184 90
articles of wear	30	553,939	166,181,70	500,307	150,092 10
Lace, thread, and insertings	20	263,859	52,771 80	176,375	35,275 00
cotton insertings, trimmings, laces, braids, &c.	25	716,552	179,138 00	663,991	165,997 75
Floor-cloth, patent, painted, &c	30	7,351	2,205 30	2,884	865 20
Oilcloth, of all kinds	30	25,637	7,691 10	34,286	10,285 80
Hair-cloth and hair seating	25	150,442	37,610 50	145,292	36,323 00
Lasting and mohair cloth, for shoes and buttons	5	143,360	7,168 00	103,677	5,183 85
Gunny cloth	20	87,070	17,417 00	140,472	28,094 40
Matting, Chinese and other, of rags, &c	25	104,643	26,160 75	92,100	23,025 00
Hats, caps and bonnets, flats, braids, plaits, &c.—					
Of Leghorn, straw, chip, or grass, &c	30	982,923	294,876 90	1,150,964	345,289 20
Of palm-leaf, ratan, willow, &c	30	108,701	32,610 30	18,977	5,693 10
Of hair, whalebone, &c	30				
Iron, &c.—					
Muskets and rifles	30	75	22 50	205	61 50
Fire-arms, not specified	30	302,269	90,680 70	231,905	69,571 50
Side-arms	30	5,645	1,693 50	4,082	1,224 60
Drawing and cutting knives	30	21,348	6,402 90	8,421	2,526 30
Hatchets, axes, and adzes	30	4,043	1,212 90	3,148	944 40
Socket-chisels	30	12,163	3,648 90	8,892	2,668 50
Steelyards and scale-beams	30	13,602	4,080 60	18,681	5,604 30
Vices	30	87,415	11,224 50	24,656	7,396 80

Continued.

DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30—

1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.	
Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
$6,184,190	$1,855,257 00	$7,669,520	$2,300,856 00	$6,909,742	$2,072,922 60	$11,071,906	$3,321,571 80
935,348	280,604 40	1,008,535	302,560 50	715,814	214,744 20	1,402,582	420,774 60
1,244,335	248,867 00	1,506,469	301,293 80	1,046,361	209,272 20	1,455,659	291,131 80
718,135	215,440 50	1,211,049	363,314 70	860,997	258,299 10	1,047,686	314,305 80
5,004,250	1,251,062 50	5,419,174	1,625,752 20	6,296,057	1,574,014 25	9,796,387	2,449,096 75
170,639	42,659 75	216,876	54,219 00	220,259	55,064 75	280,896	70,224 00
33,633	10,089 90	9,999	2,769 70	7,877	2,363 10	28,025	8,407 50
1,880,526	564,157 80	1,228,517	368,555 10	587,077	176,123 10	1,096,907	329,072 10
88,593	22,148 25	130,489	32,622 25	87,492	21,848 00	106,381	26,595 25
101,256	25,314 00	110,600	27,650 00	111,051	27,762 75	118,203	29,550 75
53,090	15,927 00	157,625	47,297 50	57,420	17,226 00	92,571	27,771 30
573,723	172,116 90	677,549	203,264 70	502,189	150,656 70	752,487	225,746 10
93,091	27,927 30	88,655	26,596 50	75,573	22,671 90	142,817	42,845 10
70,700	21,210 00	72,952	21,885 60	95,785	28,735 50	229,404	68,821 20
13,640,291	3,410,072 75	14,449,421	3,612,355 25	11,553,306	2,888,326 50	14,623,268	3,655,817 00
1,773,302	443,325 50	1,499,044	374,761 00	2,477,486	619,371 50	2,718,846	679,711 50
1,367,286	380,185 80	1,928,522	578,556 60	1,754,803	526,440 90	3,116,013	934,803 90
176,630	35,326 00	251,925	50,265 00	153,406	30,681 20	305,589	61,117,80
19,464	3,892 80	13,088	2,617 60	23,941	4,788 20	18,989	3,797 80
6,026	1,807 80	30,252	9,075 60	4	1 20	98,851	29,655 30
1,558,173	311,634 60	2,117,899	423,579 80	2,152,340	430,468 00	3,002,631	600,526 20
799,156	199,789 00	980,839	245,209 75	887,840	221,960 00	1,095,518	273,879 50
9,969	1,993 80	59,432	11,886 40	121,831	24,366 20	56,054	11,210 80
858,422	214,605 50	834,620	208,655 00	564,539	141,134 75	2,695,554	673,888 50
14,459,560	3,614,890 00	22,178,379	5,544,594 75	16,823,528	4,205,882 00	22,470,911	5,617,727 75
616,217	184,865 10	785,832	235,749 60	599,673	179,901 90	1,124,680	337,404 00
489,487	146,846 10	379,455	113,836 50	173,799	52,139 70	238,525	71,557 50
1,131,462	339,438 60	1,367,063	410,118 90	1,906,573	571,971 90	1,318,069	395,420 70
53,187	15,956 10	77,276	23,182 80	96,665	28,999 50	111,871	33,561 30
872,360	218,095 00	960,699	240,174 75	1,914,462	478,615 50	5,130,598	1,282,649 50
15,104	3,776 00	8,251	2,062 75	17,911	4,477 75	10,839	2,709 75
386,281	57,942 15	448,198	67,229 70	360,836	54,125 40	712,092	106,813 80
17,331	4,332 75	28,541	7,135 25	47,052	11,763 00	40,232	10,058 00
1,653,809	413,452 25	1,783,076	445,769 00	1,667,513	416,878 25	1,880,918	470,229 50
2,040	510 00	9,501	2,375 25	1,267	316 80	9,807	2,451 75
7,063,184	1,412,636 80	7,748,623	1,549,724 60	7,603,603	1,520,720 60	8,897,317	1,779,463 40
3,531	1,059 30	3,361	1,008 30	5,546	1,663 80	3,192	957 60
36,121	10,836 30	60,137	18,041 10	52,227	15,668 10	84,779	25,433 70
1,031,838	206,367 60	983,619	196,723 80	854,333	170,866 60	1,250,749	250,149 80
13,670	2,734 00	1,868	373 60	6,944	1,388 80	3,963	792 60
67,364	13,472 80	7,967	1,593 40	7,279	1,455 80	80,015	16,003 00
187,121	37,424 20	483,925	96,785 00	255,720	51,144 00	314,371	62,874 20
34,312	6,862 40	39,586	7,917 20	17,622	3,524 40	24,511	4,902 20
6,735	1,347 00	5,010	1,002 00	2,503	500 60	1,268	253 60
27,339	5,467 80	30,258	6,051 60	52,193	10,438 60	40,942	8,188 40
251,905	50,381 00	93,154	18,630 80	49,347	9,869 40	14,101	2,820 20
78,993	23,697 90	113,700	34,110 00	115,070	34,521 00	197,359	59,207 70
734,368	220,280 40	945,294	283,588 20	1,253,742	376,122 60	2,109,776	632,932 80
185,925	37,185 00	223,115	44,623 00	160,385	32,077 00	252,170	50,434 00
672,627	168,156 75	756,651	189,162 75	535,056	133,764 00	841,757	210,439 25
7,559	2,267 70	16,190	4,857 00	9,973	2,991 90	7,563	2,268 90
36,028	10,808 40	42,408	12,722 40	21,462	6,438 60	42,373	12,711 90
161,405	40,351 25	253,154	63,288 50	270,585	67,646 25	280,323	70,080 75
106,508	5,325 40	113,092	5,654 60	64,338	3,216 90	95,290	4,764 50
331,035	66,207 00	453,904	90,780 80	568,820	113,764 00	607,591	121,518 20
127,344	31,836 00	162,841	40,710 25	205,695	51,423 75	208,756	52,189 00
1,163,485	349,045 50	1,451,285	435,385 50	1,628,967	488,690 10	1,610,928	483,278 40
26,650	7,995 00	19,758	5,927 40	6,775	2,032 50	28,220	8,466 00
.....	.....	648	194 40	301	90 30	.....	.....
27,594	8,257 20	58,060	17,418 00	121,984	36,595 20	121,802	36,540 60
354,877	106,463 10	461,756	138,526 80	401,849	120,554 70	374,545	112,363 50
1,542	462 60	1,822	546 60	7,424	2,227 20	1,607	482 10
10,808	3,242 40	10,488	3,146 40	22,756	6,826 80	12,298	3,689 40
2,477	743 10	3,555	1,066 50	3,118	935 40	1,950	585 00
9,914	2,974 20	7,037	2,111 10	24,917	7,475 10	19,018	5,705 40
6,584	1,975 20	13,207	3,962 10	7,868	2,360 40	9,230	2,769 00
29,088	8,726 40	33,944	10,183 20	48,200	14,460 00	50,338	15,101 40

VALUE OF IMPORTS, AND DUTIES THEI

Species of merchandise.	Rate of duty per cent.	1848.		1849.	
		Value.	Duty.	Value.	Dut
Iron, &c.—					
Sickles and reaping hooks	30	$2,481	$744 30	$1,909	$
Scythes	30	29,823	8,946 90	14,892	4,
Wood-screws	30	.....	.....	515	
Spades and shovels	30	6,629	1,988 70	3,168	
Squares (masons' and carpenters')	30	4,381	1,314 30	2,557	
Needles, sewing, darning, and other	20	218,330	43,766 00	167,664	33,
Cast-iron butt-hinges	30	21,000	6,300 00	18,012	5,
Cutlery, not specified	30	1,146,843	344,052 90	1,086,408	325,
Manufactures of, not specified	30	3,590,928	1,077,278 40	2,946,873	884,
Sad-irons, tailors' and hatters' irons	30	1,429	428 70	1,477	
Bonnet-wire	30	25,047	7,514 10	22,888	6,
Wire, iron and steel, N ⋈ A, No. 14,	30	38,006	11,401 80	34,414	10,
above No. 14	30	6,079	1,823 70	1,951	
Tacks, brads, and sprigs, N ⋈ A, 16 oz. per M.	30	124	37 20	61	
above 16 oz. per M.	30	.....	.....	28	
Nails	30	88,390	26,517 00	68,294	20,
Spikes	30	444	133 20	1,996	
Chain-cables	30	369,574	110,872 20	277,289	83,
Mill, cross-cut, and pit saws	30	8,016	2,404 80	6,878	2,
Anchors and parts thereof	30	42,449	12,734 70	28,097	8,
Anvils and parts thereof	30	117,606	35,281 80	74,250	22,
Smiths' hammers and sledges	30	5,288	1,586 40	3,444	1,
Castings, vessels of	30	15,665	4,699 50	15,883	4,
all other	30	16,798	5,039 40	18,937	5,
Round or square, as braziers' rods	30	13,296	3,988 80	24,563	7,
Nail or spike rods	30	4,734	1,420 20	11,114	3,
Band or scroll, as casement rods	30	16,720	5,016 00	19,137	5,
Hoop-iron	30	104,643	31,392 90	148,126	44,
Sheet-iron	30	625,312	187,593 60	395,130	118,
Pig-iron	30	815,415	244,624 50	1,405,613	421,
Old and scrap	30	140,037	42,011 10	144,424	43,
Bar, manufactured by rolling	30	3,679,598	1,103,879 40	6,060,068	1,818,
otherwise	30	975,214	292,564 20	525,770	157,
Steel, cast, shear, and German	15	1,061,560	159,234 00	1,014,773	152,
all other	20	223,377	44,675 40	212,365	42,
Copper—					
In pigs, bars, and old	5	702,907	35,145 38	988,683	49,
Wire	30	1,226	367 80	857	
Braziers'	20	35	7	.....	.....
Copper bottoms for stills, &c	20	14,229	2,845 80	11,792	2,
Manufactures of, not specified	30	137,993	41,397 90	219,369	65,
Rods and bolts	20	97	19 40	1,553	
Nails and spikes	20	477	95 40	570	
Brass—					
In pigs, bars, and old	5	24,191	1,209 55	7,504	
Wire	30	10,801	3,240 30	4,872	1,
Screws	30	840	252 00	.....	.....
Sheet and rolled	30	223	66 90	8,105	2,
Manufactures of, not specified	30	163,864	49,159 20	154,540	46,
Tin—					
In pigs and bars	5	438,520	21,926 00	575,762	28,
Plates and sheets	15	1,586,754	238,013 10	2,292,428	343,
Foil	15	13,010	1,951 50	11,208	1,
manufactures of, not specified	30	25,166	7,549 80	23,042	6,
Lead—					
Pig, bar, sheet and old	20	6,288	1,257 60	85,367	17,
Shot	20	50	10 00	36	
Pipes	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of, not specified	30	854	256 20	854	
Pewter, old, only fit for remanufacture	5	227	11 35	2,453	
manufactures of, not specified	30	1,989	596 70	1,503	
Gold and silver—Manufactures of, viz:					
Lace, galloons, tresses, tassels, &c	30	34,334	10,300 20	40,290	12,
Epaulets and wings	30	3,739	1,121 70	566	
Gold and silver leaf	15	1,183	177 45	263	
Jewelry, real, and imitations of	30	162,596	48,778 80	281,335	84,
Gems, diamonds, pearls, &c., set	30	7,283	2,184 90	3,342	
otherwise	10	123,065	12,306 50	106,014	10,
Manufactures of, not specified	30	61,326	18,397 80	29,043	8,
Glaziers' diamonds	15	206	30 90	2,374	
Clocks	30	57,488	17,246 40	51,543	15,
Chronometers	10	16,505	1,650 50	13,046	1,
Watches, and parts of	10	1,733,221	173,322 10	1,676,606	167,
Metallic pens	30	61,566	18,469 80	74,050	22,
Square wire for umbrella stretchers	30	37,728	11,318 40	26,108	7,
Pins, in packs and otherwise	30	30,363	9,108 90	8,184	2,
Buttons, metal	25	42,468	10,617 00	35,239	8,

Continued.

DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30—

1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.	
Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
$1,082	$324 60	$1,703	$510 90	$2,425	$727 50	$1,271	$381 30
15,358	4,607 40	18,974	5,692 20	19,673	5,901 90	25,932	7,779 60
161	48 30	.....	.....	1,991	597 30	3,628	1,088 40
8,120	2,436 00	4,381	1,314 30	5,447	1,634 10	6,028	1,808 40
2,091	627 30	2,587	776 10	2,105	631 50	1,696	508 80
231,325	46,265 00	217,963	43,592 60	206,341	41,268 20	240,061	48,012 20
20,998	6,299 40	23,586	7,075 80	21,077	6,323 10	39,175	11,752 50
1,274,838	382,451 40	1,552,732	465,819 60	1,816,301	544,890 30	2,035,038	610,511 40
3,427,180	1,028,154 00	4,084,497	1,225,349 10	3,621,650	1,086,495 00	4,026,736	1,208,020 80
736	220 80	741	222 30	2,882	864 60	1,935	580 50
3,714	1,114 20	4,057	1,217 10	6,492	1,947 60	4,364	1,309 20
72,591	21,777 30	78,230	23,469 00	32,961	9,888 30	108,778	32,633 40
5,464	1,639 20	38,185	11,455 50	58,134	17,440 20	57,669	17,300 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	757	227 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119,786	35,935 80	125,738	37,721 40	120 035	36,010 50	138,116	41,434 80
2,086	625 80	1,554	466 20	1,698	509 40	1,070	321 00
299,811	89,943 30	288,529	86,558 70	233,517	70,055 10	450,835	135,250 50
7,942	2,382 60	14,522	4,356 60	19,656	5,896 80	32,190	9,657 00
43,027	12,908 10	22,347	6,704 10	27,370	8,211 00	56,783	17,034 90
76,822	23,046 60	60,538	18,161 40	76,478	22,943 40	94,227	28,268 10
6,000	1,800 00	5,753	1,725 90	5,697	1,609 10	11,887	3,566 10
7,718	2,315 40	6,146	1,843 80	8,295	2,588 50	5,361	1,608 30
76,164	22,849 20	15,844	4,753 20	10,027	3,008 10	44,774	13,432 20
54,874	16,462 20	24,172	7,251 60	46,433	13,929 90	61,151	18,345 30
10,058	3,017 40	14,946	4,483 80	18,321	5,496 30	88,699	26,609 70
31,847	9,554 10	24,442	7,332 60	41,443	12,432 90	35,365	10,609 50
176,938	53,081 40	243,924	73,177 20	231,534	69,460 20	265,265	79,579 50
659,058	197,717 40	716,878	215,063 40	772 519	231,755 70	1,122,305	336,691 50
950,660	285,198 00	787,524	236,257 20	935,957	280,787 10	1,528,031	458,409 30
161,981	48,594 30	112,029	33,608 70	102,292	30,687 60	145,059	43,517 70
7,397,166	2,219,149 80	7,324,283	2,197,284 90	8,568,317	2,570,495 10	15,402,776	4,620,832 80
744,735	223,420 50	900,026	270,007 80	1,302,809	390,842 70	627,675	188,302 50
1,106,891	166,033 65	1,266,129	189,919 35	1,327,750	199,162 50	2,343,878	351,581 70
225,362	45,072 40	303,934	60,786 80	375,849	75,169 80	626,435	125,287 00
1,167,411	58,370 55	1,531,704	76,585 20	1,499,467	74,973 35	1,529,295	76,494 75
72	21 60	24	7 20	27	8 10	37	11 10
9,126	1,825 20	11	2 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,248	1,849 60	14,588	2,917 60	4,736	947 20	14,220	2,844 00
390,297	98,069 10	173,809	52,142 70	129,056	38,716 80	267,838	80,351 40
.....	.....	177,952	35,590 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
580	116 00	792	158 40	531	106 20	30	6 00
16,544	827 20	7,848	392 40	4,368	218 40	12,129	606 45
2,340	702 00	70	21 00	35	10 50	.....	.....
17	5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
160,992	48,297 60	165,721	49,716 30	151,589	45,476 70	224,212	67,263 60
654,410	32,720 50	378,117	18,905 85	298,118	14,905 90	724,233	36,211 65
2,457,753	368,662 95	3,547,171	532,075 65	2,902,802	435,420 30	4,709,884	706,482 60
19,216	2,882 40	21,657	3,248 55	31,748	4,762 20	23,576	3,536 40
19,940	5,982 00	24,102	7,230 60	23,798	7,139 40	44,385	13,315 50
1,182,597	236,519 40	1,517,603	303,520 60	1,283,331	256,666 20	1,618,058	323,611 60
4,363	872 60	5,971	1,194 20	787	157 40	.....	.....
465	93 00	453	90 60	.....	.....	120	24 00
350	107 70	111	33 30	554	166 20	1,579	473 70
2,137	106 85	2,033	101 65	1,192	59 60	5,494	274 70
3,087	926 10	5,844	1,753 20	941	282 30	2,309	692 70
93,062	6,918 60	26,859	8,057 70	17,247	5,174 10	20,643	6,192 90
4,262	1,278 60	4,647	1,394 10	7,533	2,259 90	12,835	3,850 50
730	109 50	1,896	284 40	3,349	502 35	3,746	561 90
352,287	105,686 10	422,970	126,891 00	320,925	96,277 50	542,677	162,803 0
3,162	948 60	3,430	1,029 00	2,657	797 10	5,002	1,500 60
66,993	6,699 30	99,972	9,997 20	71,670	7,167 00	62,239	6,223 90
51,944	15,583 20	87,060	26,118 00	82,719	24,815 70	133,920	40,176 00
616	92 40	1,611	241 65	1,243	186 45	758	113 70
50,048	15,014 40	66,734	20,020 20	63,623	19,086 90	82,092	24,627 60
18,754	1,875 40	19,526	1,952 60	12,711	1,271 10	22,100	2,210 00
1,633,921	163,392 10	2,809,349	280,934 90	2,754,668	275,466 80	3,214,364	321,436 40
86,950	26,085 00	85,800	25,740 00	60,388	18,116 40	108,582	32,574 60
21,916	6,574 80	15,363	4,608 90	4,255	1,276 50	8,380	2,514 00
27,758	8,327 40	24,745	7,423 50	18,411	5,523 30	33,593	10,077 90
23,244	5,811 00	25,616	6,404 00	82,991	20,747 75	123,552	30,888 00

VALUE OF IMPORTS, AND DUTIES THEI

Species of merchandise.	Rate of duty per cent.	1848.		1849.	
		Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty
Buttons, all other buttons and button-moulds	25	$343,425	$85,856 25	$365,937	$91,4
Glass—					
Cylinder, crown, and window glass, cut, ground, painted, stained, or colored, and not specified	30	238,[illegible]	71,[illegible] 40	150,527	45,1
Glass ware, cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented, and not specified	30	20,[illegible]	6,[illegible] 00	14,[illegible]	4,2
Polished plate	30	282,[illegible]	84,[illegible] 10	282,[illegible]	84,6
Manufactures of, not specified	30	90,[illegible]	26,[illegible] 10	86,[illegible]	26,4
Cut	40	70,[illegible]	28,[illegible] 40	45,[illegible]	18,2
Plain	35	37,[illegible]	11,[illegible] 40	37,303	11,1
Watch crystals	30	9,[illegible]	2,[illegible] 20	6,646	1,9
Glasses or globes for spectacles	30	4,[illegible]	1,[illegible] 20	4,286	1,2
Apothecaries' vials, not exceeding 16 oz.	30	2,[illegible]	720 50	441	1
Perfumery and fancy vials, not exceeding 16 oz.	30	167	50 50	.....	.....
Bottles, not exceeding two quarts	30	52,[illegible]	15,622 50	61,[illegible]	18,3
Demijohns	30	14,[illegible]	4,[illegible] 60	16,[illegible]	5,0
Window, not exceeding 10 inches	30	58,[illegible]	11,[illegible] 00	2,[illegible]	5
10 by 12 inches	30	71,[illegible]	14,[illegible] 20	112,176	22,4
above 10 by 12 inches	30	31,491	6,[illegible] 30	24,217	4,8
Paper—					
Antiquarian, imperial, superroyal, &c	30	4,975	1,492 50	978	
Medium, cap, demy, and other writing	30	57,[illegible]	17,[illegible] 10	52,110	15,6
Folio and quarto post	30	82,[illegible]	24,701 40	64,624	19,3
Bank and bank-note paper	30	33,[illegible]	10,[illegible] 20	33,[illegible]	10,1
Binders', box, pressing, and pasteboards	30	[illegible]	173 70	164	
Copperplate, printing, and drawing	30	6,[illegible]	1,917 90	6,165	1,8
Sheathing paper	20	77	15 40	3	
Playing-cards	30	1,825	547 50	7,572	2,2
Paper-maché, articles and wares of	30	22,129	6,638 70	31,710	9,5
Paper-hangings	30	72,784	14,556 80	76,[illegible]	15,3
Paper boxes and fancy boxes	30	85,[illegible]	25,[illegible] 00	65,040	19,5
Manufactures of, not specified	30	45,051	13,515 50	51,594	15,5
Books—					
Blank, bound or unbound	20	2,[illegible]	467 20	5,800	1,1
Printed in Hebrew	10	9[illegible]	91 40	126	
Printed in Greek and Latin	10	4,[illegible]	480 80	2,925	5
Printed in English	10	315,102	31,[illegible] 20	284,935	56,9
Printed in other languages	10	144,[illegible]	14,[illegible] 80	169,[illegible]	21,9
Periodicals and illustrated newspapers	10	6,066	606 60	806	
Periodicals, &c., in the course of publication	20	1,894	378 80	1,943	3
Leather—					
Tanned, bend, and sole	20	5,491	1,098 20	807	1
Tanned and dressed upper leather	20	26,[illegible]	5,[illegible] 00	12,066	2,4
Skins, tanned and dressed	20	295,[illegible]	59,121 00	410,504	82,1
Skins, tanned and not dressed	20	4,596	919 20	11,358	2,2
Skivers	30	84,272	25,281 60	55,903	16,7
Boots and bootees, for men and women	30	21,253	6,375 90	9,613	2,8
Shoes and pumps, for men and women	30	6,041	1,812 30	9,659	2,8
Boots, bootees, and shoes, for children	30	3,150	945 00	4,825	1,4
Gloves, for men, women, and children	30	794,076	238,222 80	772,217	231,6
Manufactures of, not specified	30	149,993	44,997 90	173,143	51,9
Wares—					
China, porcelain, earthen, and stone	30	2,332,996	699,898 80	2,261,331	678,3
Plated or gilt	30	192,934	57,880 20	159,619	47,8
Japanned	30	61,885	18,565 50	62,269	18,6
Britannia	30	11,479	3,443 70	17,272	5,1
Wedgewood	30	252	75 60	.....	.....
Silver-plated metal	30	1,712	513 60	.....	.....
Silvered or plated ware	30	595	178 50	5,440	1,6
Saddlery, common, tinned, or japanned	30	132,712	26,542 40	67,749	13,5
plated, brass, or polished steel	30	178,067	53,420 10	117,726	35,3
Furs—					
Undressed on the skin	10	221,245	22,124 50	249,156	24,9
Hatters', dressed or undressed, not on the skin	10	222,712	22,271 20	256,656	51,3
Dressed on the skin	20	99,986	19,997 20	84,976	8,4
Hats, caps, muffs, tippets, &c	30	12,383	3,714 90	3,842	1,1
Manufactures of, not specified	30	9,951	2,985 30	6,842	2,0
Wood, manufactures of, viz:					
Cabinet and household furniture	30	40,827	12,248 10	52,195	15,6
Cedar, mahogany, rose, satin, &c	40	23,927	9,570 80	32,694	13,0
Manufactures of, not specified	30	115,103	34,530 90	165,850	49,7
Unmanufactured, viz:					
Cedar, granadilla, mahogany, rose, and satin	20	370,656	74,131 20	324,620	64,9
Firewood, and other	30	168,434	50,530 20	227,716	68,3
Dye-wood in stick	5	428,145	21,407 25	549,149	27,4
Bark of the cork-tree, corks	30	101,832	30,549 60	120,413	36,1
other manufactures of	30	.....	.....	11	
unmanufactured	15	13,926	2,088 90	14,573	2,1
Marble, manufactures of	30	23,313	6,993 90	23,883	7,1

Continued.

DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30—

1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.	
Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
$494,518	$106,129 50	$548,973	$137,943 25	$455,560	$113,890 00	$638,842	$159,710 50
233,392	70,017 60	321,793	96,537 90	309,711	92,913 30	346,825	104,047 50
4,707	1,412 10	792	237 60	687	206 10	1,579	473 70
263,197	78,959 10	225,999	67,799 70	263,026	78,907 80	308,574	92,572 20
109,289	32,786 70	198,850	59,655 00	87,449	26,234 70	97,680	29,304 00
43,619	17,447 60	55,148	22,059 20	73,395	29,358 00	76,783	30,713 20
88,466	26,539 80	89,891	26,967 30	186,333	55,899 90	162,097	48,629 10
14,590	4,377 00	33,855	10,156 50	28,244	8,473 20	38,088	11,426 40
7,297	2,189 10	8,068	2,420 40	5,257	1,577 10	5,504	1,651 20
3,149	944 70	1,123	336 90	998	299 40	2,301	690 30
333	99 90	1,062	318 60	23	6 90	879	263 70
79,917	23,975 10	100,556	30,166 80	92,834	27,850 20	111,697	33,509 10
20,201	6,060 30	28,921	8,676 30	19,991	5,997 30	29,682	8,904 60
14,116	2,823 20	28,748	5,749 60	42,928	8,585 60	43,903	8,780 60
99,741	19,948 20	168,826	33,765 20	137,894	27,578 80	127,950	25,590 00
89,077	17,815 40	123,015	24,603 00	232,786	46,557 20	310,880	62,176 00
512	153 60	110	33 00	1,868	560 40	745	223 50
154,485	46,345 50	255,170	76,551 00	255,047	76,514 10	256,751	77,025 30
37,310	11,193 00	44,487	13,346 10	157	47 10	98	29 40
2,212	663 60	815	244 50	129	38 70	5,956	1,786 80
947	284 10	479	143 70	279	83 70	659	197 70
1,682	504 60	357	107 10	273	81 90	630	189 00
10,016	3,004 80	17,406	5,221 80	10,788	3,236 40	9,998	2,999 40
54,983	16,494 90	87,973	26,391 90	62,488	18,746 40	43,622	13,086 60
76,820	15,364 00	123,629	24,725 80	113,164	22,632 80	125,825	25,165 00
39,782	11,934 60	26,438	7,931 40	34,042	10,212 60	26,654	7,996 20
110,139	33,041 70	151,434	45,430 20	81,367	24,410 10	119,746	35,923 80
7,675	1,535 00	12,562	2,512 40	12,797	2,559 40	11,975	2,395 00
74	7 40	5	50	60	6 00	.....	.....
2,027	202 70	2,318	231 80	1,906	190 60	1,342	134 20
341,755	34,175 50	384,583	38,458 30	429,630	42,963 00	549,916	54,991 60
115,486	11,548 60	93,468	9,346 80	109,379	10,937 90	146,038	14,603 80
4,328	432 80	15,430	1,543 00	26,714	2,671 40	22,328	2,232 80
2,861	572 20	668	133 60	26	5 20	3,597	719 40
38,244	7,648 80	24,308	4,861 60	32,660	6,532 00	28,267	5,653 40
21,281	4,256 20	58,582	11,716 40	286,711	57,342 20	1,052,120	210,424 00
863,201	172,640 20	1,022,406	204,481 20	692,051	138,410 20	436,666	87,333 20
47,283	9,456 60	24,853	4,970 60	34,609	6,921 80	16,520	3,304 00
46,560	13,968 00	41,909	12,572 70	7,514	2,254 20	39,760	11,928 00
16,324	4,897 20	28,853	8,655 90	35,087	10,526 10	53,942	16,182 60
11,847	4,554 10	17,277	5,183 10	25,319	7,595 70	37,603	11,280 90
15,981	4,794 30	8,097	2,429 10	287	86 10	659	197 70
788,067	236,420 10	1,314,706	394,411 80	1,308,490	392,547 00	1,368,997	410,699 10
258,732	77,619 60	274,678	82,403 40	205,183	61,554 90	286,046	85,813 80
2,601,393	780,417 90	3,340,622	1,002,186 60	3,444,095	1,033,228 50	3,173,884	952,165 20
239,736	71,920 80	329,240	98,772 00	311,595	93,478 50	336,520	100,956 00
48,480	14,544 00	50,434	15,130 20	58,832	17,649 60	58,396	17,518 80
32,305	9,691 50	25,555	7,666 50	16,460	4,938 00	21,375	6,412 50
72	21 60	5,986	1,795 80	449	134 70	.....	.....
26,691	7,007 30	6,923	2,076 90	1,662	498 60	23,127	6,938 10
6,924	2,077 20	50,604	15,181 20	19,435	5,830 50	23,583	7,074 90
90,751	18,150 20	116,243	23,248 60	109,910	21,982 00	104,840	31,452 00
155,281	46,584 30	209,468	62,840 40	206,520	61,956 00	221,224	66,367 20
148,377	14,837 70	228,674	22,867 40	299,891	29,989 10	562,737	56,273 70
807,506	80,750 60	667,127	66,712 70	735,960	73,596 00	1,064,300	106,430 00
44,306	8,861 20	67,533	13,506 60	88,035	17,607 00	92,351	18,470 20
5,694	1,708 20	12,658	3,797 40	10,073	3,021 90	1,620	486 00
8,393	2,517 90	12,150	3,645 00	17,115	5,134 50	12,512	3,753 60
34,199	10,259 70	30,122	9,036 60	39,915	11,974 50	41,594	12,478 20
46,275	18,510 00	60,464	24,185 60	82,697	33,078 80	56,328	22,531 20
273,507	82,052 10	312,516	93,754 80	339,433	101,829 90	380,891	114,267 30
245,537	49,107 40	428,951	85,790 20	435,563	87,112 60	462,818	92,563 60
182,083	54,624 90	246,179	73,853 70	282,152	84,645 60	412,566	123,769 80
478,112	23,905 60	610,785	30,539 25	373,340	18,667 00	341,445	17,072 25
173,041	51,912 30	131,181	39,354 30	136,853	41,055 90	178,321	53,496 30
602	180 60	1,024	307 20	66	19 80	150	45 00
9,419	1,412 85	19,309	2,896 35	20,676	3,101 40	13,798	2,069 70
28,104	8,431 20	23,155	6,946 50	33,088	9,926 40	121,214	36,364 20

VALUE OF IMPORTS, AND DUTIES TH

Species of merchandise.	Rate of duty per cent.	1848.		1849.	
		Value.	Duty.	Value.	D
Marble, unmanufactured	20	$46,680	$9,336 00	$110,963	$2
Quicksilver	20	3,060	612 00	26,974	
Brushes and brooms	30	122,080	36,624 00	146,063	4
Black-lead pencils	30	26,958	8,087 40	32,187	
Slates, of all kinds	25	216,497	54,124 25	152,030	3
Raw hides and skins	5	4,262,069	213,103 45	3,507,300	17
Boots and bootees, of silk or satin	30	128	38 40	100	
of prunelle, lasting, &c.	30			4	
Shoes and slippers, of silk or satin	30	436	130 80	305	
of prunelle, lasting, &c.	30	101	30 30		
of India rubber	30	70,982	21,294 60	52,335	1
Grass cloth	25	27,426	6,856 50	17,474	
Gunny bags	20	292,138	58,427 60	270,700	5
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of silk	30	39,109	1,173 27	33,934	1
all others	30	286	85 80	1	
Flax-seed or linseed	20	214,900	42,980 00	273,084	5
Angora, Thibet, or goat's hair, and other mohair	20	7,481	1,496 20	105	
Wool, unmanufactured	30	857,034	257,110 20	1,177,347	35
Wines—					
Burgundy, in casks	40	1,716	686 40	4,866	
Madeira, in casks	40	21,630	8,652 00	105,302	4
Sherry and St. Lucar, in casks	40	109,983	43,993 20	128,510	5
Port, in casks	40	170,134	68,053 60	272,700	10
Claret, in casks	40	221,416	88,566 40	263,836	10
Teneriffe, and other Canary	40	14,087	5,634 80	22,643	
Fayal, and other Azores	40	5,816	2,326 40	5,108	
Sicily, and other Mediterranean	40	67,364	26,945 60	32,231	1
Austria, and other of Germany	40	1,998	799 20	2,822	
Red wines, not enumerated	40	180,928	72,371 20	221,177	8
White wines, not enumerated	40	193,358	77,343 20	210,139	8
Burgundy, in bottles and cases, &c.	40	2,112	844 80	8,094	
Bottles	30	69	20 70	90	
Champagne	40	282,119	112,847 60	432,545	17
Bottles	30	6,137	1,841 10	6,963	
Madeira	40	1,891	756 40	747	
Bottles	30	25	7 50	12	
Sherry, and St. Lucar	40	1,281	512 40	776	
Bottles	30	98	29 40	27	
Port	40	4,118	1,647 20	1,228	
Bottles	30	23	6 90	53	
Claret	40	88,441	35,376 40	57,698	2
Bottles	30	21,197	6,359 10	10,938	
All other	40	35,537	14,214 80	29,842	1
Bottles	30	2,531	759 30	2,800	
Spirits—					
Brandy	100	1,135,089	1,135,089 00	1,347,514	1,34
From grain	100	327,493	327,493 00	327,957	32
From other materials	100	75,943	75,943 00	145,784	14
Cordials	100	24,647	24,647 00	25,328	2
Beer, ale, and porter, in casks	30	32,463	9,738 90	16,110	
in bottles	30	91,342	27,402 60	134,431	4
Vinegar	30	6,037	1,811 10	4,065	
Molasses	30	3,435,703	1,030,710 90	2,778,174	83
Oil—					
Spermaceti, of foreign fishing	20			58	
Whale, and other fish, of foreign fishing	20	16,863	3,372 60	12,864	
Whalebone	20	36	7 20	20	
Olive, in casks	30	63,788	19,136 40	55,787	1
Castor	20	557	111 40	3,584	
Linseed	20	484,101	96,820 20	487,920	9
Rape seed	20	47	9 40	59	
Neatsfoot	20	70	14 00		
Spirits of turpentine	20			1	
Teas, from places other than that of production	20	8,368	1,673 60	29,863	
Coffee, from places other than that of production	20	50,868	10,173 60	2,091	
Cocoa	10	86,019	8,601 90	123,946	1
Chocolate	20	1,058	211 60	1,453	
Sugar—					
Brown, raw	30	8,963,654	2,689,096 20	7,793,616	2,3
White, clayed or powdered	30	347,052	104,115 60	221,206	
Loaf and other refined	30	169,111	50,733 30	34,078	1
Candy	30	889	266 70	461	
Sirup of sugar-cane	30	885	265 50	378	
Fruits—					
Almonds	40	190,291	76,116 40	152,979	
Currants	40	111,171	44,468 40	99,576	
Prunes and plums	40	26,382	10,552 80	48,719	
Figs	40	96,203	38,481 20	62,410	

Continued.

DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30—

1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.	
Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
$126.755	$25.351 00	$104.509	$20.901 80	$157.602	$31.520 40	$176.990	$35.398 00
81.572	16.314 40	62.767	12.553 40	93.028	18.605 60	17.459	3.491 80
131.329	39.398 70	156.413	46.923 90	143.122	42.936 60	199.780	59.934 00
33.544	10.063 20	62.952	18.885 60	49.293	14.787 90	65.554	19.666 20
134.883	33.720 75	151.420	37.855 00	156.453	39.113 25	109.352	27.338 00
4.799.031	239.951 55	5.964.838	198.241 90	4.823.119	241.155 95	5.919.391	295.969 55
.....	.....	26	7 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
177	53 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
240	72 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.162	348 60
.....	.....	140	42 00	.....	.....	1.034	310 20
49.495	14.848 50	23.161	6.948 30	3.766	1.129 80	12.901	3.870 30
3.151	787 75	12.687	3.171 75	39.173	7.293 25	28.641	7.160 25
286.426	57.285 20	188.137	37.627 40	260.619	52.123 80	231.523	46.304 60
39.513	11.853 90	52.447	15.734 10	61.894	18.568 20	57.138	17.141 40
250	75 00	156	46 80	1.897	569 10	1.231	369 30
324.811	64.962 20	430.017	86.003 40	589.749	117.949 80	633.395	126.679 00
8.689	1.737 80	14.317	2.863 40	805	161 00	8.888	1.777 60
1.681.691	504.507 30	3.833.157	1.149.947 10	1.930.711	579.213 30	2.669.718	800.915 40
15.573	6.229 20	1.355	542 00	5.960	2.384 00	12.409	4.963 60
150.096	60.038 40	116.008	46.403 20	103.917	41.566 80	105.628	42.251 20
118.952	47.580 80	154.668	61.867 20	97.680	39.072 00	155.819	62.327 60
305.454	122.181 60	349.849	139.939 60	240.238	96.095 20	266.005	106.402 00
267.445	106.978 00	280.333	112.133 20	405.380	162.152 00	482.827	193.130 80
52.665	21.066 00	15.542	6.216 80	20.230	8.092 00	14.751	5.900 40
4.525	1.810 00	2.988	1.195 20	1.526	610 40	5.982	2.392 80
24.933	9.973 20	98.975	39.590 00	22.563	9.025 20	45.794	18.317 60
3.973	1.589 20	4.519	1.807 60	10.499	4.199 60	6.406	2.562 40
265.988	106.395 20	236.727	94.690 80	229.350	91.740 00	377.482	150.992 80
215.353	86.141 20	209.847	83.938 80	195.870	78.348 00	305.287	122.114 80
13.429	5.371 60	2.389	955 60	1.833	733 20	2.030	812 00
1.624	487 20	43	12 90	15	4 50	52	15 60
429.778	171.911 20	649.433	259.773 20	615.676	246.270 40	876.182	350.472 80
2.632	789 60	5.675	1.702 50	4.500	1.350 00	4.530	1.359 00
4.342	1.736 80	2.036	814 40	31.838	12.735 20	6.142	2.456 80
33	9 90	28	8 40	1	30	51	15 30
2.582	1.032 80	4.844	1.937 60	14.359	5.743 60	15.867	6.346 80
104	31 20	177	53 10	56	16 80	36	10 80
5.701	2.280 40	8.143	3.257 20	6.372	2.548 80	8.994	3.597 60
189	56 70	58	17 40	49	14 70	115	34 50
92.530	37.012 00	99.775	39.910 00	95.764	38.305 60	132.664	53.065 60
19.790	5.937 00	16.331	4.899 30	17.595	5.278 50	25.229	7.568 70
65.001	26.000 40	96.640	38.656 00	77.301	30.920 40	140.860	56.344 00
3.230	969 00	2.896	868 80	4.658	1.397 40	4.489	1.346 70
2.659.537	2.659.537 00	2.128.679	2.128.679 00	1.792.968	1.792.968 00	3.251.408	3.251.408 00
361.078	361.078 00	364.204	364.204 00	294.386	294.386 00	424.638	424.638 00
113.779	113.779 00	100.850	100.850 00	99.020	99.020 00	106.501	106.501 00
32.447	32.447 00	34.127	34.127 00	34.099	34.099 00	45.251	45.251 00
63.921	19.176 30	41.046	12.313 80	8.841	2.652 30	26.933	8.079 90
112.381	33.714 30	200.848	60.254 40	248.599	74.579 70	338.559	101.567 70
6.167	1.850 10	5.801	1.740 30	9.164	2.749 20	6.975	2.092 50
2.890.185	867.055 50	3.707.581	1.112.274 30	3.595.127	1.078.538 10	3.684.888	1.105.466 40
.....	.....	10	2 00	.....	.....	7	1 40
18.493	3.698 60	1.281	256 20	3.847	769 40	255.781	51.156 20
18	3 60	1.033	206 60	1	20	696	139 20
60.227	18.068 10	106.889	32.066 70	41.058	12.317 40	139.770	41.931 00
12.621	2.524 20	15.047	3.009 40	5.019	1.003 80	32.104	6.420 80
848.672	169.734 40	1.632.811	326.562 20	779.054	155.810 80	1.045.897	209.179 40
124	24 80	1.618	323 60	6.400	1.280 00	143.875	28.775 00
1.277	255 40	11.149	2.229 80	11.639	2.327 80	14.333	2.866 60
56	11 20	40	8 00	.....	.....	23	4 60
130.859	26.171 80	113.348	22.669 60	124.759	24.951 80	38.636	7.727 20
19.759	3.951 80	5.121	1.024 20	15.975	3.195 00	20.032	4.006 40
106.501	10.650 10	126.153	12.615 30	62.076	6.207 60	167.895	16.789 50
891	178 20	1.207	241 40	910	182 00	2.210	442 00
6.659.543	1.997.862 90	12.882.274	3.864.682 20	14.430.734	4.329.220 20	14.639.766	4.391.929 80
846.939	254.081 70	235.732	70.719 60	239.032	71.709 60	294.700	88.410 00
48.664	14.599 20	723.420	217.026 00	43.081	12.924 30	53.310	15.993 00
2.951	885 30	4.469	1.340 70	5.511	1.653 30	5.172	1.551 60
457	137 10	45	13 50	1	30	55	16 50
155.655	62.262 00	233.305	93.322 00	120.700	48.280 00	304.954	121.981 60
66.426	26.570 40	133.870	53.548 00	143.343	57.337 20	40.893	16.357 20
23.989	9.595 60	81.773	32.709 20	95.181	38.072 40	113.769	45.507 60
128.367	51.346 80	135.559	54.223 60	94.043	37.617 20	124.713	49.885 20

VALUE OF IMPORTS, AND DUTIES THER

Species of merchandise.	Rate of duty per cent.	1848.		1849.	
		Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Fruits—					
Dates	40	$14,046	$5,618 40	$7,112	$2,8
Raisins	40	582,540	233,016 00	622,905	249,1
Nuts, all except dying	30	137,758	41,327 40	71,331	21,3
Spices—					
Mace	40	15,367	6,146 80	22,090	8,8
Nutmegs	40	205,705	82,282 00	219,349	87,7
Cinnamon	30	13,790	4,137 00	8,593	2,5
Cloves	40	45,537	18,214 80	56,594	22,6
Pepper, black	30	98,674	29,602 20	65,252	19,5
red	30	45,766	13,729 80	11,556	3,4
Pimento, or alspice	40	130,440	52,176 00	191,197	76,4
Cassia	40	83,717	33,486 80	74,198	29,6
Ginger, ground	30				
in root	40	74,252	29,700 80	73,198	29,2
Camphor, crude	25	52,224	13,056 00	39,817	9,9
refined	40	159	63 60	16	
Candles—					
Wax and spermaceti	20	527	105 40	1,245	2
Tallow	20	10	2 00	31	
Stearine	20				
Cheese	30	14,843	4,452 90	22,895	6,8
Soap	30	67,162	20,148 60	74,370	22,3
Tallow	10	2,021	202 10	1,825	1
Starch	20	804	160 80	1,629	3
Pearl barley	20	202	40 40	598	1
Butter	20	9,179	1,835 80	29,804	5,9
Lard	20	715	143 00	14	
Beef and pork	20	2,688	537 60	1,515	3
Hams and other bacon	20	2,769	553 80	2,268	4
Bristles	5	175,025	8,751 25	88,265	4,4
Saltpetre, crude	5	563,744	28,187 20	436,250	21,8
refined, or partly refined	10	671	67 10	25,815	2,5
Indigo	10	961,849	96,184 90	805,863	80,5
Woad or pastel	10	1,774	177 40	3,136	3
Ivory and bone-black	20	1,689	337 80	1,481	2
Opium	20	129,279	25,855 80	190,316	38,0
Glue	20	8,586	1,717 20	12,543	2,5
Gunpowder	20	583	116 60	43	
Alum	20	2,494	498 80	2,004	4
Copperas	20	4,993	998 60	10,131	2,0
Sulphate of quinine	20	45,005	9,001 00	7,069	1,4
Vitriol, blue or roman	20			9,628	1,9
oil of	20	18	3 60	61	
Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder	10	133,058	13,305 80	78,062	7,8
Soda-ash, or barilla	10	575,024	57,502 40	637,965	63,7
Sulphate of barytes	20	3,276	655 20	5,983	1,1
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	30	415,727	124,718 10	276,674	83,0
Snuff	40	320	128 00	358	1
Cigars	40	1,360,468	544,187 20	1,439,765	575,9
Other than snuff and cigars	40	1,721	688 40	3,509	1,4
Paints—					
Dry ochre	30	29,299	8,789 70	33,725	10,1
Ochre in oil	30	331	99 30	4,131	1,2
Red and white lead	20	15,228	3,045 60	19,703	3,9
Whiting and Paris white	20	3,383	676 60	2,755	5
Litharge	20	105	21 00	249	
Sugar of lead	20	2,031	406 20	858	1
Cordage, tarred and cables	25	223,904	55,976 00	129,120	32,2
untarred	25	15,622	3,905 50	17,290	4,3
Twine and pack-thread	30	41,575	12,479 50	34,378	10,3
Seines	30	502	150 60	182	
Hemp—					
Unmanufactured	30	187,905	56,371 50	491,633	147,4
Manilla, sun, and other hemps of India, &c.	25	342,445	85,611 25	196,634	49,1
Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c	25	379,339	94,834 75	356,406	89,1
Codilla, or tow of hemp or flax	15	1,512	226 80	156,498	23,4
Flax, unmanufactured	15	102,261	15,339 15	127,859	19,1
Rags of all kinds	5	626,607	31,330 35	524,755	78,7
Salt	20	1,042,502	208,500 40	1,438,981	287,7
Coal	30	461,140	138,342 00	409,282	122,7
Coke, or culm	30	29	8 70		
Breadstuffs—					
Wheat	20	194,415	38,883 00	20,382	4,0
Barley	20	1,809	361 80	1,641	3
Rye	20	36	7 20	162	

Continued.

DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30—

1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.	
Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
$9,141	$3,656 40	$4,393	$1,757 20	$13,978	$5,589 60	$14,792	$5,916 80
709,977	280,390 80	879,591	351,836 40	923,628	369,451 20	896,034	358,413 60
106,818	32,045 40	128,296	38,488 80	77,113	23,133 90	144,861	43,458 30
8,382	3,352 80	6,758	2,703 20	23,995	9,598 00	6,094	2,437 60
228,895	91,558 00	248,975	99,590 00	345,949	138,379 60	88,059	35,223 60
9,399	2,819 70	14,083	4,224 90	8,464	2,539 20	10,085	3,025 50
45,629	18,251 60	38,796	15,518 40	61,631	24,652 40	47,835	19,134 00
97,528	29,258 40	192,722	57,816 60	203,505	61,051 50	181,694	54,508 20
1,651	495 30	4,899	1,469 70	3,279	983 70	45,475	13,642 50
139,782	55,912 80	103,796	41,518 40	178,607	71,442 80	185,012	74,004 80
108,477	43,390 80	102,834	41,133 60	244,179	97,671 60	178,190	71,276 00
33,661	10,098 30	39,887	11,966 10	1,070	321 00	717	215 10
32,858	13,143 20	27,900	11,160 00	81,239	32,495 60	60,163	24,065 20
25,044	6,261 00	27,258	6,814 50	22,054	5,513 50	14,341	3,585 25
200	80 00	2,029	811 60	56	22 40	316	126 40
1,570	314 00	16,215	3,243 00	2,015	403 00	6,204	1,240 80
.....	.....	28	5 60	283	56 60	3,017	603 40
358	71 60	7,531	1,506 20	10,870	2,174 00	4,414	882 80
32,559	9,767 70	54,852	16,455 60	44,859	13,457 70	70,728	21,158 40
97,372	29,211 60	62,616	18,784 80	51,502	15,450 60	80,424	24,127 20
5,721	572 10	12,306	1,230 60	1,320	132 00	64,114	6,411 40
1,783	356 60	3,360	672 00	4,477	895 40	30,192	6,038 40
1,221	244 20	13,382	2,676 40	308	61 60	170	34 00
53,328,	10,665 60	37,536	7,507 20	79,883	15,976 60	330,326	66,065 20
2	40	131	26 20	5,987	1,197 40	946	189 20
7,503	1,500 60	1,667	333 40	31,778	6,355 60	26,766	5,353 20
9,381	1,876 20	13,456	2,691 20	13,358	2,671 60	7,455	1,491 00
152,702	7,635 10	244,694	12,234 70	313,130	15,656 50	253,731	12,686 55
712,915	35,645 75	592,777	29,638 85	1,066,279	53,313 95	643,037	32,151 85
827	82 70	1,065	106 50	18,957	1,895 70	767	76 70
903,031	90,303 10	675,087	67,508 70	947,367	94,736 70	1,282,367	128,236 70
3,070	307 00	1,429	142 90	1,108	110 80	2,099	209 90
2,752	550 40	241	48 20	.....	.....	287	57 40
382,605	72,521 00	94,815	18,963 00	128,695	25,739 00	346,643	69,328 60
15,906	3,181 20	28,393	5,678 60	17,797	3,559 40	10,952	2,190 40
2,159	431 80	2,774	554 80	2,692	538 40	2,690	538 00
7,656	1,531 20	16,822	3,364 40	5,219	1,043 80	5,706	1,141 20
4,022	804 40	969	193 80	162	32 40	1,635	327 00
6,487	1,297 40	48,482	9,696 40	27,343	5,468 60	203,274	40,654 80
16,500	3,300 00	11,981	2,396 20	2,956	591 20	5,873	1,174 60
.....	.....	149	29 80	209	41 80	111	22 20
175,628	17,562 80	161,676	16,167 60	165,840	16,584 00	161,668	16,166 80
714,718	71,471 80	867,958	86,795 80	566,819	56,681 90	845,443	84,544 30
15,309	3,061 80	16,179	3,235 80	10,125	2,025 00	14,417	2,883 40
272,438	81,731 40	555,608	166,682 40	587,395	176,218 50	855,803	256,740 90
131	52 40	353	141 20	893	357 20	2,553	1,021 20
1,469,097	587,638 80	2,520,812	1,008,324 80	2,985,107	1,194,042 80	3,311,935	1,324,774 00
6,675	2,670 00	12,550	5,020 00	5,469	2,187 60	4,947	1,978 80
12,428	3,728 40	19,015	5,704 50	15,838	4,751 40	26,708	8,012 40
1,298	389 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,150	2,145 00
43,756	8,751 20	52,631	10,526 20	43,365	8,673 00	69,058	13,811 60
19,060	3,812 00	22,423	4,484 60	14,072	2,814 40	6,230	1,246 00
90	18 00	365	73 00	394	78 80	436	87 20
18,897	3,779 40	53,817	10,763 40	24,888	4,977 60	35,204	7,040 80
139,751	34,937 75	41,173	10,293 25	82,967	20,741 75	82,139	20,534 75
117,626	29,406 50	172,612	43,153 00	122,450	30,612 50	39,521	9,880 25
62,106	18,631 80	50,282	15,084 60	45,014	13,504 20	58,546	17,563 80
590	177 00	299	89 70	742	222 60	404	121 20
579,814	173,944 20	223,984	67,195 20	164 588	49,376 40	329,122	98,736 60
659,362	164,840 50	508,709	127,177 25	942,422	235,605 50	1,591,791	397 947 75
192,816	48,204 00	201,316	50,329 00	180,099	45,024 75	98,541	24,635 25
32,421	4,863 15	15,887	2,383 05	35,717	5,357 55	16,931	2,539 65
128,917	19,337 55	176,197	26,429 55	175,342	26,301 30	135,684	20,352 60
748,707	37,435 35	903,747	45,187 35	626,799	31,339 95	982,837	49,141 85
1,237,186	247,437 20	1,047,890	209,578 00	1,112,137	222,427 40	1,059,432	211,886 40
378,817	113,645 10	479,785	143,935 50	406,841	122,052 30	490,010	147,003 00
.....	.....	205	61 50	.....	.....	16	4 80
907,922	181,584 40	609,681	121,936 20	558,958	111,791 60	821,815	164,363 00
7,734	1,546 80	53,653	10,730 60	50,721	10,144 20	39,764	7,952 80
10,309	2,061 80	23,158	4,631 60	9,567	1,913 40	1,825	365 00

E

VALUE OF IMPORTS, AND DUTIES THERE

Species of merchandise.	Rate of duty per cent.	1848.		1849.	
		Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Breadstuffs—					
Oats	20	$1,838	$367 60	$27,067	$5,41
Wheat flour	20	163,424	32,684 80	76,272	15,25
Rye meal	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oat meal	20	1,363	272 60	1,315	26
Potatoes	30	14,385	4,315 50	20,602	6,18
Fish—					
Dried or smoked	20	127,799	25,559 80	43,709	8,74
Salmon, pickled	20	80,944	16,188 80	81,200	16,24
Mackerel	20	535,128	107,025 60	465,286	93,05
Herrings and shad	20	24,566	4,911 20	29,761	5,95
All other	20	47,208	9,441 60	13,097	2,61
Merchandise not enumerated, at 5 per cent.	....	2,052,111	102,605 55	1,702,012	85,10
at 10	....	1,313,834	131,383 40	1,030,131	103,01
at 15	....	568,374	85,256 10	286,078	42,91
at 20	....	2,971,149	594,234 80	2,893,652	578,73
at 25	....	137,823	34,455 75	155,090	38,77
at 30	....	1,693,097	507,929 10	1,641,757	492,52
at 40	....	180,047	72,018 80	141,741	56,69
Value paying duty	....	132,282,325	33,389,876 20	125,479,774	32,245,01
Free of duty	....	22,716,603	.....	22,377,665	.....
Total	....	154,998,928	.....	147,857,439	.....

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, November 2, 1853.

Continued.

DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30—

1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.	
Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
$113,036	$22,607 20	$163,448	$32,689 60	$113,798	$22,759 60	$174,658	$34,931 60
1,194,469	238,893 80	1,008,929	201,785 80	1,010,540	202,108 00	974,736	194,947 20
1,534	306 80	486	97 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,730	2,346 00	6,478	1,295 60	5,958	1,191 60	4,363	872 60
48,635	14,590 50	94,441	28,332 30	119,388	35,816 40	92,870	27,861 00
45,961	9,192 20	27,769	5,553 80	55,171	11,034 20	214,116	42,823 20
85,447	17,089 40	85,705	17,141 00	96,526	19,305 20	94,341	18,868 20
335,736	67,147 20	549,525	109,905 00	327,613	65,522 60	329,233	65,846 60
37,037	7,407 40	54,449	10,889 80	73,584	14,716 80	159,027	31,805 40
38,451	7,690 20	64,022	12,804 40	65,993	13,198 60	90,143	18,028 60
2,449,996	122,499 80	2,475,144	123,757 20	2,214,145	110,707 25	2,768,882	138,444 10
1,168,839	116,883 90	1,789,258	178,925 80	1,670,073	167,007 30	2,510,318	251,031 80
750,767	112,615 05	1,302,505	195,375 75	818,964	122,847 60	784,289	117,643 35
4,047,553	809,510 60	4,513,158	902,631 60	4,385,837	877,167 40	6,234,056	1,246,811 20
175,037	43,759 25	160,039	40,009 75	299,401	74,850 25	229,145	57,286 25
2,026,556	607,966 80	2,619,195	785,758 50	2,452,730	735,819 00	2,938,749	881,624 70
227,171	90,868 40	390,125	156,050 00	294,312	117,724 80	363,311	145,324 40
155,427,936	39,874,104 85	191,118,345	48,715,026 60	178,603,921	45,628,151 50	236,595,113	60,964,929 15
22,710,382	.....	25,106,587	.....	29,692,934	.....	31,383,534	
178,138,318	.....	216,224,932	.....	208,296,855	.....	267,978,647	

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

I.

Articles to be made free.

Acids, benzoic, boracic, citric, and tartaric;
Aloes,
Alum,
Amber,
Ambergris,
Alcornoque,
Annatto, rancon, or Orleans;
Angora, Thibet, and other goat's hair, or mohair, unmanufactured;
Animals, living;
Aniseed,
Antimony, crude, and regulus of;
Argol, or crude tartar;
Arrow-root,
Arsenic,
Assafœtida,
Animal carbon, and all substances used exclusively for manures.

Bannanas,
Barks used for medicines, dying, tanning, or other purposes;
Barytes, sulphate of;
Barilla, or soda ash;
Bells, when old, and bell metal fit only to be remanufactured.
Berries, nuts and vegetables, used exclusively in dying or in composing dyes; but no article shall be classed as such, that has undergone any manufacture;
Berries, flowers, and barks;
Bismuth,
Bitter apples,
Bleaching powder, or chloride of lime;
Blue or Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper;
Bolting cloths,
Borax,
Boucha leaves,
Books, magazines, pamphlets, periodicals, and illustrated newspapers, bound or unbound, being editions printed prior to the year 1830;
Brass in bars, pigs, plates or sheets;
Brass, when old and fit only to be remanufactured;
Brazil paste,
Brazil wood, Brazilletto, and all other dyewoods in sticks;
Breccia,
Brimstone, unrefined or in rolls;
Bronze liquor,
Bronze powder,
Burgundy pitch,
Burrstones, wrought or unwrought.

Cadmium,
Calamine,
Calomel, and other mercurial preparations;
Cameos and mosaics, and imitations thereof, not set;
Camphor, crude;
Cantharides,
Cassia buds,
Castorum,
Chalk,
Chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof;
Clay, wrought or unwrought;
Cobalt,
Cochineal,
Cocoa and cocoa shells,
Cocoanuts,
Codilla, or hemp of tow or flax;
Coffee, from whatever country imported;
Copper in pigs, bars, plates or sheets;
Copper, when old and fit only to be remanufactured;
Copper for sheating of vessels,
Copperas, or green vitriol or sulphate of iron;
Cork tree bark, unmanufactured;
Cream of tartar,
Cubebs,
Cudbear.

Diamonds, glaziers', set or not set;
Diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, and imitations thereof, compositions of glass, paste, &c., set or not set;
Dragon's blood,
Dried pulp.

Earthen and stone ware,
Emery in lump, not pulverized;
Engravings, etchings or plates, bound or unbound;
Extract of indigo,
Extract and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods;
Extract of madder.

Flaxseed,
Flints,
Fruit, green, ripe, dried, preserved or pickled;
Fuller's earth,
Furs, dressed or undressed, when on the skin;
Furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, not on the skin.

Gamboge,
Ginger, green, ripe, or preserved
Gold beater's skin,
Gold and silver leaf,
Green turtle,
Gum Arabic,

Gum, Barbary;
Gum, East India;
Gum Jedda,
Gum Senegal,
Gum substitute, or burnt starch;
Gum tragacanth,
Gutta percha, unmanufactured.

Hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured;
Horns, horn-tips, bones, bone tips, and teeth, unmanufactured

India rubber in bottles, slabs, or sheets unmanufactured;
India rubber, milk of;
Indigo,
Ipecacuanha,
Iridium,
Iris, or orris root;
Ivory, unmanufactured;
Ivory nuts, or vegetable ivory.

Jalap.

Kelp,
Kermes.

Lac dye,
Lac spirits,
Lastings suitable for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, or buttons, exclusively;
Leeches,
Lemons,
Lemon-juice,
Limes,
Lime-juice,
Linens, bleached and unbleached;
Linseed,
Liquorice root,
Litharge.

Madder, ground, and madder root;
Manganese,
Manna,
Manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth, suitable for manufacture of shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, or buttons, exclusively;
Maps and charts,
Marble in the rough, slab or block, unmanufactured;
Marble, manufactures of;
Marine coral, unmanufactured;
Medicinal roots, leaves, gums, and resins, in a crude state;
Mineral blue,
Moss, and other vegetable substances used for mattresses;
Music and music paper, with lines, bound or unbound.

Natron,
Nickel,
Nut galls,
Nux vomica.

Ochres and ochrey earths used in the composition of painters' colors, whether dry or ground in oil;
Oils, palm, cocoanut, and olive; olive when pure, and not otherwise;
Opium,
Oranges,
Orange and lemon peel,
Orpiment,
Osier or willow for basket-makers' use, prepared or unprepared.

Palm leaf, unmanufactured;
Paving stones, paving and roofing tiles, and bricks;
Patent mordant,
Pearls, set or not set, and mother o' pearl;
Pewter, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured;
Pineapples,
Plantains,
Polishing-stones,
Pumice and pumice-stone.

Quicksilver.

Rags, of whatever material;
Ratans and reeds, unmanufactured;
Rhubarb,
Rotten stone,
Red and white lead.

Safflower,
Saffron and saffron cake,
Sago,
Sal ammoniac,
Salt of all kinds,
Salts, Epsom, Glauber, and Rochelle;
Saltpetre, (or nitrate of soda or potash,) refined or crude;
Sarsaparilla,
Seedlac,
Shaddocks,
Sheathing paper,
Shellac,
Silk, raw, not more advanced in manufacture than singles, tram, or organzine;
Seeds, viz: hempseed, rapeseed, grass, mustard, clover, canary, cardamum, cummin, caraway, coriander; and
Seeds of all kinds used for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal, and manufacturing purposes;
Slates and slate pencils,
Smalts,
Skins and hides, raw, of all kinds, whether dried, salted, or pickled;
Spices of all kinds,

Sponges,
Spunk,
Squills,
Steel in bars, cast, shear, or German;
Sugar of lead,
Sumac,
Tallow, marrow, and all other grease, and soap stocks and soap stuffs;
Tapioca,
Tea, from whatever country imported;
Terne tin plates,
Terra japonica, or catechu;
Tin foil,
Tin in plates or sheets,
Tin plates galvanized,
Tin in pigs, bars, or blocks;
Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured;
Tumeric,
Type metals, and old types fit only to be remanufactured.

Vanilla beans.

Watches, and parts of watches;
Watch materials of all kinds,
Waste, or shoddy;
Weld,
Whiting, or Paris white;
Wines of all kinds, except Champagne, imitations of wines, and adulterated wines;
Woad or pastel,
Woods, namely: cedar, lignumvitæ, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood and satinwood, and all cabinet woods, unmanufactured; and firewood;
Wool, costing less than ten cents per pound.

Yams.

Zinc, spelter, or teuteneque, in sheets or pigs.

K.

Articles to pay one hundred per centum ad valorem.

Brandy and other spirits distilled from grain or other material.
Cordials, absynthe, arrack, curacoa, kirschenwasser liqueurs, maraschino, ratafia, and all other spirituous beverages of a similar character.

L.

Articles admitted duty free into foreign ports.

ENGLAND.

Agates or carnelians, not set, cut, or manufactured;
" not cut or manufactured;
Albumen,
Alganobilla seed,
Alkali, not being barilla;
Alkanet root,
Almonds, bitter;
Aloes,
Alum roch,
" not roch;
Amber, rough;
" manufactures of, not enumerated (except beads;)
Ambergris,
Amboyna wood,
Angelica,
Animals, (living) viz:
asses, goats, kids, oxen and bulls, cows, calves, horses, mares, geldings, colts, foals, mules, sheep, lambs, swine and hogs, pigs (sucking;)
Annato, roll and flag;
Antimony, viz: ore of, crude, regulus;
Aquafortis,
Argol,
Aristolochia,
Arsenic,
Ashes, viz:
pearl and pot, soap, weed, wood not enumerated;
Asphaltum, or bitumen judaicum.

Bacon,
Balsams, viz:
Canada, Copaiva, Peru, Riga, Tolu, balm of Gilead, and unenumerated balsam;
Bandstring twist,
Barilla,
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use;
" Cascarilla, Peruvian, of other sorts;
Barwood,
Barytes, sulphate of (ground;)
Basket rods, peeled, unpeeled;
Bast ropes, twines, and strands;
Beads and bugles, of glass;
Beef, salted, fresh, or slightly salted;
Beefwood,

Berries, bay, juniper, yellow, myrobalane;
unenumerated, commonly made use of in chemical processes;
unenumerated, not commonly made use of in chemical processes;
Birds, viz : singing birds;
Blacking,
Blackwood,
Bladders,
Bones, (except whale fins,) whether burnt or not, or as animal charcoal;
Books, viz : being of editions printed prior to the year 1801, bound or unbound;
Boracic acid,
Borax refined,
Borax or tincal, unrefined;
Bottles, of earth and stone;
Boxwood,
Bran,
Brass, powder of, old, fit only to be remanufactured;
" wire,
Brazil wood,
Brazilletto wood,
Bricks or clinkers, Dutch, other sorts;
Brimstone, unrefined;
" refined in rolls;
" " in flour;
Bristles, rough and in the tufts, and not in any way sorted;
" in any way sorted or arranged in colors, and not entirely rough, and in the tufts;
Bronze, all works of art;
" powder;
Brushes, paint;
Bullion and foreign coin of gold and silver,
Bullrushes,
Buttons of metal; other sorts.

Cables, (not being iron cables) tarred or untarred, old and new;
Cameos, not set;
Camomile flowers,
Camphor, unrefined, refined;
Camwood,
Candlewick,
Cannella alba,
Canes, viz :
bamboo, ratans, not ground, reed canes;
Canes, or sticks, unenumerated;
Cantharides,
Caoutchouc,
Cardamoms,
Carmine,
Carriages, of all sorts;
Casks, empty;
Cassia, viz: buds;
fistula;

Castor,
Casts of busts, statues or figures;
Catlings,
Caviare,
Cedar wood,
Chalk, viz: unmanufactured, prepared or manufactured, and not otherwise enumerated;
Cherry wood,
Chicory, or any other vegetable matter applicable to the uses of chicory or coffee, from and after 1st October, 1854;
China root,
Chip or willow, for platting;
Cider,
Cinnabaris nativa,
Citrate of lime,
Citric acid,
Citron, preserved with salt;
Civet,
Coals, culm, or cinders;
Cobalt, ore of, oxide of;
Cochineal, granilla, dust;
Cochinella wood,
Coir rope, twine and strands;
Colocynth,
Columbo root,
Copper, ore of, regulus of, old;
fit only to be remanufactured,
unwrought, viz: in bricks or pigs, rose copper, and all cast copper;
part wrought, viz: bars, rods or ingots, hammered or raised;
in plates and copper coin,
wire,
Copperas, blue, green, white;
Coral, viz:
beads,
in fragments, whole, polished, unpolished;
Cordage, tarred or untarred;
Cork,
Corks, fishermen's;
Cowries,
Cotton, manufactures, viz:
East India piece goods, viz: calicoes and muslins, white, dyed or colored;
nankeens, not dyed or colored;
nankeens, dyed or colored;
handkerchiefs, dyed or colored;
manufactures, not being articles wholly or in part made up, not otherwise charged with duty;
Cotton yarn;
Cranberries,
Crayons,
Cream of tartar,

Crystal, viz: rough, cut or manufactured, (except beads;)
Cubebs,
Cucumbers, viz: preserved in salt;
Cutch.

Diamonds,
Divi Divi,
Down,
Drugs, not enumerated.

Ebony,
Elder-flower water,
Enamel,
Extract of chestnut bark or wood, quercitron bark, logwood, safflower bark, or other vegetable substances to be used for tanning or other manufacturing purposes.

Feathers, for beds, in beds or otherwise;
ostrich, undressed;
paddy-bird, undressed;
not otherwise enumerated, undressed;
Fish, viz:
anchovies, cod, caplin, (eels, ship loads;)
" small quantities;
herrings, lobsters, mackerel, oysters;
salmon, soles, sounds and tongues, turbots;
turtle, fresh, not otherwise enumerated;
cured, not otherwise enumerated;
Flax, dressed, rough or undressed;
tow and codilla of;
Flock, for paper strainers;
Flocks,
Flower roots,
Frames, for pictures, prints, drawings or mirrors;
Furniture woods, not particularly enumerated, except ash, beech, birch, elm, oak, wainscot;
Fustic.

Gallic powder,
Galls,
Gamboge,
Garancine,
Garnets, cut, not set;
uncut;
Gauze, of thread;
Gelatine,
Gentian,
Ginseng,
Glass, viz:
any kind of window glass, white or stained, of one color only, (except plate or rolled glass,) and shades and cylinders, from and after 5th April, 1857;

Glass, viz:
plate glass, cast or rolled, of whatever thickness, whether silvered, polished or rough;
painted,
white flint-glass bottles, not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented;
wine glasses, tumblers, and all other white flint-glass goods, not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented;
bottles of glass, covered with wicker (not being cut glass,) or of green or common glass;
articles of green or common glass;
manufactures not otherwise enumerated or described, and old broken glass, fit only to be remanufactured;
Glue, clippings or waste of any kind fit only for glue;
Gold, leaves of;
ore of, and ore of which the greater part in value is gold;
Grease,
Greaves, for dogs;
tallow;
Guano,
Gum, viz: animi, copal, arabic, senegal, lac dye, seedlac, shellac, stick-lac, ammoniacum, asafœtida, euphorbium, guiacum, kino, mastic, tragacanth, unenumerated;
Gunpowder,
Gun stocks, in the rough;
of wood;
Gutta percha, unmanufactured;
Gypsum.

Hair, viz:
camel's hair or wool,
cow, ox, bull, or elk hair;
goat's hair or wool,
horse hair,
human,
unenumerated,
manufactures of hair or goat's wool, or of hair or goat's wool and any other material, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty;
Hams of all kinds,
Harp strings or lutestrings, silvered;
Hay,
Heath for brushes,
Hellebore,
Hemp, viz: dressed,
rough or undressed,
tow and codilla of hemp,
jute, other vegetable substances of the nature and quality of undressed hemp, and applicable to the same purposes;
Hides, not tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed;
dry,
wet,

Hides, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, not being varnished, japanned, or enamelled;
if varnished, japanned or enamelled;
losh hides,
Muscovy or Russia hides, or pieces thereof, tanned, colored, shaved or otherwise dressed;
hides or pieces thereof, raw or undressed, unenumerated;
in any way dressed, not otherwise enumerated;
tails, buffalo, bull, cow or ox;
tanned, not otherwise dressed;
Hones,
Honey,
Hoofs of cattle,
Horns, horn-tips and pieces of horn.

Ice,
Indigo,
Ink for printers,
Indian,
Inkle, unwrought;
wrought;
Ion, ore of;
pig,
bars unwrought,
wire,
rough castings,
bloom,
chromate of,
slit or hammered into rods,
cast,
hoops,
old broken and old cast iron,
Isinglass.

Jalap,
Jet,
Jewels, emeralds, and all other precious stones, unset;
Juice of lemons, limes, or oranges.

Kingwood.

Lampblack,
Lapis calaminaris,
Lard,
Latten,
shaven,
wire,
Lavender flowers,
Lead, ore of, black;
pig and sheet, red;
white, chromate of;
Leaves, of roses;

ches,
numvitæ,
en or linen and cotton manufactures, viz :
cambrics and lawns, commonly called French lawns, plain;
bordered handkerchiefs,
lawns of any sort, not French;
damasks,
damask diaper,
sails of all sorts,
plain linens and diaper, whether chequered or striped, with dyed yarn or not;
manufactures of linen, or of linen mixed with cotton or with wool, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty, not being articles wholly or in part made up;
uorice root, from and after 5th April, 1857;
iarge,
e creatures, illustrative of natural history;
;wood.

dder,
dder root,
gna Græcia ware,
hogany,
nganese, ore of;
nna,
nures not enumerated,
nuscripts,
ps or charts, or parts thereof, plain or colored;
ple wood,
ts and matting,
ttresses,
ad, or methoglin;
at, salted or fresh, not otherwise described;
preserved, or in any other way than salted;
dals, of gold or silver;
of any other sort;
rcury, prepared;
tal, bell;
leaf, not gold;
nerals and fossils, unenumerated;
dels of cork or wood,
ss, viz :
lichen, islandicus;
rock, for dyer's use;
other than rock or iceland moss;
ther-o'-pearl shells,
isk,
rrh.

phtha,
w Zealand wo
aragua wood,

Nickel, ore of;
metallic and oxide of, refined;
arseniate of, in lumps or powder, being in an unrefined state;
Nitre, viz:
cubic nitre;
Nuts, viz:
chestnuts, cocoanuts, pistachio nuts, nuts and kernels of walnuts, of peach-stones, and all nuts and kernels unenumerated, commonly used for expressing oil therefrom;
Nuts and kernels unenumerated.

Oakum,
Ochre,
Oil, of animal, castor, cocoanut, hempseed, lard, linseed, olive, palm, paran, rapeseed, rock, rosin, seed unenumerated, train oil or blubber, spermaceti or head matter, walnut, or spirits of turpentine, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty;
Oilseed cake,
Olibanum,
Olives,
Olive wood,
Orange-flower water,
Orange peel,
peel, lemon;
Orchal,
Ore unenumerated,
Orpiment,
Orris root,
Orsedew.

Painters' colors, unenumerated viz:
unmanufactured,
manufactured;
Palmetto thatch; manufactures of;
Parchment,
Partridge wood,
Pearls,
Pencils of slate,
Pencils,
" not of slate;
Pens,
Perry,
Phosphorus,
Pickles and vegetables preserved in salt,
Pictures,
Pink-root,
Pitch,
" Burgundy;
Plantains,
Plants, shrubs and trees, alive;
Plaster of Paris,

Plate, battered;
Platina, and ore of;
Pollard,
Pomegranates,
" peel of;
Pork, salted (not hams;)
fresh,
Potatoes,
Pots, viz :
melting pots for goldsmiths;
of stone;
Poultry and game,
alive or dead, including rabbits;
Prussiate of potash,
Purple wood.

Quicksilver,
Quills, viz :
goose,
swan.

Radix, contrayervæ,
enulæ campanæ,
eringii,
ipecacuanhæ,
rhataniæ,
senekæ,
serpentariæ, or snake-root;
Rags, viz :
rags, old ropes, or junk, old fishing nets, fit only for making paper or pasteboard;
woollen rags,
pulp of rags,
Rape of grapes,
Red wood, or Guinea wood;
Rhubarb,
Rice, viz :
dust for feeding cattle;
Rosewater,
Rosewood,
Rosin.

Saccharum saturni,
Safflower,
Saffron,
Sal, viz : ammoniac, limonum, prunellæ;
Salep, or salop;
Salt,
Saltpetre,
Sanguis draconis,
Santa Maria wood,
Sapan wood,

Sarsaparilla,
Sassafras,
Satinwood,
Saunders, viz: red, white, or yellow;
Sausages or puddings,
Scammony,
Seeds, viz: acorns, aniseed, beans, kidney or French, burnet, canary, carrot, clover, colchicum, cole, coriander, croton, cummin, dari, flax, fenngreek, forest, garden unenumerated, grass seeds of all sorts, hemp, leek, lentils, lettuce, linseed, lucerne, lupine, maw, millet, mustard, onion, parsley, poppy, quince, rape, sessamum, shrub or tree, tares, trefoil, worm; all seeds unenumerated, commonly used for expressing oil therefrom; all other seeds not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty;
Senna,
Ships, British ships or vessels entitled to be registered as such, not having been built in the United Kingdom;
Sumach,
Silk, viz:
knubs or husks of silk, and waste silk;
raw silk,
thrown silk, not dyed, singles;
tram,
organzine or crape,
dyed single or tram,
Silkworm gut,
Silver ore, or ore of which the greater part in value is silver;
Skins, furs, pelts, and tails, viz:
badger, undressed;
bear, undressed;
beaver, undressed;
cat, undressed;
chinchilla, undressed;
coney, undressed;
deer, undressed;
Indian, half dressed;
tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed;
dog, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed;
dog fish, undressed;
elk, undressed;
ermine, undressed;
dressed;
fisher, undressed;
fitch, undressed;
fox, undressed;
fox-tails, undressed;
goat, raw or undressed;
tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed;
goose, undressed;
hare, undressed;
husse, undressed;

Skins, kangaroo, undressed;
kid, in the hair, undressed;
dressed;
and dyed or colored;
kolinski, undressed;
lamb, undressed, in the wool;
tanned or tawed;
and dyed or colored;
dressed in oil;
leopard, undressed;
lion, undressed;
lynx, undressed;
marten, undressed;
marten-tails, undressed,
minx, undressed;
dressed;
mole, undressed;
musquash, undressed;
nutria, undressed;
otter, undressed;
ounce, undressed;
panther, undressed;
pelts, undressed;
tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed;
raccoon, undressed;
sable, undressed;
sable-tails or tips, undressed;
seal, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed;
sheep, undressed in the wool;
tanned or tawed;
dressed in oil;
squirrel or calabar, undressed;
tawed;
squirrel-tails, undressed;
swan, undressed;
tiger, undressed;
weasel, undressed;
wolf, undressed;
tawed;
wolverings, undressed;
Skins and furs, or pieces of skins and furs, unenumerated, viz:
raw or undressed,
tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed; articles manufactured of skins and furs;
Smalts,
Specimens of minerals or fossils,
illustrative of natural history;
Speckled wood,
Spectacles,
Spelter or zinc, crude, in cakes, rolled, but not otherwise manufactured;
oxide, and white of;
rods for bolts;

Spermaceti,
Sponge,
Squills, dried;
not dried;
Staves,
Steam, after the 5th April, 1858;
Steel, unwrought;
scrap;
Stones, viz:
stone in lumps, not in any manner hewn;
slate, in rough blocks or slabs;
hewn;
marble, in rough blocks or slabs;
sawn into slabs or otherwise manufactured;
limestone,
asphalt rock,
flint,
felspar and stones for potter's use,
pebble,
for lithography,
in blocks, shaped or rough scalped;
millstone, rough, shaped or hewn;
burrstones, rough, shaped, or hewn;
queenstones, rough, shaped, or hewn;
dogstones, rough, shaped, or hewn;
Straw or grass for plaiting,
Sulphur impressions,
Sweet wood.

Talc,
Tallow, vegetable;
Tamarinds,
Tar,
Barbadoes;
Tarras,
Tartaric acid,
Teasles,
Teeth, viz: elephants', sea-cow, sea-horse, or sea-morse;
Telescopes,
Terra, viz: japonica, sienna, verde, umbra;
Thread, not otherwise enumerated or described;
Tiles,
Tin, ore, and regulus of;
in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs;
Tobacco pipes, of clay;
Tongues,
Tornsal,
Tortoise or turtle shell, unmanufactured;
Truffles,
Tulip wood,
Turmeric,

pentine,
of Venice, Scio, or Cyprus;
ine.

amarine.

nia,
nelloes,
nish,
not otherwise described;
es, viz: ancient, not of stone or marble;
etables, all not otherwise enumerated, or described, preserved in salt;
um,
digris,
juice,
million.

fers,
lnut wood,
ter, mineral;
r, viz: bleached, unbleached, myrtle, sealing, vegetable;
ld,
ale fins,
ip cord,
e, viz:
gilt or plated,
silver,
ad,
od, viz:
staves not exceeding 72 inches in length, nor 7 inches in breadth, nor 3¼ inches in thickness;
birch and fir, hewn, nor exceeding 3 feet in length, nor exceeding 8 inches square, imported for the sole purpose of making herring barrels for the use of the fisheries;
fire-wood, of and from British possessions, the fathom of 216 cubic feet;
hoops,
teak,
waste wood, viz: billet wood or brush wood, used for the purpose of stowage;
for ship building, viz: stringy bark, red and blue gum, greenheart, mora, and locust woods, and woods formerly admitted at the same duty as teak;
treenails of stringy bark, red and blue gum, and locust woods, and all treenails of and from British possessions;
shovel hilts,
ol, viz:
alpaca and the llama tribe,
beaver,
" cut and combed,
coney wool,
cotton wool,

Wool, viz:
cotton wool and waste of cotton wool,
goat's wool or hair,
hare's wool,
sheep or lamb's wool,
Woolens, viz :
manufactures of wool (not being goat's wool) or of wool mixed with cotton, not particularly enumerated and not otherwise charged with duty.

Yarn, cable yarn, camel or mohair, raw linen;
of silk and worsted spun together, and not dyed;
worsted yarn, raw, not dyed or only partially dyed, and not being fit or proper for embroidering or other fancy purposes;
Yeast, dried.

Zaffre,
Zebra wood.

Goods not being either in part or wholly manufactured, not enumerated or described nor otherwise charged with duty, and not prohibited to be imported into or used in Great Britain or Ireland.

FRANCE.

Fish, (Fr. F.)

India rubber

Oils, (Fr. F)

Preserved meats.

BELGIUM.

Animals.

Borax,
Brass coins

Cobalt,
Chalk.

Manures,
Mineral waters.

Fish and oils, (Bel. F.)

Pictures.

Statues,
Specimens in natural history,
Salt, (Bel. man.)

PORTUGAL.

Animals.

Fodder,
Fruits.

Hides and skins.

Metals.

Ores.

Rice.

Sugar, (Coll.)

BRAZIL.

Bullion.

Gold and silver coin.

Machines.

Printed books, (foreign languages.)

Raw materials for nat. man.

AUSTRIA.

Animals,
Ashes.

Beehives.

Coals.

Earths for manufacture.

Manures,
Minerals.

Ores.

Preserved fruits.

Spelter.

SPAIN.

Fish, (Sp. F.)

Gold and silver, (coins and m.)

Platina.

Oils, (Sp. F.)

RUSSIA.

Ashes, wood.

Bark, tanners';
Barometers,
Books, in sheets;
Bricks,
Bristles.

Canes for weavers,
Cards, playing;
Cement,
Coals,
Charts,
Clay and earths for manufacture,
Clocks, (astron.)
Coins and medals,
Curiosities, (natural,)
Coral,
Cotton wool,
Crucibles.

Down, (hair.)

Engravings in sheets.

Fish,
Forage and fodder.

Garnets, (rough,)
Glass, (opt. instru.)

Hair, (horse, unmanufactured;)
Hides and skins, (raw;)
Horns,
Horses, (breed.)

Loadstones.

Magnets,
Metals,
Microscopes,
Mosaics, unmounted;
Music in sheets.

Ores.

Rags,
Roots.

Seeds,
Silk, (raw.)

Trees and shrubs,
Teasels,
Thermometers.

Wood, (fire and hoops.)

CUBA.

Bon-bons.

Coals.

Engines for estates.

Horses, breed.

Ice,
Iron and copper clarifiers,
Iron and copper castings.

Machinery for estates,
Molasses tanks.

Ploughs.

Sugar kettles and bars.

GERMANY—ZOLL VEREIN.

Cotton,
Flax and hemp, raw;
Wool, raw or combed;
Cocoons,
Aloes, nut galls, bucks-horn, berries, turmeric, bark, safflower, sumac, weld, alkanet-root, kermes, barberry wood and barberry roots, terra japonica, cochineal, valonia, flea-bane, catechu, gum-arabic, senegal and tragacanth, indigo, lac-dye, and all leaves and roots used in dying or tanning; salep;
Resins of all kinds, (including turpentine,) raw or refined;
Lemon juice in casks,
All dyewoods in sticks,
Olive oil in casks, for manufacturing purposes;
Saltpetre, or nitrate of soda or potash, crude or refined, brimstone, tartar, copper ashes;

Ores of all kinds and earths not especially provided for, viz: Armenian bole, pumice stone, blood stone, manganese; yellow, green and red earth; raw fluor-spar, lime and gypsum, sparry-gypsum, raw chalk, loam, marl, ochre, red chalk, sand and gravel, emery, baryte in pieces, clay of all kinds, tripolis, umbra, alquifon, meerschaum, unmanufactured;
Freestone, bricks, slate, grindstones without iron hoops, common whetstones, tuf, tras;
Boxwood, cedar-wood, rock-wood, and all unmanufactured wood, the growth of other than European countries, used for joiners' or turners' works;
Wood and timber of all kinds, if imported by land;
Reeds of all kinds, unmanufactured; cocoanuts;
Horns, horn-tips, bones, hoofs, horn plates and raw-bone plates, ivory and other animal teeth, shells, mother o'-pearl, tortoise-shell, whalebones;
Bark of the cork tree, unmanufactured;
India rubber in bottles or sheets, or otherwise unmanufactured; gutta percha unmanufactured;
Hides, raw, whether dried, salted or pickled, used for tanning;
Tan,
Sheep, lamb, goat, hare, and rabbit skins;
Animal hairs,
Teasels,
Rags, of whatever material;
Brown coal, turf charcoal, wood ash, pit coal ash, tan cakes, (for fuel;)
Animals not otherwise provided for, poultry, fresh fishes and crabs;
Beehives, with bees;
Milk,
Eggs,
Animal and other manures, viz: buck ash, brown salt, guano, &c.;
Grass, green food, hay and hay seed;
Straw, chaff, bran;
Fresh fruits,
Fresh vegetables of all kinds, potatoes, turnips, fresh succory roots, tetters, moss, ground-nuts, fresh madder roots, German tinder;
Trees, shrubs, grape plants and cuttings, fresh plants in pots;
Gold and silver, in coin and ingots;
Household effects, wearing apparel, and implements for manufacturers or artisans; all these articles, old and in use, of persons or families immigrating in the country;
Objects of art, if imported for artistical exhibitions or public institutes, and objects of every description imported for public libraries and other scientific institutes.

CHILI.

Animals,
Anchors.

Charts and maps,
Cochineal.

Fish, (Ch. F.)

Gold and silver coins,
Gunpowder.

Minerals,
Music, printed.

Printing apparatus,
Pictures and statues.

NETHERLANDS.

Ashes, wood;

Brimstone.

Coals,
Cotton wool.

Earths, for manufacturing.

Fish, (N. F.)

Gold and silver coins,
Glass, broken;
Ginger.

Iron, (old.)

Manures,
Madder.

Pictures and statues,
Precious stones, (unset;)
Platina.

Rags.

Seeds,
Specimens of art and science.

Tar and pitch,
Train oil.

Wool, unmanufactured.

HANSE TOWNS.

Bullion.

Coins,
Coals,
Copper nails and plate.

Linen
Linen and cotton } Goods.

Metals for bells,
Metals, yellow sheathing.

Oil cake,
Oil, (sperm.)

Potatoes,
Printed books, (foreign languages;)
Printed music,
Printed cards.

Rags.

Spelter.

Tin,
Twist.

Wheat and oats,
Wool and yarns.

NORWAY.

Animals,
Agricultural implements.

Bones,
Books, (printed in foreign languages;)
Brimstone.

Chalk,
Charcoal.

Engines,
Engravings.

Gold and silver, (coin and bullion.)

Hemp,
Hay and fodder,
Horns,
Hides and skins.

Ivory.

Music, printed;
Models.

Oil cake.

Pearls and peastones, unset;
Plants and shrubs.

Straw.

Turf.

Wood, (ship timber, pine, and oak;)
Wood, cedar.

MEXICO.

Animals,
Agricultural apparatus.

Bricks,
Books.

Charts,
Coal.

Earths, for manufacture.

Gold and silver coin.

Mercury,
Models and plans,
Machinery, all kinds.

Printers' ink,
Plants and trees.

Rags.

Seeds,
Scientific apparatus,
Specimens in natural history,
Ship timber.

Wool cards and wire.

SWEDEN.

Agates,
Alabaster,
Amber,
Angelica-root.

Bark,
Brimstone,
Bast ropes and mats,
Bones,
Bees,
Birds,
Bags,
Books, (foreign languages.)

Cotton,
Coral,
Cards,
Coals,
Cork,
Clay,
Chalk,
China,
Coins.

Fish,
Feathers.

Globes,
Gold.

Horns.
India rubber.

Jewels.

Lasts.

Maps and charts.

Oars,
Oil cake.

Pearls,
Precious stones,
Plants, trees, and shrubs.

Rags.

Silks, (unmanufactured;)
Sand.

Tonqua beans,
Teasels.

Wagons,
Wood, all kinds.

M.

Report on the bounty allowances to fishing vessels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 20, 1853.

SIR: On the eighth of October last I received official instructions to proceed on a tour of inspection through the collection districts of New England. In the performance of that service, it became my duty to inquire into the practical operation of the bounty allowances to fishing vessels, and to ascertain how far the revenue boats employed in each district were necessary for the protection of the revenue, or useful, as a means of preventing the frauds alleged to be practised by fishermen. You were pleased to request that I would communicate to the department whatever facts I might obtain, together with such views on the subject as the examination might suggest. In compliance with that request, I have the honor to submit the following statement.

The annexed table exhibits the number and tonnage of enrolled licensed vessels, and vessels licensed under twenty tons, engaged in the cod and mackerel fishery in each district of the United States, during the year ending 30th June, 1852.

Tables exhibiting the condition of the fisheries, from the origin of the government up to that date, will be found in the report on the fisheries accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1851–2, and in Andrews's report on the British North American Colonies, printed by order of the Senate, in August, 1852.

The bounties paid to fishing vessels from 1840 to 1852, were as follows:

In 1841,	for the preceding	year	$355,140 01
1842	do	do	235,613 07
1843	do	do	169,932 38
1844	do	do	249,074 25
1845	do	do	289,840 07
1846	do	do	274,942 98
1847	do	do	276,429 38
1848	do	do	243,432 23
1849	do	do	287,603 77
1850	do	do	286,788 75
1851	do	do	328,265 04
1852	do	do	300,976 41
	Total for 12 years		3,298,038 34

The requirements of the original act of February 16, 1792, changing the drawback on the exportation of codfish to a bounty on tonnage, and of all subsequent acts regulating the bank or other cod fisheries, are embraced in the circular to collectors of February 20, 1852, which also embraces a careful synopsis of the existing regulations prescribed by the Treasury Department, during a series of years past, for the execution of the laws on that subject.

In order to present a comprehensive view of the abuses existing under this system of bounties, it will be necessary to refer in detail to the means adopted for their prevention and detection.

1. To entitle a vessel to bounty, an agreement must be made before sailing, between the master and crew, and endorsed by the owner or agent, specifying the share of each man. The object of this provision is to encourage an interest in the result of the voyage, and prevent the owners from depriving the crew of the benefit of bounty, by engaging them at a fixed compensation. Whatever importance may be attached to it, as a means of protection to the owners, it is practically of very little avail to the crew in the distribution of bounty allowances.

2. Three-fourths of the crew are required, under the act of 1817, to be American citizens. Previous to that act, there was no restriction on the subject of citizenship; the entire crew might be foreign subjects. If the fishery has operated as a nursery for American seamen, it has not been in consequence of any law passed prior to 1817.

3 An examination of each vessel is required to be made by the proper officer of the customs, in order to determine whether she is furnished with the necessary outfit for the fishery. Such examinations are generally understood to be matters of form. The practice among officers of the customs is, to board the vessel before she sails, and report in accordance with the information received from the captain. The general feeling is, that if fishermen choose to go to sea without a proper outfit, it is their own business and not that of the government; and if the crew suffer any hardship or loss from the neglect or cupidity of the owners, they have their remedy in law. It would be difficult to find a single case in which a fishing vessel has been prevented from going to sea, or delayed, on account of her outfit.

4. Regular journals or log-books, containing the daily catch of the

crew, the date of sailing, the ports entered, and date of return, are required to be kept, and sworn to by the captain, as proof before the collector. If every claimant who testified under oath to the legality of his claim could be depended upon, there would be no occasion for such a complexity of forms. It is well known to officers of the customs that but little importance is attached to an oath by this class of men in their dealings with the custom-house. Many of these journals or log-books are made up after the voyage, without reference to time lost or fraudulently employed, and are duly sworn to as authentic records. Nearly every officer of the customs, from Eastport to New Bedford, informs me that this is a practice which they find it very difficult to guard against, and their concurrent testimony justifies the belief that such frauds are of frequent occurrence.

5. Vessels, to be entitled to bounty, must be exclusively employed in taking codfish to be dried, or dry-cured, during the aggregate period required by law, and a certificate to that effect must be subscribed by the claimant and sworn or affirmed to before the collector. A license for cod fishing may be changed to a mackerel or other license during the fishing season, but the aggregate time in the cod fishing must be made up by a subsequent change. Any violation of this provision, such as catching other than codfish, or carrying into market fish of any kind in a green state, forfeits the claim to bounty; yet so common an occurrence is it, and so little effect has it practically in forfeiting the claim to bounty, that the fishermen themselves scarcely pretend to disguise the fraud. The department is well aware that applications are made every day by collectors of the customs for new revenue boats, additional boatmen, and increased allowances for repairs, all based upon the necessity of keeping a more rigid guard upon the movements of these fishing vessels. The files of the department can scarcely contain all the letters that are received, not only from the collectors in the fishing districts, but from the representatives, senators and governors of the States, complaining of the frauds committed by fishermen and others, and urging the appointment of additional inspectors, aids to the revenue, and boatmen, and the increase of boats and revenue stations, as the only means of affording protection to the government. While the great respectability of the parties making these representations, their high and honorable position, and the zeal which they manifest in protecting the treasury, are amply sufficient to justify the belief that there is great abuse, yet a difference of opinion may be excused as to the remedy. By reference to the map of New England, it will be seen that the fishing districts form a succession of bays, islands and promontories, such as it would be difficult to find in any other part of the world. The shores are settled chiefly by fishermen; and the community is bound together by a common interest. It is alleged that during the season when halibut and other fresh fish are in demand, vessels, under cod fishing licenses, run in and dispose of their fresh fish, or anchor about the shores and carry on mackerel fishing, without danger of discovery. The crew are usually interested in the result, or ignorant of the law; and the community, to whom such practices are familiar, consider it fair and proper to take advantage of the government, and dishonorable to become informers. In order to carry out the requirements of the law, therefore, a large annual expense is incurred in keeping up

a system of revenue boats, which is deemed to be a warning to fishermen that they run a chance of being detected in their fraudulent practices. These boats are from eight to ten tons burden, and require two seamen to navigate them, at a compensation of $25 to $30 a month. A cook is sometimes added to prepare food for these seamen; and in view of any neglect of duty on their part, an inspector of customs at $3 a day is put on board, as captain or chief officer. Of course, it depends very much upon the honesty of the inspector how much benefit government derives from the tour of inspection. In bad weather they are not absent long; but in fine weather, when the fishing is good, they are frequently absent for weeks. That these boats ever succeed in detecting fraud, or causing any serious apprehension of detection on the part of fishermen, is at least doubtful. Rumors of such events are sometimes current, but they can always be traced to those wild traditions which prevail in fishing communities. For the prevention of smuggling, the revenue cutters stationed at Boston, Portland and Eastport, with the aid of a few small boats, would be sufficient; and, with all respect for those respectable authorities already referred to, I cannot but think that this large boat service is a greater abuse than any committed by the fishermen. At all events, it is quite as demoralizing in its tendency, and encourages an evil of still greater magnitude—that of unnecessarily extending the patronage of the government.

6. When satisfactory proof has been presented to the collector that the requirements of the law have been fulfilled in good faith, the following allowance is to be made:

To each vessel measuring more than five and not exceeding thirty tons, $3 50 per ton.

To each vessel measuring more than thirty tons, $4 per ton.

To each vessel above thirty tons, and with crews not less than ten persons, and having been exclusively employed in the cod fishery three and one-half calendar months, $3 50 per ton.

Whatever advantages the owners may derive from the allowance, it is greatly to be feared that the actual fishermen seldom, if ever, receive any portion of it, either directly or indirectly. It may be argued that, even if the owners receive all the money, the fishermen are equally benefited in the end by larger shares in the proceeds of the voyage. This might be the case, if owners were always honest; but all who are familiar with the dealings between that class of men and the seamen from whose labors their profits are derived, must be aware that an advantage gained by the one does not necessarily benefit the other. Even the strongest advocates of the bounty allowance admit that the seamen, for whose benefit it is designed, are usually cheated out of their share. The late assistant collector of Boston, who is thoroughly acquainted with these matters, states, in an official report to the Treasury Department, dated January 7, 1852, that, "notwithstanding all the vigilance of the officers of the revenue, it is quite doubtful if the actual fishermen now derive much if any benefit from the large sums annually paid out of the treasury for fishing bounties." He ardently desires to cherish this branch of industry, and strongly urges the continuance of the bounties, but recommends a revision of the existing regulations, so that the crews, for whose benefit the allowance is designed, may obtain an equitable share. But, in any view, admitting the alleged abuses to be either true or not true, what has been the result of these bounty allowances for the past sixty

years? At the very foundation of the government the subject was fully discussed. Fisher Ames, in a debate in the 1st Congress, spoke of the cod fishery as "a very momentous concern; it forms a nursery for our seamen." And again: "unless some extraordinary measures are taken to support our fisheries, I do not see what is to prevent their inevitable ruin;" "*they are very poor; they are in a sinking state; they carry on their businesss in despair.*" Mr. Elbridge Gerry even threatened that, unless patronized by Congress, our fishermen would be compelled to move to some other country, where they could prosecute their business under protection of government. He spoke of the fishery as "a nursery for seamen," and said it was "*with extreme difficulty it continued its existence.*" In consequence of these representations, Congress granted liberal bounties, and, with the exception of a few years, these bounties have been allowed ever since. What has been the effect? The Marblehead fishermen of the present day state, in their memorial to Congress, that, "even with the aid and protection thus afforded, and an uninterrupted continuance of peace for the last thirty years, many individuals, and even joint stock companies, with their capital solely invested in it, have, after a few years' trial of the business, abandoned it, as not affording in the aggregate a saving return for the capital and labor employed." They speak in melancholy terms of the declining condition of the fishery, and ask that it may continue to enjoy the protection of government as the only means of sustaining a valuable nursery for seamen." Mr. Sabine says, in his able and elaborate report on the fisheries, accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1851–'2, that the fisheries are very important as a nursery for seamen; that they are in a declining condition; that it would be ruinous to withdraw from them the protection of government. He refers to the speeches of Fisher Ames and Elbridge Gerry, and is forcibly struck with "*the remarkable coincidence, in many particulars, between* 1789 *and* 1852." There certainly is a remarkable coincidence, as may be seen from the above quotations. The fisheries were rapidly declining in 1789, ever since which period, with the exception of about six years, they have been receiving liberal bounties from government; and now, in 1852, they are in the last stage of decline. This is perhaps the least remarkable part of the coincidence.

Having thus glanced at the present condition of the fishery and the regulations prescribed by the department for the execution of the existing laws, it will be well to ascertain, by reference to the legislation which has taken place from time to time on this subject, what was really the original object of these bounty allowances, and to what extent they are expedient or constitutional.

In the valuable report on the fisheries made by the finance committee of the Senate in 1846, it is clearly demonstrated that the exportation bounty allowed on fish, under the original act of 1789, was designed as a commutation or drawback of the duty on salt, which applied equally to all other kinds of salted provisions, including beef and pork. It was a revenue measure, and all subsequent acts up to 1807 were revenue measures. The report of the committee enters into an elaborate review of all the acts passed by Congress on this subject.

The second act of Congress laying duties on foreign imports, was passed July 4, 1789. By the 1st section, a duty of six cents a bushel was laid on imported salt, seventy-five cents a barrel on imported pickled fish, and fifty cents per quintal on dried fish. Section 4th of same act

allowed, in lieu of a drawback of the duty on the salt used in curing the fish, five cents a quintal on dried fish, five cents a barrel on pickled fish, and five cents a barrel on salted provisions of the United States, exported to any other country. The next act, passed August 4, 1790, prescribes, in the 57th, 58th and 59th sections, the manner of making exportations of articles entitled to drawback, showing exportation to be necessary before bounty on fish and on salted beef and pork, in lieu of drawback, can be paid. Act of August 10, 1790, making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States, doubled the duty on salt, and at the same time doubled the bounty, in lieu of drawback on fish and provisions. The next act, passed February 18, 1792, is important as the original act by which the foreign system of tonnage bounty was adopted. It changed exportation bounty to an allowance on the tonnage of vessels employed in the bank and cod fisheries. As early as 1790, the fishermen of Massachusetts petitioned the legislature of the State to ask the aid of Congress in favor of their pursuit, and the general court of Massachusetts made representations in accordance with these petitions. Congress referred the matter to Mr. Jefferson, the Secretary of State, for a report; and Mr. Jefferson, on the 2d of February, 1792, reported against adopting the foreign systems of bounties and premiums; showing the advantages enjoyed by our fishermen over all competitors, and expressing his conviction that it was not constitutional for "the fisheries to draw support from the treasury." Act of May 2, 1792, altered and reduced the standard of the bushel of salt, substituting a weighed bushel of 56 pounds, for a measured bushel of eighty-four pounds, and increased the fishing allowance in the same proportion. By the subsequent act of July 8, 1792, the duty on salt was increased by eight cents a bushel, making a corresponding increase in the bounties and allowances to fishing vessels. March 2, 1799, an act was passed increasing the bounty on the exportation of pickled fish and salted provisions. The act of April 12, 1800, continued former acts, laying duties on salt and granting bounties and allowances on exported provisions and pickled fish, and the tonnage allowance to vessels in the cod fishery; with a proviso against continuing the additional allowances a longer time than the corresponding duties were payable, in consequence of which they were granted.

Mr. Jefferson, in his annual message of December 2, 1806, recommended the repeal of the salt tax, on the ground that the duties comprising the Mediterranean fund would cease by law at the end of the session, and with it should cease the impost on salt. In conformity with this recommendation, was passed the act of March 3, 1807, repealing the salt duty, and at the same time all the bounties on the exportation of salted provisions and pickled fish, and all the allowances to fishing vessels. It will thus be seen, that from 1789 to 1807 all legislative action on this subject had direct reference to the revenue, and that all measures passed by Congress granting allowances to fishing vessels were strictly revenue measures. Nothing whatever is said about creating a nursery for seamen in any of these acts.

During the period of six years, from 1807 to 1813, there was no salt tax in the United States, and no bounties or allowances on the exportation of provisions or fish, or to fishing vessels. An attempt to revive the duty on salt, and the corresponding bounties, was made in 1814; but it was not till two years afterwards that an act was passed for that purpose.

The act of July 29, 1813, revived the duty on salt at twenty cents a bushel of fifty-six pounds, and restored the fishing bounties and allowances without restoring the exportation bounty on salted beef and pork. Previous to this date, the beef and pork interests stood upon the same footing with the fisheries, and were equally favored by legislation as nurseries for seamen. This act is still in force, with the exception of the amount of the allowances. It was a temporary war and revenue measure, and had no reference to seamen. The act of February 9, 1816, continues in force that of 1813, and was passed on the recommendation of Mr. Lowndes, as one of the means of extinguishing the public debt. In 1818, the finance committee of the Senate, in reply to a resolution of that body, reported against the expediency of repealing this act, on the ground that the tax on the salt, amounting to $800,000 per annum, after deducting bounties and allowances, could not be spared from the revenue. A similar attempt was made in the House of Representatives during the same session, and was equally unsuccessful. The first act which made any provision on the subject of American citizenship, in connexion with the fisheries, was that of March 1, 1817, which required the owner and three fourths of the crew to be citizens of the United States, or persons not subjects of any foreign prince or state. There was no prohibition against all being foreigners previous to that date. The act of March 3, 1819, increased the allowances of bounty, and shortens the fishing season. The act of May 26, 1824, provides that vessels exclusively employed at sea in the cod fishery the full time required to entitle them to bounty, and afterwards wrecked, may obtain bounty upon proper evidence of the fact being transmitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury for his decision. Under the act of March 3, 1849, this duty is transferred to the Commissioner of Customs.

This sketch shows the connexion that has always existed between the salt tax and the bounty system since the origin of the federal government. It has already been shown from the evidence furnished by the advocates of the fishing interests, that in 1789 the fisheries were rapidly declining, and it is now admitted that they are barely able to exist. The only reasonable inference is, that the money paid by government to sustain them has not had the desired effect. So well convinced was Mr. Walker, when Secretary of the Treasury, of the impolicy of this tax upon salt and the bounty system founded upon it, that in his annual report of December, 1845, he recommended that salt should be placed among the list of free articles. He stated that a large portion of the duty was exhausted in heavy expenses of measuring, and in large sums for fishing bounties and allowances, both which expenditures would fall with a repeal of the duty, and therefore it could cause no considerable reduction of the revenue. He further contended that salt, being one of the necessaries of life, should be as free from tax as air or water; that it is largely used by farmers and planters, and a tax upon it operates most oppressively upon the poor, not only in the use of the article itself, but as combined with salted provisions.

In conformity with this recommendation, a bill was introduced in the Senate in 1846, for the repeal of the duty on salt. While this bill was pending, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial signed by three hundred and twelve ship-owners and fishermen of Marblehead against the repeal of the salt tax or the discontinuance of the bounty

allowances, chiefly basing the claim upon the ground that the fishermen of Marblehead had rendered signal service to the country during the revolutionary struggle, and also in the war of 1813. The memorialists stated that the fisheries were in a declining condition, and that without this aid from Congress they could not compete with foreigners, and a great injury would be inflicted upon them by the repeal of the law.

Whether such appeals as this from the owners of vessels to whom the bounty is paid, are to be regarded as offering any legitimate reason why a law oppressive and burdensome to other classes of the community should be continued, remains for Congress to decide. The agricultural population were not backward during the revolutionary war, yet they do not ask to be rewarded by bounties for their services.

Mr. Benton stated, in the course of the debate, that the business which received bounty from the treasury was in a declining state, while every branch of business left to its own exertions was in a flourishing condition; that this interest employed but a small proportion of tonnage, compared with the tonnage employed in other branches of trade—not more than half the amount possessed by the whalers—those "who double Cape Horn, and go to a distance of twenty thousand miles from any port that they can call their own—who make three years' voyages, and are all that time employed in killing the monsters of the deep." While he would admit a degree of merit in those engaged in the river and coast fisheries, and in the mackerel and cod fisheries, yet they were far below the whalers in point of numbers. Mr. Fairfield, of Maine, advocated the principles embodied in the memorial, and stated, as the reason why bounty was not allowed to whalemen, that none was needed; the business was lucrative, and large fortunes had been accumulated in it. On the 4th of April of the same session, a debate on the same subject took place in the House of Representatives, and the same general reasons were urged in favor of continuing the bounty system. The bill eventually failed; and no attempt to repeal the salt duty has since been made.

From the tenor of these debates, as reported in the Congressional Globe and Appendix, it will be seen that this claim to bounty allowances is based, first, upon the services rendered by fishermen during the revolutionary war and the war of 1813; and, secondly, upon the plea that the fisheries are still in a declining condition, and upon the alleged necessity of fostering them by legislative aid as a nursery for American seamen. The opposition contend that other classes of the community have rendered equal service to the country; that it is not constitutional to pay out of the public treasury a bounty upon occupation as a reward to one interest at the expense of others, and that a measure which is not constitutional in itself cannot be made so by any collateral advantages that may arise from it. But apart from the question of propriety, it is deemed inexpedient to grant bounties. All experience shows that instead of operating as an encouragement to seamen, this system of rewards has militated against the prosperity of the fisheries, and consequently diminished the usefulness which has been claimed for them as a nursery of seamen.

The nations of Europe afford some striking illustrations of the depressing effects of the bounty system. For more than two centuries the British herring fishery was encouraged by the most extravagant bounties, and it never succeeded in getting into a healthy state till it was left to

its own resources. In 1789 the duties were remitted upon salt, and a high tonnage bounty allowed on every vessel engaged in the deep-sea fishery. Many went out, as Dr. Smith has truly stated, not to catch herrings, but to catch bounty. (McCulloch, Dic. Com., p. 687.) "To such an extent was this abuse carried, that in 1759, when the tonnage bounty was 50*s.*, the almost incredible sum of £159 7*s.* 6*d.* was paid as a bounty upon every barrel of merchantable herrings that was produced." (Wealth of Nations, p. 231.) Notwithstanding this extraordinary encouragement, the company by which this fishery was conducted was soon broken up, and in 1794 scarcely a vestige remained of its ever having been in existence. Another company was started in 1786; and it has been well remarked that if every herring caught had a ducat in its mouth, it would scarcely have repaid the expense of its capture. Even the British government could not sustain such an abuse. A similar fate attended the company formed in 1808; and such has always been the result where government has adopted the principle of encouraging the fisheries by premiums and bounties. The advocates of the system cling to it on the ground that it fosters a nursery for seamen. This argument is equally fallacious. By making a mere lottery adventure out of what would otherwise be a steady and reliable pursuit, it encourages habits of idleness, diminishes the proceeds of the voyage, and depresses the condition of the actual fisherman for whose benefit the bounty is designed.

The effects of the system have been equally disastrous in the whale fishery. Between 1750 and 1788 the bounties paid by the British government for the encouragement of the northern whale fishery amounted to £1,577,935; and from 1789 to 1824 more than a million pounds sterling—being upwards of two and a half millions expended in bolstering up this branch of industry. (See McPherson's Annals of Commerce, vol. 3, p. 511, and vol. 4, p. 530.) It has been estimated that had the same amount of money been laid out as capital in any ordinary employment, it would have produced £125,000 a year of *net* profit, or £25,000 more than the total value of the produce of the fishery, without allowing anything for the capital wasted and the ships lost in carrying it on. (McCulloch's Dic. Com., p. 1410.)

The same has been the result of the system as applied to the Dutch fisheries. All attempts to sustain them by bounties and other artificial contrivances have signally failed. Government has spent millions of money in reducing them to final ruin. An appearance of prosperity has sometimes been created, temporarily, but no branch of industry can be permanently sustained by legislative encouragement. Whatever prosperity may apparently be attained, under such circumstances, must necessarily be factitious.

The experience of the French government has not reversed the principle. Since the revolutionary war, which destroyed the French fishery, high bounties have been granted by government, especially to vessels engaged in the sperm fishery; but this encouragement has failed to produce the desired result. Their ships cannot be forced into the trade, and the number now engaged in the whale fishery is comparatively small.

Much difference of opinion exists as to the local advantages enjoyed by the American and colonial fishermen in the fisheries of Nova Scotia

and Newfoundland; but in the whale fishery there can be no dispute on this point. The great oceans of the world are the common property of mankind, and their treasures are free to all nations. The effect of legislative protection can be fairly tested where there are no exclusive favors of locality, and here we find a most striking illustration. In the prosecution of a pursuit which extends to every sea, and where special privileges are enjoyed by none, it is remarkable that the two most powerful maritime nations of Europe, with all their bounties and premiums, have suffered the citizens of a few small towns in the single State of Massachusetts to create a whaling marine, which, in the number of men employed, in tonnage and capital, exceeds that of all the rest of the world combined. This has not been the result of mere chance or good fortune; it has not been done by bounties and premiums, or by special acts of legislation, but by patient industry and a judicious combination of labor and capital; by unwearied enterprise in the exploration of remote seas; by that irresistible energy which overleaps all competition, and gives a national character to our people; and, more than all, by that indomitable self-reliance which rises above the aid of government, acknowledges no obstacle, and achieves triumphs that legislators in their wisdom cannot comprehend. The American people understand, by this time, that if the aggregate wealth of the ocean or of the country is not increased, nothing is accomplished by bounties but a transfer of means; and all must acknowledge that it is a direct violation of this principle to tax one maritime interest for the support of another. Every consideration of justice and expediency forbids that the coasting trade or the whale fishery should be compelled to contribute to the support of the cod fishery, on the ground that such a contribution is necessary to foster a nursery for seamen, when it is well known that either of those great interests produces more seamen annually than the cod and mackerel fisheries combined. Mr. Burke has truly said that "it is one of the finest problems in legislation to determine what the state ought to take upon itself to direct by public wisdom, and what it ought to leave, with as little interference as possible, to individual exertion." We have thus seen, from the experience of European nations, and, to some extent, from our own, that if ever there was a pursuit requiring the healthy basis of individual energy, untrammelled by legislation, it is that of "drawing wealth out of the ocean." When government undertakes to prescribe regulations in detail, showing the manner in which fisheries are to be conducted, there is an end to all enterprise. But it may be said, our fishermen possess all the advantages of freedom now; they are not obliged to fish for bounty. In reply to this, I would simply ask, has the history of mankind presented a case, has the experience of the world shown a single instance, in which legislative bounty has been rejected, on any ground of self-interest or expediency? The recipients of fishing allowances are the last to acknowledge that any decline in their pursuit can proceed from legislative encouragement; yet it is quite certain that, in a time of peace, it can only proceed from a depression of energy, induced by the protection of government, from a scarcity in the products of the ocean which no human power can avert, or from a greater demand for labor and capital in other pursuits.

It is a remarkable anomaly in our history, that from the origin of the federal government to the present period, every effort made in favor

of granting bounties to the fisheries, as a school for seamen, has originated in the fishing districts, whilst other parts of the Union, with equal solicitude for the general welfare, have either silently acquiesced, or opposed the principle as inexpedient or unconstitutional. The natural inference is, that outside of the fishing districts there is a want of patriotic feeling, or an inexcusable blindness to the true interests of the country. A nursery for American seamen is a national concern; it affects the welfare of all; yet those States which have always stood among the highest in the annals of naval chivalry, which have been ready at all times to sustain our national defences, have never manifested so much interest in maintaining the efficiency of the navy, as to make an original movement in favor of granting appropriations to fishermen. It may be argued, that it does not concern them to make original movements in favor of appropriations to be expended by citizens of States over which they have no control; and in this instance, especially, that it is the legitimate business of the representatives from the fishing districts, born and educated among fishermen, and elevated to office in whole or in part by a constituency of fishermen, to judge of the wants of the country at large, and ask for this legislative encouragement. How can people who perhaps never saw the ocean, be supposed to know that our navy is dependent upon the cod fishery?—that this right arm of our national defence will be paralyzed, unless Congress pays out of the public treasury about half a million of dollars every year, to prevent the public from buying cheap fish? War may come upon us; the seas may be covered with the fleets of the enemy; and where, it is asked, are we to find American seamen? Not in our whaling marine; not in our merchant service; not in our coasting trade;—none of these great maritime interests can be relied upon in a great national emergency. The destinies of our common country are centred in the cod fishery.

Let us see how much sincerity there is in these professions. Patriotic appeals are sometimes resorted to when reason would be of no avail; and although such appeals may indicate a virtual abandonment of the question of justice or expediency, yet they are not unfrequently successful.

The fishermen, and the avowed advocates of the fishing interests, attach great importance to the fact that under the terms of the convention of 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, our fishermen are prohibited from fishing *within three marine miles of the shore*, and the recent vexed questions respecting the extent of our rights in the fisheries of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland have arisen from the importance attached to the shores and bays. It is to be hoped that the difficulty will be amicably adjusted, and that we may at no distant period enjoy the entire privileges of the provinces; but it is not my purpose to discuss that question at present. The only feature in it to which I wish to call attention is, that the shores and bays are not desirable in the point of view urged by the friends of the bounty system. Mr. Wellman, of Boston, a very intelligent writer on the fisheries and an ardent advocate of the bounty system, says, in an official report to the Treasury Department, that "while our fishermen are compelled to go out on the banks in large vessels, fitted at great expense, and with crews averaging nine men to every twenty tons burden, and extend their voyages for many weeks, the colonists carry on their fishing entirely in small boats, with perhaps not more than two men in each, who return to their shores at

the close of each day's work, and land and cure their fish, which at the close of the summer are laden on board their ships for a foreign market." This is not so great an evil as Mr. Wellman imagines; it has its advantages in making a better nursery for our seamen. As far back as the time of Sir Josiah Child, it was proposed that the houses of the colonial fishermen should be burnt, their boats destroyed, and the boat fishery annihilated, as the only means of retaining the banks as a nursery for British seamen. (See Sabine's report, p. 225.) We enjoy the monopoly of the bank fisheries, and therefore the monopoly of this nursery, for which government pays bounty. If the object of legislative encouragement be to foster our maritime interests, a positive advantage results from an apparent evil. The English complain, in a late official report on the fisheries of Nova Scotia, that "the Americans monopolize the deep sea fisheries," and acknowledge that instead of engaging all their energies to compete with us, *they look idly on and grumble at our success*. (Sabine's report.) Here is additional evidence of the value of the bank fishery. Considering it in the light of a nursery for American seamen, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that our fishermen, who have at heart the interests of the nation at large, are denied the privilege of the shores. Seamanship is an art that is best acquired at sea. It would be well for us, if a school for mariners really be the great consideration, to abandon all we claim under the convention of 1818, and let the colonial fishermen continue in the enjoyment of the shore and bay fisheries. They may possibly undersell us in our own markets, but we have no reason to complain of having fish sold to us at a low price. On the contrary, while we enjoy the benefit of their labor, our young fishermen reap the advantage of experience at sea, and are thus prepared (as the Marblehead memorialists represent) to man our naval and merchant marine. Every effort made for the privilege of the shore, is a blow aimed at this nursery for American seamen; for none will deny that the art of seamanship can be acquired more readily at sea in full-rigged vessels, than on land, in houses. The colonists afford us in the end this additional advantage: that they can never, by any process of shore service, become fit sailors to man British vessels of war; and in proportion as Great Britain overcomes us in the fish market, she will be unable to contend with us at sea. Every victory gained in the grand struggle for supremacy in codfish, will be a naval defeat in future engagements. The English themselves are fully sensible of the advantage we enjoy. Lord Dundonald, in a communication to the London Times in August, 1852, speaks in desponding terms of the "progressive decay and now total abandonment of that once important nursery for British seamen," and says it constitutes "a standard difference of 26,000 sailors against England." His lordship erroneously attributes this advantage to the liberal bounties paid by the French and North American governments. He might have seen, by looking into the past history of his own country, that Great Britain presents in her herring and whale fisheries the best possible illustration of the impolicy of bounties; and he might also have seen, by reference to the debate in the Senate of the United States in 1846, that with all the bounties paid by Congress since 1789, our bank fisheries are at this very moment (according to the memorial of the Marblehead fishermen) scarcely able to exist—in fact that they are practically extinct. But aside from that, what do our fishermen, who receive these

bounties in view of their future services as fishermen, propose to do? Simply to yield to Great Britain all the advantages of the bank fishery, so strongly urged by themselves, if they can only get possession of the shores and engage in the shore fishery. While in the full enjoyment of the bounty paid by government, their sole aim is to abandon the nursery for seamen, which they contend is indispensable to our perpetuity as a nation, and yield it to the very power whose navy we have most reason to guard against. Is this an example of unusual patriotism, worthy of unusual reward, or is it merely the same instinct of self-interest which prevails among all other classes of the community? If the bounty is designed by government to keep them in the deep sea fishery, and thereby encourage a return in seamen, it is apparent that it has no influence in effecting that object. Government not only expends large sums in an unavailing effort, but in adjusting difficulties arising from their constant struggle to defeat the object for which the bounty is designed. Instead of encouraging them to remain at sea, it induces them to spend a large portion of their time concealed about our own shores in fraudulent practices, and does not in the end keep them clear of the provincial shores.

The argument that our fishermen will be ruined by the importation of foreign-caught fish, is essentially the doctrine of protection. Our manufacturers were about to be ruined a few years since, if we bought cheap goods from Great Britain. They insisted that government should continue to protect them by imposing prohibitive duties on importations. They even threatened to give up their manufacturing establishments and foreboded ruin to the country, if these great nurseries for American industry were not favored by legislation. The iron interests of Pennsylvania were about to be ruined at the same time by the importation of foreign iron. But the tariff of 1846 has not ruined either of them yet. They are still in very good condition, and growing vigorously. The country is safe, the nurseries are preserved, and our domestic industry is in a most gratifying state of prosperity.

The same argument was used by a committee of the British Parliament in 1833, and the remedy proposed was substantially the protective remedy. The committee attributed the decline of the Channel fisheries to the quantity of foreign-caught fish sold in London, and said it arose from the fact that the French vessels were larger, and had more men and better fishing gear, than the English. Instead of profiting by the example of the French fishermen, and fitting out larger vessels, employing more men, and providing still better fishing gear than their competitors, they devoted their energies to preventing the French fishermen from catching so many fish. The French were underselling them in the London markets; the public were gaining the difference in price; and in order to arrest such an evil, prohibitory regulations were established to put down the French fishery. The means expended in striving to prevent their neighbors from catching and selling fish cheaper than their own, would, if properly directed, have enabled them to gain the ascendency in the fish market. Nothing more than a diminution of capital is accomplished by such restrictions, and a corresponding increase of prices to the consumer. It is the doctrine of protection, without the pretence of a disguise.

The true remedy lies in superior industry and energy. If our fishermen desire to obtain control of the home market, they must do it by

increased skill and by making a better use of all natural advantages than they have ever made before—not by appeals to Congress for legislative aid. A firm reliance upon their own ability to overcome all competition, and the best use of every legitimate advantage, will be the surest means of accomplishing the object. It has never been found to fail in other branches of industry; and if our fishermen, after a fair trial of the experiment, find themselves unable to compete with foreigners, then it will be to their interest to invest their labor and capital in more profitable pursuits. The aggregate gain of wealth to the country will enable government to establish a much better nursery for seamen, if it be found indispensable, by increased inducements to American naval apprentices, by free schools of navigation, and by better wages to seamen. The merchant service has no right to complain of a want of good seamen: it is perfectly able to take care of itself. Owners of merchant vessels are now receiving enormously high freights, and it is very reasonable that they should pay high wages to their crews. If they are unable to get good American crews, it is simply because they choose to get bad foreign crews cheaper. They cannot expect to receive enormous profits on freights, and pay low wages for good seamen. That, after all, is the true ground of complaint. Let the condition of seamen be elevated by a just and reasonable compensation for their services, proportionate to the increase of wages in every other department of industry, and there will be no reason to complain of a scarcity of American seamen. The same general rules which regulate all trade, apply to seamanship. The highest prices will produce the best labor, and the supply will be governed by the demand. Americans who do not hesitate to penetrate every sea and explore every land, where energy can find a reward, will not hesitate to supply any scarcity that may exist in our commercial or naval marine, nor will they, in case of war, be backward in devoting their services to the defence of their country.

It would be unreasonable to deny that the deep-sea fisheries have their degree of merit as nurseries for seamen, in common with all maritime pursuits; but there is nothing peculiar in the business of cod fishing, and especially in the shore duty which forms so large a part of it, to make better sailors than those produced in the coasting trade, the whale fishery, and the merchant service. Let this bounty be repealed; let these fishermen be compelled to depend upon their own energies like other people, and their pursuit will be successful enough, and probably realize some of the advantages which they claim for it. But the experience of every nation shows that the tendency of legislative protection is to depress individual exertion, and render unprofitable that which otherwise might be profitable. The principle is so well established now, that few will be found to dispute it, unless where local interests are involved. The friends of free trade can no longer in good faith sustain the bounty system. In its application to the fisheries, which depend mainly on individual energy, it has been peculiarly injurious; and has always tended to diminish those collateral advantages upon which the protection of government is founded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ROSS BROWNE.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the number and tonnage of enrolled and licensed vessels, and vessels licensed under twenty tons, employed in the cod and mackerel fishery, in each district of the United States, during the year ending 30th June, 1852.

Districts.	Enrolled vessels.				Licensed vessels under twenty tons.				Total number of vessels.	Total tonnage.
	Cod fishery.		Mackerel fishery.		Cod fishery.		Mackerel fishery.			
	Number of vessels.	Tons and 95ths.	Number of vessels.	Tons and 95ths.	Number of vessels.	Tons and 95ths.	Number of vessels.	Tons and 95ths.		
Passamaquoddy, Maine	11	439 35	11	686 34	3	44 82	.....	.....	25	1,170 56
Machias do	7	262 29	.....	.....	11	112 94	.....	.....	18	375 28
Frenchman's Bay, do	202	13,348 45	12	600 81	40	310 19	.....	.....	254	14,259 50
Penobscot do	207	11,240 38	55	3,031 34	19	232 28	.....	.....	281	14,504 05
Belfast do	129	5,527 05	55	3,051 89	23	285 63	.....	.....	207	8,864 62
Bangor do	9	433 29	4	275 72	5	41 48	.....	.....	18	750 54
Waldoboro' do	145	4,519 01	28	1,116 82	90	1,117 47	6	93 75	269	6,847 15
Wiscasset do	not given	2,424 39	not given	1,884 33	27	328 52	.....	.....	27	4,637 29
Bath do	38	1,484 18	22	1,119 60	39	533 39	4	69 01	103	3,206 23
Portland do	84	3,650 44	82	5,506 53	14	210 68	2	30 78	182	9,398 53
Saco do	7	230 88	6	188 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	419 04
Kennebunk do	20	895 27	1	54 93	9	98 87	.....	.....	30	1,049 17
York do	7	172 58	3	76 44	2	22 24	.....	.....	12	271 31
Portsmouth, New Hampshire	41	2,128 00	11	855 15	7	99 46	.....	.....	59	3,082 61
Newburyport, Massachusetts	75	4,987 47	47	2,728 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	7,715 94
Ipswich do	.....	.....	1	88 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	88 80
Gloucester do	275	14,966 57	250	14,353 90	58	416 03	.....	.....	583	29,736 55
Salem do	47	3,336 73	14	946 08	1	8 10	.....	.....	62	4,290 91
Marblehead do	76	4,624 57	18	742 03	9	99 23	.....	.....	103	5,465 83
Boston do	21	945 75	83	8,224 18	9	121 44	.....	.....	113	9,291 42
Plymouth do	83	5,169 18	32	1,765 39	10	115 18	.....	.....	125	7,049 75
Fall River do	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26 71	.....	.....	2	26 71
New Bedford do	4	181 26	2	95 47	16	217 59	.....	.....	22	494 37

[illegible]do	164	19,268 82	231	21,103 14	6	144 15			401	40,516 16
Edgartown do	7	472 82							7	472 82
Nantucket do	4	226 27	5	304 81					9	531 13
Providence, Rhode Island					12	125 52			12	125 52
Newport do	3	198 32	7	365 70	4	45 30			14	609 37
New London, Connecticut	88	4,850 71	16	1,425 28	28	397 06			132	6,673 10
Stonington do	40	1,784 73			14	180 41			54	1,965 19
Middletown do	1	35 49	3	128 92					4	174 46
New Haven do					3	41 02			3	41 02
Greenport, New York	27	1,232 76							27	1,232 76
	1,822	109,037 66	999	70,720 83	461	5,376 26	12	193 59	3,294	185,328 44

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 16, 1853.

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

N.

Statement of the tonnage of the United States, from 1821 *to* 1853 *inclusive, showing the registered tonnage employed in the foreign trade; enrolled and licensed tonnage in the coasting trade, cod fishery, mackerel fishery, and whale fishery; the licensed tonnage under twenty tons in the coasting trade and cod fishery; also the registered tonnage employed in the whale fishery and steam navigation, and the enrolled tonnage employed in steam navigation.*

Years.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the				Licensed tonnage under twenty tons in the		Total tonnage.	Registered tonnage employed in the		Enrolled tonnage employed in steam navigation.
		Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	Mackerel fishery.	Whale fishery.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.		Whale fishery.	Steam navigation.	
	Tons and 95ths.										
1821	619,896 40	559,435 57	51,351 49	.....	1,924 40	55,408 80	10,941 89	1,298,958 70	26,070 83	.....	.....
1822	628,150 41	573,080 02	58,405 35	.....	3,133 50	51,108 92	10,820 82	1,324,699 17	45,449 42	.....	.....
1823	639,920 76	566,408 88	67,040 72	.....	585 37	51,396 17	11,213 63	1,336,565 68	39,918 13	.....	24,879 03
1824	669,972 60	589,223 01	68,238 87	.....	180 08	52,340 03	9,208 33	1,389,163 02	33,165 70	.....	21,609 73
1825	770,788 08	587,273 07	70,626 02	.....	.....	53,588 43	10,836 17	1,423,111 77	35,379 24	.....	23,061 02
1826	737,978 15	666,420 44	63,534 54	.....	226 83	55,910 04	10,120 73	1,534,190 83	41,757 32	.....	34,058 75
1827	747,170 44	732,937 65	73,709 82	.....	338 94	56,220 81	10,229 92	1,620,607 78	45,653 21	.....	40,197 75
1828	773,300 07	758,922 12	74,765 40	.....	180 34	56,192 22	10,988 11	1,674,348 31	54,621 08	.....	39,419 12
1829	650,142 88	490,468 05	97,888 91	.....	.....	18,390 05	13,390 05	1,260,797 81	57,284 38	.....	54,036 81
1830	576,475 33	496,639 51	58,041 44	35,973 38	792 87	20,338 62	3,515 13	1,191,776 43	38,911 82	1,418 80	63,052 89
1831	620,451 92	516,086 18	57,238 55	46,210 80	481 82	23,637 56	3,739 26	1,267,846 29	82,315 79	877 38	68,568 36
1832	686.989 77	624,159 04	51,725 19	47,427 72	377 47	25,468 36	3,302 51	1,439,450 21	72,868 84	180 86	90,632 93
1833	750,026 72	717,422 52	58,569 18	48,725 43	478 39	26,776 08	4,151 52	1,606,149 94	101,158 17	544 50	101,306 01
1834	857,438 42	755,462 55	52,472 92	61,082 11	364 16	28,156 10	3,930 73	1,758,907 14	108,060 14	340 23	122,474 74
1835	885,821 60	906,611 50	.....	.....	.....	27,858 11	4,608 83	1,824,940 14	.....	.....	.....
1836	897,774 51	846,116 35	58,413 92	46,424 25	1,573 26	26,906 81	4,893 40	1,882,102 65	144,680 50	454 03	145,102 36
1837	819,447 29	927,249 70	75,054 74	46,810 90	1,894 86	29,730 85	5,497 15	1,896,685 69	127,241 81	1,104 06	153,660 87

1838	829,591 86	1,008,146 43	63,073 77	56,649 16	5,229 55	32,058 70	6,090 18	1,995,639 80	119,629 89	2,791 15	190,632 43
1839	834,244 54	1,120,310 68	65,167 67	35,983 67	439 69	33,241 20	7,091 01	2,096,478 81	131,845 95	5,149 28	189,878 71
1840	899,764 68	1,144,664 34	67,926 48	28,269 19	.....	32,030 12	8,109 17	2,180,764 16	136,926 64	4,154 94	198,184 30
1841	945,803 42	1,076,036 18	60,556 05	11,321 13	.....	31,031 70	5,995 79	2,130,744 37	157,405 17	745 87	174,342 44
1842	975,358 74	1,018,253 17	49,941 48	16,096 83	377 31	27,500 22	4,862 79	2,092,390 69	151,612 74	4,701 39	225,049 71
1843	1,009,305 01	1,048,208 46	54,901 36	11,775 70	142 33	27,947 13	6,322 84	2,158,602 93	152,374 86	5,373 36	231,494 22
1844	1,068,764 91	1,078,867 62	78,178 86	16,170 66	320 14	30,746 77	7,045 86	2,280,095 07	168,293 63	6,909 42	265,269 86
1845	1,095,172 44	1,190,898 27	69,825 66	21,413 16	206 92	32,320 45	7,165 01	2,417,002 06	190,695 65	6,491 51	319,527 07
1846	1,130,286 49	1,289,870 89	72,516 17	36,463 16	439 58	25,706 28	6,802 14	2,562,084 81	186,980 16	6,286 89	341,606 08
1847	1,241,312 92	1,452,623 35	70,177 52	31,451 13	.....	35,978 15	7,502 60	2,839,045 77	193,858 72	5,631 15	399,210 44
1848	1,360,886 85	1,620,988 16	82,651 82	43,558 78	432 75	38,328 67	7,194 62	3,154,041 85	192,179 90	16,067 58	411,823 40
1849	1,438,941 53	1,731,410 84	73,882 00	42,942 02	.....	38,965 18	7,873 62	3,334,015 29	180,186 29	20,869 56	441,524 64
1850	1,585,711 22	1,755,796 42	85,646 30	58,111 94	.....	42,027 86	8,160 34	3,535,454 23	146,016 71	44,942 25	481,004 65
1851	1,726,307 23	1,854,317 90	87,475 89	50,539 02	.....	45,658 36	8,140 88	3,772,439 43	181,644 52	62,390 13	521,216 87
1852	1,899,448 20	2,008,021 48	102,659 37	72,546 18	.....	47,851 41	7,913 73	4,138,440 47	193,797 77	79,704 39	563,536 30
1853	2,103,674 20	2,082,782 07	99,989 80	59,850 48	.....	51,476 23	9,237 55	4,407,010 43	193,203 44	90,519 69	514,097 87

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 18, 1853

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

O.

Gold and silver coinage at the Mint of the United States in the several years from its establishment, in 1792, *and including the coinage of the branch mints from the commencement of their operations, in* 1838, *to October* 31, 1853.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Aggregate.
	Value.		
1793 ..... }			
1794 ..... }	$71,485 00	$370,683 80	$442,168 80
1795 ..... }			
1796	102,727 50	79,077 50	181,805 00
1797	103,422 50	12,591 45	116,013 95
1798	205,610 00	330,291 00	535,901 00
1799	213,285 00	423,515 00	636,800 00
1800	317,760 00	224,296 00	542,056 00
1801	422,570 00	74,758 00	497,328 00
1802	423,310 00	58,343 00	481,653 00
1803	258,377 50	87,118 00	345,495 50
1804	258,642 50	100,340 50	358,983 00
1805	170,367 50	149,388 50	319,756 00
1806	324,505 00	471,319 00	795,824 00
1807	437,495 00	597,448 75	1,034,943 75
1808	284,665 00	684,300 00	968,965 00
1809	169,375 00	707,376 00	876,751 00
1810	501,435 00	638,773 50	1,140,208 50
1811	497,905 00	608,340 00	1,106,245 00
1812	290,435 00	814,029 50	1,104,464 50
1813	477,140 00	620,951 50	1,098,091 50
1814	77,270 00	561,687 50	638,957 50
1815	3,175 00	17,308 00	20,483 00
1816	.....	28,575 75	28,575 75
1817	.....	607,783 50	607,783 50
1818	242,940 00	1,070,454 50	1,313,394 50
1819	258,615 00	1,140,000 00	1,398,615 00
1820	1,319,030 00	501,680 70	1,820,710 70
1821	189,325 00	825,762 45	1,015,087 45
1822	88,980 00	805,806 50	894,786 50
1823	72,425 00	895,550 00	967,975 00
1824	93,200 00	1,752,477 00	1,845,677 00
1825	156,385 00	1,564,583 00	1,720,968 00
1826	92,245 00	2,002,090 00	2,094,335 00
1827	131,565 00	2,869,200 00	3,000,765 00
1828	140,145 00	1,575,600 00	1,715,745 00
1829	295,717 50	1,994,578 00	2,290,295 50
1830	643,105 00	2,495,400 00	3,138,505 00
1831	714,270 00	3,175,600 00	3,889,870 00
1832	798,435 00	2,579,000 00	3,377,435 00
1833	978,550 00	2,759,000 00	3,737,550 00
1834	3,954,270 00	3,415,002 00	7,369,272 00
1835	2,186,175 00	3,443,003 00	5,629,178 00
1836	4,135,700 00	3,606,100 00	7,741,800 00
1837	1,148,305 00	2,096,010 00	3,244,315 00
1838	1,809,595 00	2,333,243 00	4,142,838 00
1839	1,355,885 00	2,189,296 00	3,545,181 00
1840	1,675,302 50	1,726,703 00	3,402,005 50
1841	1,091,597 50	1,132,750 00	2,224,347 50
1842	1,834,170 50	2,332,750 00	4,166,920 50
.....	8,108,797 50	3,834,750 00	11,943,547 50

O—Continued.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Aggregate.
	Value.		
1844	$5,428,230 00	$2,235,550 00	$7,663,780 00
1845	3,756,447 50	1,873,200 00	5,629,647 50
1846	4,034,177 50	2,558,580 00	6,592,757 50
1847	20,221,385 00	2,374,450 00	22,595,835 00
1848	3,775,512 50	2,040,050 00	5,815,562 50
1849	9,007,761 50	2,114,950 00	11,122,711 50
1850	31,981,738 50	1,866,100 00	33,847,838 50
1851	62,614,492 00	774,397 00	63,388,889 00
1852	56,846,187 50	999,410 00	57,845,597 50
1853	46,998,945 60	6,996,255 00	53,995,200 60
Total	283,790,565 60	86,217,626 90	370,008,192 50

The statements for each year from 1796 to 1852, inclusive, are to the 31st of December; those for 1853 are only to the 31st of October.

P.

Statement exhibiting the amount of coin and bullion imported and exported, annually, from 1821 *to* 1853, *inclusive; and also the amount of importation over exportation, and of exportation over importation, during the same years.*

Years ending—	COIN AND BULLION.			
	Imported.	Exported.	Excess of importat'n over exportation.	Excess of exportat'n over importation.
September 30.....1821...	$8,064,890	$10,478,059	.....	$2,413,169
1822...	3,369,846	10,810,180	.....	7,440,334
1823...	5,097,896	6,372,987	.....	1,275,091
1824...	8,379,835	7,014,552	$1,365,283	.....
1825...	6,150,765	8,932,034	.....	2,781,269
1826...	6,880,966	4,704,533	2,176,433	.....
1827...	8,151,130	8,014,880	136,250	.....
1828...	7,489,741	8,243,476	.....	753,735
1829...	7,403,612	4,924,020	2,479,592	.....
1830...	8,155,964	2,178,773	5,977,191	.....
1831...	7,305,945	9,014,931	.....	1,708,986
1832...	5,907,504	5,656,340	251,164	.....
1833...	7,070,368	2,611,701	4,458,667	.....
1834...	17,911,632	2,076,758	15,834,874	.....
1835...	13,131,447	6,477,775	6,653,672	.....
1836...	13,400,881	4,324,336	9,076,545	.....
1837...	10,516,414	5,976,249	4,540,165	.....
1838...	17,747,116	3,508,046	14,239,070	.....
1839...	5,595,176	8,776,743	.....	3,181,567
1840...	8,882,813	8,417,014	465,799	.....
1841...	4,988,633	10,034,332	.....	5,045,699
1842...	4,087,016	4,813,539	.....	726,523
9 months, to June 30, 1843...	22,390,559	1,520,791	20,869,768	.....
Year ending June 30, 1844...	5,830,429	5,454,214	376,215	.....
1845...	4,070,242	8,606,495	.....	4,536,253
1846...	3,777,732	3,905,268	.....	127,536
1847...	24,121,289	1,907,024	22,214,265	.....
1848...	6,360,224	15,841,616	.....	9,481,392
1849...	6,651,240	5,404,648	1,246,592	.....
1850...	4,628,792	7,522,994	.....	2,894,202
1851...	5,453,592	29,472,752	.....	24,019,160
1852...	5,503,544	42,674,135	.....	37,170,591
1853...	4,201,382	27,486,875	.....	23,285,493
Total.....	278,678,615	293,158,070	112,361,545	126,841,000

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 1, 1853.

Q.

Lease and contract of Bank of Commerce and Bank of the State of New York to the United States.

This indenture, made the nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-three, between the Bank of the State of New York, party of the first part, and the United States of America, by James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, acting under authority of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1853, which provides for the establishment of an assay office in the city of New York, party of the second part, witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, in consideration of the rents and covenants herein contained, hath demised, leased, and to farm let, and by these presents doth demise, lease, and to farm let, unto the said party of the second part and its assigns, the lot or parcel of land now owned and occupied by the said party of the first part, situate on the northerly side of Wall street, in the city and State of New York, and bounded on the easterly side by the property now owned and occupied by the Bank of Commerce, in New York, and on the westerly side by an alley or open space of ground between the banking-house and lot of the said party of the first part and the custom-house, said lot or parcel of ground being thirty-seven feet five inches wide in front on Wall street, and the same width in the rear, and one hundred and twenty or one hundred and twenty-one feet deep; also the equal undivided half, and all the right and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, or to, the said alley or open space of ground: to have and to hold the said lot or parcel of land and the said alley or open space of ground, with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to the said party of the second part and its assigns, for and during the full end and term of fifteen years from the fifteenth day of September next, on which day possession is to be delivered to the said party of the second part yielding and paying therefor the annual rent of twenty-eight thousand dollars, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year; which said rent the said party of the second part covenants to pay to the said party of the first part or its assigns.

And the said party of the first part does hereby grant, covenant, and agree to and with the said party of the second part and its assigns, that the said party of the second part and its assigns shall quietly and peaceably hold and enjoy the said demised premises during the term without the let, hindrance, or disturbance of any person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the same, or any part thereof; and that the said party of the first part will bear and pay all taxes, charges, and assessments, ordinary and extraordinary, upon the said demised premises during the term. And further, that the said party of the second part and its assigns shall be at full liberty to make any and all such alterations in the buildings now on said premises, and to construct such other buildings thereon, as the said party of the second part or its assigns shall deem proper, provided the value of the buildings on the premises at the end of the term shall be as great as the value of the buildings now standing thereon, saving natural wear and decay and such injuries as the buildings may sustain by fire or tempest.

And the said party of the first part does further grant, covenant, and agree to and with the said party of the second part and its assigns, that the said party of second part and its assigns shall have the right, liberty, and privilege of purchasing the said demised premises at any time during the term for the price or sum of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. And further, that in case the said party of the second part or its assigns shall elect to purchase the said premises at any time within two years after the commencement of the term, then interest on the aforesaid price or sum of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the commencement of the term to the time of making such election, shall be added to the said price; and from the aggregate sum shall be deducted all sums which may have been paid for rent in the mean time; and the balance shall be the price or sum to be paid on making such purchase.

And the said party of the first part does further grant, covenant, and agree, that, on being paid or tendered the price above provided for, it will immediately grant and convey the said demised premises to the said party of the second part or its assigns, in fee-simple, with the usual full covenants of seizin, warranty against incumbrances and charges of any and all kinds, and for further assurance.

It is further mutually covenanted and agreed, that in making such purchase, this demise and everything herein contained shall cease and determine.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part has executed this agreement in the manner specified in a resolution of its board of directors, a copy of which resolution is hereon endorsed. And the said party of the second part has executed this agreement by affixing thereto the official seal and signature of the said Secretary of the Treasury.

[BANK SEAL.] C. W. LAWRENCE, *President.*
R. WITHERS, *Cashier.*

[TREASURY SEAL.] JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

—

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Bank of the State of New York, held at their banking-house in the city of New York, on the nineteenth (19th) day of August, 1853, the draught of a lease and contract between the Bank and the United States of America was laid before the board; by which lease and contract, when executed, the bank will, among other things, demise its banking-house and lot on Wall street, in the city of New York, to the said United States for the term of fifteen years, at the annual rent of twenty-eight thousand dollars, with the right in the said United States to purchase the property on certain terms, which said writing also contains several other covenants and stipulations; and it was thereupon

Resolved, That the bank do make and enter into such lease and contract, with all the covenants and stipulations therein contained, and that the same be executed on the part of the bank by the president and cashier, who shall subscribe their names and affix thereto the corporate seal of the bank.

It is understood that possession will be given on the fifteenth of September.

Passed unanimously by the board on Friday morning, 19th August, 1853.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the minutes.

R. WITHERS, *Cashier.*

—

This indenture, made the nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty three, between the Bank of the State of New York, party of the first part, and the United States of America, by James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, acting under authority of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1853, which provides for the establishment of an assay office in the city of New York, party of the second part, witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, in consideration of the rents and covenants herein contained, hath demised, leased, and to farm let, and by these presents doth demise, lease, and to farm let, unto the said party of the second part and its assigns, the lot or parcel of land now owned and occupied by the said party of the first part, situate on the northerly side of Wall street, in the city and State of New York, and bounded on the easterly side by the property now owned and occupied by the Bank of Commerce in New York, and on the westerly side by an alley or open space of ground between the banking-house and lot of the said party of the first part and the custom-house, said lot or parcel of ground being thirty seven feet five inches wide in front on Wall street, and the same width in the rear, and one hundred and twenty or one hundred and twenty-one feet deep; also the equal undivided half, and all the right and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, or to, the said alley or open space of ground: to have and to hold the said lot or parcel of land and the said alley or open space of ground, with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to the said party of the second part and its assigns, for and during the full end and term of fifteen years from the fifteenth day of September next, on which day possession is to be delivered to the said party of the second part, yielding and paying therefor the annual rent of twenty-eight thousand dollars, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year; which said rent the said party of the second part covenants to pay to the said party of the first part or its assigns.

And the said party of the first part does hereby grant, covenant, and agree to and with the said party of the second part and its assigns, that the said party of the second part and its assigns shall quietly and peaceably hold and enjoy the said demised premises during the term without the let, hindrance or disturbance of any person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the same, or any part thereof; and that the said party of the first part will bear and pay all taxes, charges and assessments, ordinary and extraordinary, upon the said demised premises during the term; and further, that the said party of the second part and its assigns shall be at full liberty to make any and all such alterations in the buildings now on said premises, and to construct such other buildings thereon, as the said party of the second part or its assigns shall

deem proper; provided the value of the buildings on the premises at the end of the term shall be as great as the value of the buildings now standing thereon, saving natural wear and decay, and such injuries as the buildings may sustain by fire or tempest.

And the said party of the first part does further grant, covenant, and agree to and with the said party of the second part and its assigns, that the said party of the second part and its assigns shall have the right, liberty and privilege of purchasing the said demised premises at any time during the term for the price or sum of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars; and further, that in case the said party of the second part or its assigns shall elect to purchase the said premises at any time within two years after the commencement of the term, then interest on the aforesaid price or sum of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, at the rate of six per centum per annum from the commencement of the term to the time of making such election, shall be added to the said price, and from the aggregate sum shall be deducted all sums which may have been paid for rent in the mean time; and the balance shall be the price or sum to be paid on making such purchase.

And the said party of the first part does further grant, covenant, and agree, that on being paid or tendered the price above provided for, it will immediately grant and convey the said demised premises to the said party of the second part or its assigns in fee simple, with the usual full covenants of seizin, warranty against incumbrances and charges of any and all kinds, and for further assurance.

It is further mutually covenanted and agreed, that in making such purchase this demise and everything herein contained shall cease and determine.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part has executed this agreement in the manner specified in a resolution of its board of directors, a copy of which resolution is hereon endorsed; and the said party of the second part has executed this agreement by affixing thereto the official seal and signature of the said Secretary of the Treasury.

[BANK SEAL.] C. W. LAWRENCE, *President.*
R. WITHERS, *Cashier.*

[TREASURY SEAL] JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

—

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Bank of the State of New York, held at their banking-house in the city of New York, on the nineteenth (19th) day of August, 1853, the draught of a lease and contract between the bank and the United States of America was laid before the board; by which lease and contract, when executed, the bank will, among other things, demise its banking-house and lot on Wall street, in the city of New York, to the said United States for the term of fifteen years, at the annual rent of twenty-eight thousand dollars, with the right in the said United States to purchase the property on certain terms, which said writing also contains several other covenants and stipulations; and it was thereupon

Resolved, That the bank do make and enter into such lease and contract, with all the covenants and stipulations therein contained, and that

the same be executed on the part of the bank by the president and cashier, who shall subscribe their names and affix thereto the corporate seal of the bank.

It is understood that possession will be given on the fifteenth of September.

Passed unanimously by the board on Friday morning, 19th August, 1853.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the minutes.

R. WITHERS, *Cashier.*

R.

Circular to collectors, upon their appointment to office, relative to inspectors, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 1, 1853.

SIR: The President having appointed you to the responsible office of collector of the customs at ————, you will please regard that appointment as proof of his full confidence that you will zealously, within the line of your duty, second his purpose to improve the condition of the public revenue in all its branches.

If extravagance in the public expenditures, negligence in the performance of official duty, or other irregularities or abuses, have heretofore prevailed in the custom-house at ————, or if improvements of any kind can be introduced into its administration, you cannot too soon enter upon the task of reforming what has been amiss, and introducing a more energetic, vigilant, and economical system. You will have occasion to select and recommend for my approval, inspectors and other subordinate officers of the customs, and your services in the work of reform will necessarily depend in a great degree upon the character of the persons you may choose for that purpose.

It is my aim and wish to infuse vigilance, fidelity, and economy into the public service committed to my care; to appoint the most faithful agents, to compensate them fairly, as far as the law will permit, for the services actually required and rendered, and to supersede all sinecures and persons not fully adapted to their proper employment.

With these views, I have to request, in making nominations to fill the offices indicated, you will give me the proper information upon the following points:

1st. The compensation proposed in each case;

2d. The age of the respective persons;

3d. Their present pursuits or occupation; and

4th. The knowledge you have, or opinion you have, of their character for business habits, sobriety, industry, and activity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the number and tonnage of enrolled and licensed vessels, and vessels licensed under twenty tons, employed in the cod and mackerel fishery, in each district of the United States, during the year ending 30th June, 1852.

Districts.	Enrolled vessels.				Licensed vessels under twenty tons.				Total number of vessels.	Total tonnage.
	Cod fishery.		Mackerel fishery.		Cod fishery.		Mackerel fishery.			
	Number of vessels.	Tons and 95ths.	Number of vessels.	Tons and 95ths.	Number of vessels.	Tons and 95ths.	Number of vessels.	Tons and 95ths.		
Passamaquoddy, Maine	11	439 35	11	686 34	3	44 82	.....	.....	25	1,170 56
Machias do	7	262 29	.....	.....	11	112 94	.....	.....	18	375 28
Frenchman's Bay, do	202	13,348 45	12	600 81	40	310 19	.....	.....	254	14,259 50
Penobscot do	207	11,240 38	55	3,031 34	19	232 28	.....	.....	281	14,504 05
Belfast do	129	5,527 05	55	3,051 89	23	285 63	.....	.....	207	8,864 62
Bangor do	9	433 29	4	275 72	5	41 48	.....	.....	18	750 54
Waldoboro' do	145	4,519 01	28	1,116 82	90	1,117 47	6	93 75	269	6,847 15
Wiscasset do	not given	2,424 39	not given	1,884 33	27	328 52	.....	.....	27	4,637 29
Bath do	38	1,484 18	22	1,119 60	39	533 39	4	69 01	103	3,206 23
Portland do	84	3,650 44	82	5,506 53	14	210 68	2	30 78	182	9,398 53
Saco do	7	230 88	6	188 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	419 04
Kennebunk do	20	895 27	1	54 93	9	98 87	.....	.....	30	1,049 17
York do	7	172 58	3	76 44	2	22 24	.....	.....	12	271 31
Portsmouth, New Hampshire	41	2,128 00	11	855 15	7	99 46	.....	.....	59	3,082 61
Newburyport, Massachusetts	75	4,987 47	47	2,728 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	7,715 94
Ipswich do	.....	.....	1	88 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	88 80
Gloucester do	275	14,966 57	250	14,353 90	58	416 03	.....	.....	583	29,736 55
Salem do	47	3,336 73	14	946 08	1	8 10	.....	.....	62	4,290 91
Marblehead do	76	4,624 57	18	742 03	9	99 23	.....	.....	103	5,465 83
Boston do	21	945 75	83	8,224 18	9	121 44	.....	.....	113	9,291 42
Plymouth do	83	5,169 18	32	1,765 39	10	115 18	.....	.....	125	7,049 75
Fall River do	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26 71	.....	.....	2	26 71
New Bedford do	4	181 26	2	95 47	16	217 59	.....	.....	22	494 37

Barnstable.....do.....	164	19,268 82	231	21,103 14	6	144 15	.....	.....	401	40,516 16
Edgartown.....do.....	7	472 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	472 82
Nantucket.....do.....	4	226 27	5	304 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	531 13
Providence, Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	125 52	.....	.....	12	125 52
Newport.....do.....	3	198 32	7	365 70	4	45 30	.....	.....	14	609 37
New London, Connecticut.....	88	4,850 71	16	1,425 28	28	397 06	.....	.....	132	6,673 10
Stonington.....do.....	40	1,784 73	.....	.....	14	180 41	.....	.....	54	1,965 19
Middletown.....do.....	1	35 49	3	128 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	174 46
New Haven.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	41 02	.....	.....	3	41 02
Greenport, New York.....	27	1,232 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1,232 76
	1,822	109,037 66	999	70,720 83	461	5,376 26	12	193 59	3,294	185,328 44

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 16, 1853.

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

THIRD LIEUTENANTS.

J. A. Underwood,
A. S. Cushman,
Thos. L. Gott,
J. De Lagnelle,
Wm. D. Kennon,
R. A. Morsell,
Charles H. Wheeler,
S. W. Gillett,
J. E. Wilson,
Thomas Osborne,
John M'G. Nones,
Wm. G. Nimmo,
D. C. Constable,
Edwin Hulburt,
P. V. R. Linn,
J. H. Nimmo,
A. S. Hatch,
C. W. Van Renssellaer.

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List of revenue cutters, with their officers attached, corrected to November 1, 1853.

Revenue cutter "Taney," at Eastport, Maine.—Joseph Noyes, captain; W. S. Bell, first lieutenant; Thomas Moffatt, second lieutenant; W. B. Berryman, third lieutenant.

Revenue cutter "Caleb Cushing," at Portland, Maine.—Green Walden, captain; John A. Webster, first lieutenant; D. G. F. Gardner, second lieutenant; John A. Underwood, third lieutenant.

Revenue cutter "Morris," at Boston, Massachusetts.—John Whitcomb, captain; John L. Prouty, first lieutenant; A. D. Stanford, second lieutenant; S. N. Miller, third lieutenant.

Revenue cutter "James Campbell," at New London, Connecticut.—N. L. Coste, captain; John Carson, first lieutenant; W. H. Gladding, second lieutenant; Wm. A. Tennison, third lieutenant.

Revenue brig "Washington," at New York, N. Y.—Francis Martin, captain; John Faunce, first lieutenant; W. H. Slack, second lieutenant; D. C. Constable, third lieutenant.

Revenue cutter "Forward," at Wilmington, Delaware.—H. B. Nones, captain; Charles W. Bennett, first lieutenant; John M. Jones, second lieutenant; R. A. Morsell, third lieutenant.

Revenue cutter "Campbell," at Norfolk, Virginia.—John A. Webster, captain; Robert K. Hudgins, first lieutenant; Wm. J. Rodgers, second lieutenant; J. E. Wilson, third lieutenant.

Revenue cutter "James C. Dobbin," at Wilmington, North Carolina.—Thomas Sands, captain; George Clarke, first lieutenant; G. R. Slicer, second lieutenant; J. M. Nones, third lieutenant.

Revenue cutter "Hamilton," at Charleston, South Carolina.—Thomas C. Rudolph, captain; Camillus Saunders, first lieutenant; W. B. Richmond, second lieutenant; E. C. Hine, third lieutenant.

Revenue cutter "Jackson," at Savannah, Georgia—Robert Day, captain; Osmond Peters, first lieutenant; D. Davenport, second lieutenant; Zachary Forrest, third lieutenant.

Revenue cutter "Robt. McClelland," at Mobile, Alabama.—Douglass Ottinger, captain; J. J. Morrison, first lieutenant; James D. Usher, second lieutenant; J. G. Bond, third lieutenant.

Revenue cutter "Duane," at New Orleans, Louisiana.—Richard Ev-

ans. captain; J. G. Breshwood, first lieutenant; E. H. Cummins, second lieutenant; Charles H. Wheeler, third lieutenant.

Revenue boat "Sea Drift," at Key West, Florida.—Wm. B. Randolph, first lieutenant, in command.

Revenue cutter "Ingham," at Detroit, Michigan.— ———, captain; Charles A. Mack, first lieutenant; E. W. Watson, second lieutenant; John F. Schultz, third lieutenant.

Revenue cutter "Harrison," at Oswego, New York.— ———, captain; John S. Stull, first lieutenant; W. N. J. Godwin, second lieutenant; B. J. Kellum, third lieutenant.

Revenue cutter "Wm. L. Marcy," at San Francisco, California.—Steven Cornell, captain; A. L. Hyde, first lieutenant; Henry Wilkinson, second lieutenant; James H. Merryman, third lieutenant.

Revenue cutter "Jefferson Davis," at Puget's Sound, Oregon Territory.—W. C. Pease, captain; E. O. Murden, first lieutenant; J. H. Kellogg, second lieutenant; J. E. Harrison, third lieutenant.

U.

Circulars to Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 28, 1853.

SIR: Upon application being made to you for that purpose, by any disbursing officer of the government, you will please receive on deposite from him any public money which may be in his hands, and permit him to check out the same from time to time, and in such sums as the public service committed to his charge may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 18, 1853.

SIR: The order addressed to you on the 28th ultimo, for receiving the deposites of public officers and permitting them to check for the same, is so far modified as to inhibit the said officers from checking on you for any sum less than five hundred dollars.

The object of this modification is to relieve you from the burden of small transactions, which are the most numerous as well as troublesome, whilst at the same time all the security is provided for moneys in the hands of disbursing officers which can be required.

In making your weekly reports, you will please accompany each with a list of the officers who may have deposited with you, and the balance at the credit of each at the close of Saturday's business.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Assistant Treasurers at St. Louis, Charleston, Philadelphia, and Boston.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 28, 1853.

SIR: Refering to my letter of the 18th July last, upon the request of deposites by public officers, I have now to say, that it is the wish of this department that they should receive all the accommodation in making their disbursements which can be afforded consistently with the attention due to other portions of your duty. The restriction of their checks to sums not under $500 was intended as a temporary measure, and to prevent an undue pressure on your time, until the business should be fairly established and tried.

The Assistant Treasurers have never had an opportunity of forming some judgment of the nature of the business, and of the extent of it within the region of their offices; and it is desirable, if possible, that the restrictions should be altogether removed, or if not altogether removed, considerably reduced. In the sub-treasury at New York, where the largest amount of business has been done and will continue to be done, the Assistant Treasurer has already proposed a reduction to checks of $25; and it is to be hoped, as the number below that sum would of course be inconsiderable, that he will in the end find that he can dispense with any restriction whatever.

The object of this letter is, therefore, to request that you will not impose a higher restriction than $25, and to impress my hope that you can dispense with any restriction. It is not intended, where a number of payments are to be made at the same time, as in the case of troops or workmen, or pay-rolls, that you should have the trouble of distributing such payments; but, on the contrary, in such case you are to require the officers to draw the amount of such rolls in gross.

You will please forward, along with each weekly return transmitted, in duplicate, to this department and the Treasurer of the United States, a list of the public officers who have deposited with you, and the amount to the credit of each at the close of the business week or fractional period for which the return is made.

Very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

V.

General Instructions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 15, 1853.

SIR: It is deemed expedient by this department to require certain changes to be made by collectors in the form of their revenue accounts, and in the time at and for which they are rendered. With this view, abstracts are herewith enclosed, marked A, B, which will serve at once to indicate the changes intended, and as forms in lieu of those heretofore used.

1. You will perceive, by the caption of both abstracts, that they are designed for a month, and not for a quarter. These accounts are therefore required, from and after the close of the present quarter, to be rendered monthly instead of quarterly, as heretofore.

2. The first column of abstract A, headed "Date of receipt," is to show the exact day when each payment is made, instead of such payments being distinguished, as heretofore, by the name of the ship, upon the importation in which the duties accrued.

3. The column headed "Importer," is designed to show the name of the person who pays the duty credited; and the column marked "Description of goods," is designed to give, as fully as may be, the articles chargeable with such duty.

4. The column marked "No. of manifest or entry," is designed to show that such vouchers are hereafter required to be rendered with each abstract to which they belong, and to be entered and endorsed with consecutive numbers for convenient reference.

The remaining columns of this abstract, and those of abstract B, are believed to be sufficiently descriptive, without further explanation, of the entries therein required to be made.

The department desires that these forms shall be fully observed and used in all their columns by all collectors. But as it is supposed there may be some difficulty in the larger districts in filling the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th columns of abstract A, every collector, in whose district there is a naval officer, is allowed for the present, and until further notice, to enter the said particulars or not, at his discretion; but all other collectors are strictly required to insert the particulars indicated in the headings of the said columns.

These forms will in like manner be observed by the surveyors of the customs, who act as collectors in the collection of revenue.

In districts in which there are deputy collectors at other points than the port of entry, and who make collections and report to the collector of such district, such deputy collectors will, in like manner, observe and use abstract A, in making such reports; and the collector receiving the same, and the duties therein acknowledged, will transmit the abstract of his deputy, with his own, to the department.

The time at which the accounts of collectors, thus modified, are to be rendered, is immediately upon the close of each month. Two days, it is supposed, will be sufficient in the small districts, after the month ends, for closing the accounts and starting them by mail to the department; and in no district, it is hoped, will the time of transmission be allowed to exceed one week.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To ——— ———, Esq.,
Collector of the Customs.

A.

Abstract of duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ——— vessels into the district of ——— during the month of ———.

Date of receipt.	Importer.	Ship.	When and whence arrived.	Number of manifest or entry.	Description of goods.	DUTIABLE VALUES.								Amount of duties.
						At 5 pr. ct.	At 10 pr. ct.	At 15 pr. ct.	At 20 pr. ct.	At 25 pr. ct.	At 30 pr. ct.	At 40 pr. ct.	At 100 pr. ct.	

B.

Abstract of excess of unascertained duties for the month of ———.

Date of importation.	Importer.	Number of manifest or entry.	Vessel.	Unascertained duty.	When received.	Liquidated duty.	Excess.

W.

Abstract of balances standing unsettled on the books of the Treasury Department, showing the amount of said balances on the 4th of March, 1853, the amount closed by settlement or collection since that day, and the amount remaining due or unsettled.

In what office and on what account the said balances arise.	Balance March 4, 1853.	Since closed by settlement or payment.	Remaining due or unsettled.
In the First Auditor's office, on account of old internal revenue and direct taxes, miscellaneous receipts and expenditures, revenue from customs, expenses of collecting revenue, light-houses and marine hospitals	$90,339,594 96	$16,894,879 70	$73,444,715 26
In the Second Auditor's office, on account of the War Department	874,049 42	78,034 01	796,015 41
In the Third Auditor's office, on account of the War Department	17,457,101 60	9,350,991 19	8,106,110 41
In the Fourth Auditor's office, on account of the Navy Department	9,086,335 46	3,423,929 01	5,662,406 45
In the Fifth Auditor's office, on account of foreign intercourse	12,622,534 59	377,438 64	12,245,095 95
In the Sixth Auditor's office, on account of the Post Office Department	466,619 45	25,706 43	440,913 02
In the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office	1,675,468 61	349,175 52	1,326,293 09
Total	132,521,704 09	30,500,154 50	102,021,549 59

X.

Instructions to the First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 21, 1853.

SIR: Having called upon the Register of the Treasury, and the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, for statements of the balances outstanding on their books on the 4th March last, including the portion closed by settlement or collection since that time, these officers have furnished statements for the several branches of the public service, the accounts of which are registered and kept in their offices respectively. From these statements it appears that there remained

unsettled on the books of the Register, on transactions subject to settlement in the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury, balances amounting to - - $73,444,715 26

In the office of the Fifth Auditor, balances amounting to - - - - - - - - - 12,245,095 95

In the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, balances amounting to - - -	$1,326,293 09
On the books of the Second Auditor, relating to the War Department, balances amounting to - - -	796,015 21
On the books of the Third Auditor, also relating to the War Department, balances amounting to - . -	8,106,110 41
On the books of the Fourth Auditor, relating to the Navy Department, balances amounting to - -	5,662,406 45
Making in all - - -	$101,580,636 57

over and above the sum of $30,474,448 07, closed by settlement or collection since the said 4th March.

These statements are herewith respectively transmitted for your consideration and action thereon.

The fact of this large amount of money open on the books of the Treasury Department, and the looseness and irregularity it implies, are very unsatisfactory, and must be remedied. They lead to the presumption of defects in, or the entire want of system for, the management of the business, and call imperatively for the adoption of a proper system, and for active and vigilant proceedings under it, to secure the rights of the United States involved in said balances. If a perfect system can be devised and put in operation, and proper efforts made by the officers of the department, I cannot doubt that an effectual change can be brought about in a state of the accounts so discreditable.

From the best examination I have been able to give to these statements, I conclude that, besides the current advances in the course of expenditure, a large portion of the balances might be settled and closed without difficulty, if the proper steps are taken to obtain the accounts and vouchers upon which the settlements depend. For another large portion suits have heretofore been directed, and are in the course of prosecution under the decision of the Solicitor. And there is another portion, in which, from the time the balances have been on the books, there can be but little prospect now of ever realizing anything from them. But there is another large portion, which, it is believed, may be collected by proper exertions, explanations and appeals, if the business is zealously undertaken, and without harassing the parties with suits, or subjecting them, or the United States, to costs.

As to the first-mentioned portion of these balances, it is not only derogatory to the government, but unjust to individuals, to keep alive balances against them on the books, which are not really due; and, as to the last, on which money is due, to neglect, from year to year, to make demand, and urge and enforce payment, is but to encourage defalcation and peculation upon the public treasury.

The tenth section of the act of 3d March, 1817, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," provides that "it shall be the duty of the First Comptroller to superintend the recovery of all debts due to the United States, to direct suits and legal proceedings, and take all such measures as may be authorized by the laws to enforce the prompt payment of all debts due to the United States."

The second section of the act of the 15th May, 1820, provides, in the case of any collector of the revenue, receiver of public money, or other officer, who shall have received public money before it is paid into the

treasury of the United States, and who shall fail to render his accounts, or pay over the same in the manner or within the time required by law, that it shall be the duty of the First Comptroller of the Treasury to cause to be stated the account of such collector, receiver of public money, or other officer, exhibiting truly the amount due to the United States, and to certify the same to the agent of the treasury. And the third section of the same act provides, in the case of any officer employed, or who has heretofore been employed in the civil, military, or naval departments of the government, to disburse the public money appropriated for the service of those departments, and who shall fail to render his accounts, or to pay over in the manner and in the times required by law, or the regulations of the department to which he is accountable, any sum of money remaining in the hands of such officer, that it shall be the duty of the First or Second Comptroller of the Treasury, as the case may be, who shall be charged with the revision of such accounts, to cause to be stated and certified the accounts of such delinquent officer to the agent of the treasury.

The twelfth section of the act of 3d March, 1849, provides for the appointment of an officer in the Department of the Treasury, "to be called the Commissioner of Customs, who shall perform all the acts and exercise all the powers now devolved by law on the First Comptroller of the Treasury, relating to the receipts from customs, and the accounts of collectors and other officers of the customs, or connected therewith."

It follows, from these several provisions of law, that the duty therein prescribed, of causing the accounts to be stated, exhibiting truly the amount due to the United States, devolves—

1st. In respect to all receipts from the customs, and to the accounts of all the officers thereof, upon the Commissioner of Customs.

2d. In respect to accounts for all other receipts or advances in the civil department of the government, upon the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

3d. And in respect to accounts for receipts and advances in the military and naval departments, upon the Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

The duty of causing the accounts to be stated, "exhibiting truly the amount due to the United States," implies more, in my opinion, than the mere present or clerical statement of the account. It comprehends the supervision of all the preliminary steps which are usual and necessary to fix and ascertain the true condition of the debt, and the propriety of instituting suits; and it especially includes the transmission of the accounts to the individuals, and the consideration of their objections and vouchers, as a means of arriving at that condition. An explanation of the accounts, and an appeal and demand for payment, is due to every person before he is visited with the annoyance and discredit of a suit.

The responsibility of seeing that these preliminary measures are taken, rests with you; and the probability is, that if they are properly pursued, and immediately upon the defaulting officer going out of service, a resort to suit would rarely be necessary. Whenever it becomes indispensable, the preliminary correspondence would furnish information of the residence of the parties, their circumstances, and the defence, if any, likely to be made.

In this connexion I must call your attention to the penal provisions of the Independent Treasury act, and request that they may be invoked

in every case of default in which they may be proper, and not barred by the statute of limitations.

I have also to call your attention to the provisions of the act of 25th January, 1828, to prevent defalcations on the part of disbursing officers, and for other purposes, and to request that you will enjoin on the several auditing offices, and observe in your own, an exact attention to the restrictions contained therein.

With these views on the subject of this large debt, I have to request that you will respectively prepare, as soon as may be, the proper directions and instructions to the several Auditors, including the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whose accounts you revise, to proceed forthwith in the business of settling up and closing the accounts and balances in question. The instructions should require each of the auditing officers—

1st. To open a docket of all the outstanding debts of officers and others out of service, the settlement of which appertains to his office, and to add to the docket, from time to time, the names and balances of others, as they may go out of office, or cease to receive or disburse. For this purpose, notice of these changes in office will be requested from the proper departments, and will be communicated to the proper Auditor by you, as received.

2d. To transmit immediately to the persons indebted, statements of their accounts, to explain the items in dispute, to demand and urge payment, and to ascertain, in the event of failure, their residence and circumstances, or, in the event of their death, of their estates and their legal representatives.

3d. In the event of inability to collect, to report the case to you, with the steps taken, and the information collected, to enable you to decide upon the propriety of instituting suits, or criminal proceedings, as the case may be.

4th. To make to you a report, at the end of each quarter, to be submitted to this department, of his proceedings, showing the number and amount of such debts on hand, the amount added during the quarter, and the amounts closed by settlement, or collection, during the quarter.

In communicating these orders and instructions to the auditing officers, you will please impress those officers with the great importance attached to the duty in hand, and to the necessity of their prosecuting it with energy and judgment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY, Esq.,
First Comptroller of the Treasury.

J. M. BRODHEAD, Esq.,
Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

H. J. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.

Y.

Instructions relative to duty bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 9, 1853.

SIR: I enclose, herewith, a copy of a letter from the First Auditor of the Treasury, and of a statement enclosed in said letter, of the amount of bonds taken for duties in the several collection districts, which remained uncollected and outstanding on the 30th June, 1853. The whole amount is $6,292,776 05; the several amounts composing which, for the respective districts, now stand as debits in the accounts, generally, of the present collectors, having been carried, by merely formal entries, from account to account of succeeding collectors, without there being any actual liability on their part, and without any practical benefit to accrue for such accounting to the United States.

On the contrary, the Auditor states, that much trouble and waste of time is incurred in repeating these pro forma entries in the current accounts of collectors, as they are adjusted and stated in his office, from month to month, and that much confusion, trouble, and delay take place in tracing out and entering the proper credits arising in them, whenever casual collections are made on account of these old bonds, and the money is paid in, and reported by district attorneys or marshals to the treasury.

I agree entirely with the opinion of the Auditor, that these bonds should not be retained, as useless and unmeaning items, in the accounts of collectors; not only for the reasons stated by him, but because they serve to mystify and conceal the true condition of these accounts; and because, as they are not true in their import, nor binding in fact or law, the implications they involve are inconsistent with all sound and correct principles of accounting.

I have therefore to request you to instruct the Register, in the first place, to open general accounts of these bonds on the books of the treasury, charging it with the amounts outstanding in each district, and crediting the collector for such district to whom such amount now stands debited; in the second place, to open a register of these bonds, under the head of each district, showing the date and amount of each bond, the principal debtor and sureties, when it fell due, and the name of the collector by whom said bond was taken; and, lastly, to ascertain and note in said register the true condition of each of said bonds—whether the debt has been released or compromised, or judgments in the cases had against the United States, with the dates, &c., of such acts, so that the said register may become a permanent record and book of reference, to show, at all times, what bonds have been paid, released, or lost, and what remain due.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

H. J. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.

Z.

Balances on the books of the Solicitor.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, *November* 25, 1853.

From tables prepared at this office, it appears that on accounts settled at the treasury, and on other miscellaneous accounts from the commencement of the government to October last, there were brought 3,622 suits, amounting to the sum of - - - - $25,308,324 41
That, during the same period, suits were brought on duty bonds to the amount of - - - - 10,805,699 81

That there has been collected on treasury accounts, &c. $10,631,642 62
Duty bonds collected - - - - - - 4,476,985 28

15,108,627 90

And that there are still outstanding 2,159 suits and judgments, amounting to - - - - $14,918,802 36
And judgments on duty bonds still outstanding, amounting to - - - - - - 6,328,714 53

Total outstanding - - - - 21,247,516 89

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
F. B. STREETER, *Solicitor.*

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A A.

Report of the Third Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, October 31, 1853.

SIR: In addition to the report made to you in my last respecting the condition of this office, I have the honor to state, that when I took charge of the office, on the 25th of April, I found some of the most important branches of it greatly in arrear. Upon examination, I at once discovered that the force employed, (78 clerks,) if properly arranged, was adequate not only to bring up the work, but to keep it up; and having considered the plan of dividing the office into branches, and finding it, if properly carried out, one of great practical utility in the despatch of business, and promotive of the best results in the administration of its affairs, I determined to continue it. It is now composed of seven regular and distinct divisions, with the necessary auxiliaries. Each division has a principal accountant or chief, who has charge of all the books and accounts pertaining thereto, and conducts and supervises the

correspondence emanating therefrom. The branches are designated as follows: first division, the bookkeepers'; second, quartermasters' department; third, subsistence department; fourth, pension department; fifth, topographical engineers department; sixth, miscellaneous department; and, seventh, soldiers' claims and bounty land department.

In the reorganization of the office under the act of the 3d of March last, I arranged the branches with a strict eye to efficiency and the despatch of business, having in view at the same time the suitableness of each clerk for the branch to which he was assigned; and, although the chiefs of each have in a greater or lesser degree labored under the serious disadvantage of instructing and teaching a large proportion of the force assigned them, the beneficial results of the course pursued, under strict discipline, will be manifest on an examination of the following facts in detail, and which will go to show that the work of the office has not only been brought up, but that it is now in a healthy and efficient state, by which the interest of the government will be promoted, to the end that the outstanding balances, many of which are large, may be recovered to the treasury, and that in future, by the prompt settlement of the accounts as they are rendered, prevent large balances from remaining in the hands of the officers and agents who have ceased to disburse—a practice, I have discovered, that has been of too long standing for the public good.

The bookkeepers' division, although amply supplied with work from the various branches, still maintains the utmost promptness, in affording the necessary facilities in the settlement of the accounts. The books of this branch number thirty-nine heavy ledgers, and forty-nine journals, representing the monetary transactions of the government, connected with this office, from the year 1791—a period of sixty-two years.

In the quartermasters' division, from the 25th of April to 30th of October, 1853, there will have been reported for the revision of the Second Comptroller, three hundred and eighty-eight separate settlements of accounts. From that period until about the 1st of June, there was considerable confusion naturally consequent upon a change of administration of the head of the office: numerous changes took place by removals, new appointments, and resignations, of which this division had its full share. This caused almost a suspension of effective work, and it was not until the 1st of June that the division was arranged upon its present plan. Then again, on the 1st of July, came the classification under Mr. Hunter's bill; and a good deal of time was taken up in the examination of the clerks, during which very little was done. After the division was fairly organized, it suffered much from sickness and unavoidable absences among the members. These matters are mentioned to show the drawbacks and hindrances to which it has been subject, and that in placing a fair estimate upon its work a period anterior to the 1st of June should not be resorted to. On that day there were unsettled in this office 1,028 quarterly money and property accounts of the disbursing officers of the Quartermaster's department, some of them extending back to the year 1847, the middle of the Mexican war, and which had remained in the office unsettled for *five years*. Besides these, there was a vast accumulation of unsettled property accounts, unaccompanied by those of money disbursements, some going back to the year 1836, and which had been in the office for more than fifteen years. As soon

as I ascertained the condition of the division, its whole efforts were directed to a speedy settlement of those accounts, heretofore the longest neglected; and I have the satisfaction of saying that those efforts have been so far successful, that at this time there is no account that could be disposed of older than the third quarter of 1852, the beginning of the fiscal year 1852-'3, that has not been settled. In addition, there are many which have been settled up to and including the second quarter of 1853, the end of that fiscal year. The work may be stated as follows: From the 1st of June to the 31st of October, 1853, there will have been reported, for the revision of the Second Comptroller, three hundred and forty nine settlements, each including from one to fifteen quarterly accounts. The monthly settlements being—

For June	62	
July	49	
August	84	
September	104	
October	50	
	—	349
From 23d of April to 1st of June there were		39
In all		388

Besides these, the whole arrearage of property, unaccompanied by money accounts, with the exception of a few for the 2d and 3d quarters of 1853, has been brought up—a work of no little magnitude, when it is considered that relative thereto there were written no less than 500 official letters, besides the labor of the settlement. Since the 1st of June, 1853, there have been received for settlement in the office 232 quarterly accounts, many of which are now settled. The number of disbursing officers who render quarterly accounts is 170, and the number of accounts remaining unsettled is only 112: these are generally small, the leading and heaviest having been already disposed of, and none, as has been before observed, are older than the 3d quarter of 1852.

Before the meeting of Congress, I am perfectly satisfied that there will not be a solitary account, that ought to be, that will not have been disposed of—a state of the department which has not been known in this office for the last seventeen years. From the aforegoing, I trust, sir, that you will view the condition of this division as satisfactory. No effort has been or will be spared to make it entirely so, and many improvements are in contemplation which will be suggested in due time.

In the subsistence branch there has been, for the last six or seven years, a force generally employed of six clerks; with this force the work has been accomplished with satisfaction to all parties, owing to the excellent system adopted for conducting the business of this branch previous to its being committed to my charge, and which has been continued. A rigid accountability for all money or property, of whatever kind, received by officers and agents of the Commissary department, has always been maintained; and, notwithstanding the increased business thrown upon it by the Mexican war, I do not know of a single instance where the current business of this branch was delayed, or where an officer has left dissatisfied by the want of prompt action and

urteous attention on the part of the clerks in this branch of the public
:vice.

In consequence of the pressing calls of volunteers, officers and others,
an immediate settlement of their accounts at the close of the Mex-
n war, and their going out of the service, there was, of necessity, a
stponement of many accounts which could be delayed without detri-
nt to the public interest. This postponed work was in process of
al examination, when, in the beginning of 1851, nearly the whole
ce of this branch was taken for other duties, leaving but three clerks
xecute the current and pressing business until September, 1852, when
ee additional clerks were detailed, two of whom had the duties to learn.
th this force (the head of the branch and five assistants,) the back work
s being gradually brought up, until the 4th March, 1853: since that
iod, and in consequence of the increased impetus given by the new
l more perfect organization of the force of the whole office, business
s been very materially advanced. There have been audited since the
March last some 264 different accounts, involving from one to eight
arters. All of the accounts reaching back through the year 1851 have
en taken up and audited. A large majority of the accounts of 1852,
l many of 1853, have been likewise audited, and admitted, and cer-
ed, by the Second Comptroller; so that at the present time there are
out 150 officers' accounts on file in the subsistence branch, unsettled.
l these accounts are included in the years 1852 and 1853, and none go
yond the 2d quarter of 1852. Many are delayed for papers necessary
their final adjustment, which have not yet reached the office. This
anch may be fairly stated to be in a healthy and forward state, and
ady, at any moment, to meet every call upon its labor contemplated
its establishment.

To the fourth division are assigned the keeping and settlement of all
e pension agents' accounts, and the pension claims payable at the
easury, under the acts of 6th of April, 1838, and 23d of August, 1852,
volving an annual expenditure of from two to two and a half millions
dollars.

The business of this branch has seldom been in arrears. On the 4th
March, however, owing to the transfer of two of its seven clerks to
e engineer and bounty land branches, to aid them in their exigencies,
e business had fallen in arrears. On that day there were 45 pension
gents' accounts and 12 pension claims unsettled: to these were added,
they were received, between the 4th March and 1st October, 120 agents'
counts, and 346 claims; making in all 523, only 84 of which were
sposed of prior to the 25th of April. Under the new organization of
e office, the force of the branch was increased to seven clerks, under
assurance that all arrears should be "brought up" and settled by the
st of October. By the closest application and attention to business on
e part of the clerks employed, that promise has been fully redeemed:
very account and claim on that day was either settled or reported upon.
n the same day, however, the 3d quarter's accounts became due, and
ring the month 38 agents' accounts and 57 claims were received: of
ese all the claims have been reported upon or settled, and 11 of the
gents' accounts. Thus it will be perceived that from the 4th of March
the 31st of October, 176 pension agents' accounts and 415 pension
aims, in all 591—84 of which only were disposed of prior to the 25th

of April—have been settled or reported upon, leaving, of those received in October, 27 agents' accounts unsettled. During the same period there were received 863 letters on business connected with the branch, and 852 written. Of calls for information from the Pension Office, which have been received and answered during the same period, there are estimated to have been answered 2,780, only 300 of which were disposed of prior to the 25th of April.

In the fifth division, the engineer and topographical engineer accounts, it will be seen from the following details that the number of quarter yearly accounts which had been referred to this office for adjustment, within the periods stated, consisted: 1st, of the number on file and adjusted on 23d April, 1853, 253; 2d, of the number received from the 23d April to the 31st October, 1853, 202—making in all, total received 455. It will also be seen that there have been adjusted and reported to the Second Comptroller as follows, viz: 1st, of those on file on the 23d April, 1853, 238; 2d, of those received between 23d April and 31st October, 1853, 160—making a total adjusted, of 398. And that there now remain on file and unadjusted the following: 1st, of those on file on 23d April, 1853, 15; 2d, of those accrued between 23d April and 31st October, 1853, 42—making a total now on file, 57. Of the number now on file the adjustment of 40 accounts has been advanced as far as the information furnished with them admitted, and the final adjustment of them, therefore, can be readily effected when the further information called for shall have been received; and the remainder (17) may be said to comprise the number of accounts now on file, in the adjustment of which no progress has been made.

This result is consequent mainly upon the greater number of clerks employed, detailed temporarily from other divisions of the office, and partly from their increased efficiency, resulting from experience and diligent attention to business. The efficiency here spoken of may be considered still progressive, and justifies a confident expectation that the small number of accounts now on file will be speedily adjusted, and that those required to be rendered at the expiration of each quarter will be promptly disposed of as fast as received. No doubt is entertained that this may be done, notwithstanding the greatly increased number of accounts resulting from the numerous appropriations for harbor and river improvements.

In the sixth division, (miscellaneous branch,) the chief, with his assistants, have been assiduously occupied in careful investigation of, and in relation to, the claims under their charge; in making awards in cases sufficiently established; in preparing reports, describing, as to other cases, the difficulties preventing the allowance thereof, as exhibited, and the kind of additional evidence requisite to be produced as to such of them as may apparently be rendered admissible, and in answering all applications as to the claims offered to this branch. Of these applications a register is kept, in which is entered each claim, the date of its reception, the name of the claimant, and also the name of the attorney or others authorized to prosecute the claim, its object fully noted, and when attended to. By this register it is found that from the 11th of March, 1853, to the present time, the average number of separate applications being 168, many of them singly relating to various claims, and requiring to be answered, have been referred to this branch; and the records of the awards, reports, and correspondence, exhibiting the

result of the investigations within this period, including all claims of a miscellaneous character, are found to fill some 400 pages, closely written, of large volumes. It is only in this general way that the condition of the business of this branch of the office can be clearly shown, unless by recourse to the papers in the thousand of cases in detail, to learn the action in each case; a procedure that would require a great length of time.

Claimants, and their agents or attorneys, rarely consider claims as finally decided whilst remaining unpaid. The case may have been actually *disallowed as unprovided for by law*, or on other grounds, or suspended for want of adequate evidence remaining unfurnished, and still be the subject of often reiterated applications through members of Congress or others; and often failing in success through one, try again through another. Even payment does not always put an end to them. In numerous instances in the last four years, claims have been sent on, with modern affidavits in their support, as to losses during the war with Great Britain, the Seminole campaign of 1818, the Black Hawk war, the Florida war, and the late war with Mexico, for which remuneration has been discovered to have been received long ago. Much time is unavoidably consumed in the searches as to such cases, and in answering the many applications respecting them.

The claims yet remaining unreported upon are believed to be principally in the names of Missouri mounted volunteers, and are very numerous. Many of the claims of the volunteers of that State have been investigated and reported upon, to members of Congress and other applicants, and the reports manifest the difficulties in which, on various grounds, the same are severally involved. At an early period it was discovered that the claimants in that State had generally obtained many payments from the paymaster, in lieu of forage, to which they were not entitled by law, and to the allowance of which the paymaster had been led by incorrect entries on the muster-rolls. Their losses are chiefly ascribed to failures on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage, and those failures were caused by the *impracticability* of procuring forage in most of the places where the Missouri volunteers were on duty, and the United States could not be rightfully called upon to pay both for the forage they failed to supply, and for the horses too; the losses of which resulted from the failure. The laws under which the payments in *lieu* of forage were made, authorized them in no other cases than those in which the volunteers *furnished the forage themselves*; and if they had in fact so done, they could not have sustained losses by reason of the non-supply of it, nor, consequently, have had claims in respect to such losses.

In many instances the payments exceed in amount the valuation of the animal; and in others, the payments so affected the claims as to leave very little allowable on them, even if unobjectionable in other respects. Under the circumstances, the agent concerned for many hundreds of the claimants signified that he wanted no more reports, as further legislation was contemplated, which would obviate all such difficulties, and in February, 1850, a bill designed for the purpose is shown to have been introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. J. S. Phelps, and to have been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. At the following session it appears to have been reported by the committee, and passed

by the House with sundry amendments, but has not yet become a law. Hence the investigations of the claims of Missouri volunteers, except in instances in which reports were specially called for, were postponed, in order that others, more urgent, might be attended to. Since the last adjournment of Congress the agent alluded to has applied for reports in particular cases, which have been prepared and furnished; and has also expressed a desire for reports on the cases generally, in which he is concerned, and these will be acted upon without avoidable delay. The testimony adduced in support of the claims of the kind in question *is all ex parte*, and cannot in many instances with safety be trusted: it demands, therefore, very careful and scrutinizing investigations, with recourse to every sort of documentary evidence likely to afford information affecting it in every instance; and in progressing with the work, since the presentation of the aforesaid report of the 1st of January, 1850, the chief of the branch has found abundant causes for the apprehension it shows him to have then entertained.

The duty of investigating cases, and of preparing the awards, reports, and correspondence in relation thereto, is a very arduous one, and pressing, as it necessarily must, the supervision of the head of the branch; and independent of this duty, occasionally, and not unfrequently, there is assigned to the chief and his assistants, for examination and reports, in consequence of calls of committees of Congress and the heads of departments, old miscellaneous war claims, in the contractors', commissary and quartermasters' departments, generally very intricate, as well as important in their amounts or principles, and requiring very extensive searches in various sources, and the preparation of reports of great length, which do not appear on the books before mentioned, but are recorded in the others appropriated to the general business of the office.

The soldiers' claims and bounty land branch I found considerably in arrears, and immediately made such arrangements with regard to it as to insure its being brought up, and that desired end has been accomplished. Any claim that may now be presented can be acted upon and disposed of without any other delay than the time required in making the necessary examination. On this branch thirty-four clerks have heretofore been employed; but as that number was found unnecessary, by the diminished number of *bounty land cases* under the act of September 28, 1850, the force has been gradually reduced by transfers to other branches and employments, until ten clerks have been, for the last three months, found sufficient to keep the work in perfect control.

Since the 25th of April last, upwards of sixteen thousand *bounty land cases*, with seven hundred and thirty invalid and half-pay pensions, have been examined and certified to the Commissioner of Pensions, and nine hundred and thirty soldiers' claims for arrears of pay, bounty, &c., have been examined and disposed of.

Before concluding this report, it is but justice to the gentlemen engaged in this bureau, that I should bring to your attention the manner in which they have discharged the duties assigned to them, since it came under my control, in the arduous labor of bringing up the heavy arrearages of business which we found in the bureau. I have been met and supported by the accountants and clerks in a manner worthy of all praise: to patient and untiring industry they have brought a zeal for the public interest, which has contributed in a great degree to the satisfac-

tory condition in which the business of the office is now shown to be. To give an illustration of the spirit which pervades the whole corps of the bureau, I will state one fact: the quartermasters' branch, which is the only one in which the business is not settled up as near to the day as the security of the public interest would justify, and which has failed to realize my anticipations only because of the protracted illness of some of the best clerks on it, have, with but one or two exceptions, voluntarily agreed to work three extra hours each evening, in order to close the settlements on that branch. I feel confident that, by the meeting of Congress, every account on this branch, that is in a condition to be settled, will be disposed of.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

F. BURT, *Third Auditor.*

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the number of accounts settled in this office since the 23d of April last; also the number of letters addressed to individuals on official business, together with the number of bounty land cases examined, and requisitions passed, since that time, designating the number of each disposed of up to the 31st October, 1853.

	Accounts settled from April 23, 1853, to Oct. 31, 1853.	Letters written from April 23, 1853, to Oct. 31, 1853.	Bounty land cases examined and returned from April 23, 1853, to Oct. 31, 1853.	Requisitions passed from April 23, 1853, to Oct. 31, 1853.	Miscellaneous claims settled from April 23, 1853, to Oct. 31, 1853.
Quartermasters' accounts	388	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence accounts	264	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineer accounts	398	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pension accounts	155	.....	.....	.....	352
Correspondence	.....	4,225	.....	.....	.....
Bounty land claims	.....	.....	16,663	.....	.....
Half-pay pensions, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,038
Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,603	.....
Total of each	1,205	4,225	16,663	1,603	4,390

Invalids' half-pay pensions, and soldiers' claims, merged in the column with miscellaneous claims.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, October* 29, 1853.

A B.

Report of the Third Auditor, with supplemental report.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, November 12, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, a report made to me this morning by Mr. Walter H. S. Taylor, chief of the quartermasters' division of this office, where he communicates the pleasing information that the business of that branch has been brought up in anticipation of the time fixed, by the 1st of December next; and as evidence of the satisfactory manner in which the accounts have been settled, I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed copy of a letter from Major Morris S. Miller, one of the most experienced quartermasters attached to the army, and largest disbursing officers in California.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL S. RIND,
Acting Auditor.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

—

FORT READING, CALIFORNIA,
Cotton Wood Post Office, September 28, 1853.

DEAR SIR: In acknowledging the receipt of your sheet of difference relative to my quartermaster's accounts, I cannot refrain from expressing my appreciation of the improvement in the system adopted in that statement. It is the most intelligible sheet I have ever received relative to my quartermaster's accounts, although I have been disbursing since 1836. It is true, there are some items in it which I have not the data to comprehend; they are noticed in my official letter, but the improvement is so apparent, that I cannot refrain from noticing it. If your system is continued for a few years, the disbursing agents accountable to your office will be able to reconcile the balance declared by the Third Auditor with those of their own accounts-current. This has been hitherto an impossibility, at least as far as my experience goes.

The sheet of difference has been a "bug-bear," and has been known under the soubriquet of "sheet of difficulties." The simple form adopted by you will soon enable those accountable to you to understand exactly how their accounts with the treasury are, and allow them to explain to their bondsmen the apparent discrepancies.

The principal difficulty of the disbursing quartermaster has hitherto been to keep the account of the transfers between the Second and Third Auditors; this has been augmented by the proceeding hitherto adopted, of settling, on the 1st January, (for instance) 1850, accounts for 1847 and '48, and charging to the officer all amounts received in '49, making the balance erroneous, as the sheet of difference purported to be a settlement including only '48. Your sheet is what it ought to be, and you merit the thanks of every disbursing officer; and I take the liberty of

writing you unofficially, although a stranger, to acknowledge the benefit received by the alteration.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

MORRIS S. MILLER,
Captain, A. Q. M.

To the THIRD AUDITOR U. S. TREASURY.

A C.

Proposition to modify Second and Third Auditors' offices.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 9, 1853.

SIR: I desire to draw your attention to the inconvenience and disadvantages arising from the present distribution of the accounts of this department between the Second and Third Auditors.

The accounts of the recruiting service, pay department, medical department, and ordnance department, are adjusted by the Second Auditor. Those of the subsistence, engineer, and topographical departments, are adjusted by the Third Auditor, while those of the Quartermaster's department are divided between them.

The greatest practical inconveniences of this distribution fall upon the Quartermaster's department, and are strikingly set forth by the Quartermaster General, in a memorandum herewith transmitted, in which it is stated that not only different vouchers in the same account, but different items in the same voucher, have to go to different Auditors; and that if a tent be fitted up for the accommodation of the sick, one portion of the property must be accounted for to one Auditor, and the remainder to the other.

As all the accounts of each of the other branches of the service are settled by one or the other of the Auditors, the same inconvenience is not felt in any of them, to the same extent; but it frequently happens that officers are called on to make disbursements for other purposes than those particularly assigned them; and in such cases the difficulty above referred to may occur. The principal objection, however, in these cases, to the present system, is the absence of that check afforded by submitting all accounts to the same supervision, and the possibility that an allowance might be drawn, or payment might be made, in one form through one Auditor, and in another form from the other.

I think, under these circumstances, that the interest of the public service, and the convenience of the department, would be promoted by submitting *all* its accounts to the same Auditor. In addition to the accounts of this department, the Second Auditor has those of the Indian Bureau, and the Third Auditor those of the Pension Bureau, besides several classes of miscellaneous claims; and it seems to me that the accounts of both these branches of the Interior Department might be properly intrusted to one Auditor, and those of this department to the other.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Memoranda of the Quartermaster General.

1st. By an act of Congress of the 28th March, 1812, the Quartermaster's department, which had been disbanded in 1802, was re-established, and the department of Purveyor of Public Supplies was substituted by that of Commissary General of Purchases. (Hetzell's Military Laws, 139, 140, and 141.)

2d. By the 5th section of an act of Congress entitled "An act the better to provide for the supplies of the army," &c., approved 3d March, 1813, the Secretary of War was authorized and directed to define and prescribe the species, as well as the amount of supplies to be purchased by the Commissary's and Quartermaster's departments, and the respective duties and powers of the said departments in relation to those supplies.

3d. Regulations were prepared, in obedience to the law.

4th. The fuel, forage, straw, stationery, and all means and materials for transporting or quartering the troops, were to be purchased or provided by the Quartermaster's department, and all appropriations for the purchase of the means and materials, or payment for the services connected with those several objects, as well as the appropriation for contingencies, were to be disbursed by the Quartermaster's department.

5th. The purchase and providing of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c., was assigned to the Commissary of Purchases, with the disbursement of the appropriations required.

6th. The 9th section of an act of Congress for organizing the general staff, recognises the regulations made by the Secretary of War.

7th. An act to provide for the prompt settlement of accounts, approved 3d March, 1817, (Hetzell's Military Laws, 193, 194) authorizes the appointment of four additional Auditors, and provides that the Second Auditor shall settle all accounts relative to the clothing of the army and the contingencies, &c.; and that the Third Auditor shall settle all accounts of the Quartermaster's department, &c., and all accounts of the War Department, other than those provided for.

8th. All the officers of the Commissary's department, except the Commissary General and two storekeepers, having been disbanded, Congress, by an act approved 18th May, 1826, assigned a portion of the duty connected with the clothing and equipage of the army to the Quartermaster's department. (Hetzell's Military Laws, 220.)

9th. An act of Congress, approved 23d August, 1842, abolished the office of Commissary of Purchases, and transferred all the duties of the Commissary's department to the Quartermaster's department.

10th. In consequence of the legislation of Congress, the Quartermaster's department is charged with a heavy money and property accountability, the accounts and vouchers for which must be separated and sent for settlement to the Second and Third Auditors. Officers on the frontiers, and in the field, cannot keep appropriation accounts; and it often happens that not only vouchers in the same account, but items in the same voucher, have to go to the two Auditors, and every officer of the department, as well as every officer commanding a company or detachment of mounted troops, is obliged to make to the Quartermaster General two property accounts every quarter; one of which must go to the Second, and the other to the Third Auditor, for settlement.

11th. If canvass be taken from the same bale to make or repair a wagon-cover, and make or repair a tent, or tent-fly, the quantity used for each must appear on separate returns, because the accountability for that used in the latter case is with the Second, and that in the former with the Third Auditor; and if plank and nails be taken to make a floor and bunks for the sick in a hospital tent, or for the troops in an encampment, these materials must be accounted for to the Third Auditor, while the tents, tent-poles, and flies must be accounted for to the Second Auditor.

12th. I care not which Auditor may be charged with the settlement of the accounts of the Quartermaster's department; but I do hope that one or the other may be authorized by law to receive and settle all of them, without reference to the other.

TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 8, 1853.

AN ACT relative to the settlement of certain accounts of the War Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the 4th section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," approved 3d March, 1817, as makes it the duty of the Second Auditor of the Treasury to receive all accounts relative to the pay and clothing of the army, the subsistence of officers, bounties and premiums, military and hospital stores, and contingent expenses of the War Department, and to examine the same, and the joint resolution approved the 29th July, 1850, relative to extra pay, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and that all the duties and authority relative to said accounts heretofore vested in the said Second Auditor be, and they are hereby, repealed from and after the first day of July next, transferred to, and vested in, the Third Auditor of the Treasury, to be exercised and performed by him as fully and effectually, in all respects, as the said Second Auditor was authorized or required to do by the said act and resolution, or by any other act relative thereto; and all accounts arising in said branches of the War Department which may remain unsettled on the said first day of July, 1854, and all accounts which may on that day have been settled by the said Second Auditor, or which may otherwise remain legally in his office, shall in like manner be transferred to the said Third Auditor to be settled, reported on, preserved, certified, or otherwise acted upon by said Third Auditor, in the same manner precisely as they could or might have been by the said Second Auditor, if this act had not passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all accounts of pension agents, or relative to pensions, heretofore settled in the offices of the Third and Fourth Auditors, shall, from and after the first day of July next, be rendered, and all such accounts remaining unsettled shall be transferred to the Second Auditor, who is hereby vested with all the duties and authority, relative to the same, heretofore performed by the said Third or Fourth Auditors, respectively; and such transfer of the books and accounts relating to the business modified and changed by this act, and of such clerks employed on the same, shall be made, under the direction

of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be convenient and suitable to give to this act due and proper effect.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act, no payment shall be made on account of any pension thereafter allowed, of whatever name or nature, until the same shall be examined, with the evidence on which the allowance may have been made, and certified by the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and revised by the Second Comptroller, as other accounts of the War and Navy Departments.

A D.

Report of the Auditor for the Post Office Department.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
November 10, 1853.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, requesting "a report of the operations and condition of this office, including any improvements which may have taken place therein since the 4th of March last," I have the honor to report, that, on entering upon my duties in April last, I found the business of the office, as far as my limited experience in the practical operations and duties of the public offices would enable me to judge, to be in a condition to demand the promptest and most vigorous measures for its thorough reformation and reorganization. Its excellent rules and regulations, which were so well known in former years for their admirable effects upon the large amount of public business pressing upon it, as well as upon the internal order of the office and its character abroad, had fallen into neglect and disuse. Much of the business was in arrears, for the want of sufficient force to despatch it; and the clerks worked at a disadvantage, for the want of the proper room and other accommodations and facilities for the prompt performance of their duties.

To supply the remedy for this state of affairs in a few months, it is supposed, would have been beyond the skill of even the most experienced in the management of the public offices; but to one like myself, comparatively unacquainted with their practical operations, it must be a work of time and assiduous energetic labor.

The office is divided into six divisions, of whose duties, condition, and operations, together with the improvements I have endeavored to introduce, I have briefly to report, as follows:

1st. *Of the examining division.*—This division consists of forty clerks, who examined, corrected, and certified, in the quarter ending—

December 31, 1852 - - - -	21,775
March 31, 1853 - - - - -	22,542
June 30, 1853 - - - - -	23,000

postmasters', foreign mail, and extra-commission accounts, besides conducting the large correspondence pertaining to them. In order to guard as much as possible against the hasty and careless examination of the immense number of transcripts and other vouchers passing through the

ıands of the examiners, I have deemed it proper to re-establish the ›ractice (which once existed, but had lately been abolished) of *re-examining;* and, accordingly, it is now made the exclusive duty of an exoerienced clerk to re-examine, at random, the accounts and vouchers as hey come from the hands of the examiners; thus detecting numerous errors, pointing out with unerring certainty deficient or negligent clerks, ınd supplying the data for improvement. The admirable working of his arrangement has satisfied me of the propriety of its re establishment, as well as of its efficiency in detecting error and saving money to the government.

A new feature, and, it is thought, one calculated to diminish the correspondence of the division, has also been introduced in the new mode of certifying to postmasters the errors in their respective accounts, by transmitting to them, in the form of accounts-current, as audited, an official statement, in juxtaposition to their own, and pointing out their error in each item of the account. This is substituted for the error circular formerly used for this purpose, and which took the items of error out of the account, and gave the postmaster an undiscriminating list of them, and forced upon him the necessity of asking for an explanation of that which ought to be (and is, under the new circular) its own explanation.

It is essential to the successful operation of the whole office that the work of this division be punctually completed on the last day of each quarter in the year; and it gives me pleasure to say that this is now regularly done, and that (with but slight exceptions) the clerks of the division are prompt, energetic, and assiduous in the performance of their duties.

2d. *The register's division.*—This division consists of eight clerks, whose duty it is to keep registers of the postmasters' accounts-current as they come from the examiners, and note and certify the errors therein to the error clerks. All the clerks employed in it are prompt, regular, and industrious in the discharge of their respective duties; and the work of the division was in good condition when I entered the office, and so continues at present.

3d. *The bookkeepers' division.*—This division consists of eleven clerks, and its duties are, (as is implied in its title,) keeping the fiscal record of the accounts with postmasters, and all others in the service of, or in anywise connected with, the Post Office Department. By dint of the most incessant and voluntary labor, without regard to office hours, and often till ten o'clock at night, the back work, which had largely accumulated, has been thoroughly brought up, and, but for the unavoidable delay caused by the use of the registers in making up the large amount of matter furnished by this office for the "Biennial Register," (Blue Book,) the final postings of the second quarter's accounts could be reported as completed in every section. This obstacle having been removed, by the completion of the Blue Book matter, all the postings will be completed in a few days.

4th. *The collection division.*—This division collects the revenue due from late postmasters, and conducts the large correspondence growing out of their accounts and furnishing statements of them when called for. It consists of fifteen clerks; and, except in some unimportant particulars, on assuming my duties I found its business generally in good con-

dition. As some evidence of its subsequent and present activity and efficiency, I need only mention the fact that it has collected, in the regular course of business, without additional force, and in 255 accounts, the sum of $143,086 86, from late postmasters, who became late since the 4th March last. In short, I have no hesitation in saying that the clerks in this division have performed promptly and accurately, within the last eight months, an amount of labor not surpassed by the same number of men in any branch of the government.

5th. *The pay division.*—The clerks of this division are eleven in number. They adjust and pay the accounts of the contractors on more than 5,000 routes; conduct the correspondence growing out of them, besides paying all the contractors on the river and foreign mail lines. I found several of the desks of this division so overladen with work, as to preclude the possibility of paying the contractors with that promptitude so peculiarly and imperatively demanded by the entire mail service of the country. Having relieved the heaviest of them, and added one clerk to its regular force, I have the pleasure of reporting that, without hindrance from the contractors themselves, in sending in their acknowledgments and receipts, or other unavoidable causes, this important class of accounts will continue to be adjusted and paid with accuracy and punctuality.

6th. *The miscellaneous division.*—This division, as its title imports, conducts, under the direction of the Auditor, the suit business and general correspondence of the office, and has charge and supervision of all other matters not properly belonging to any of the other divisions. It consists of eleven clerks.

The chief clerk of the office (who is also the head of this division) has charge of the legal proceedings of the office against defaulting postmasters, failing contractors, &c., and will furnish you with a statement of the operations and results of that branch of the business, in the annual report, which I will transmit to the Postmaster General and yourself in a few days; I will only remark here, that it is in a satisfactory condition. The clerks of this division have performed their respective duties with an alacrity and industry which is highly commendable in them, and greatly conducive to the prompt despatch of the public business.

In conclusion, I cheerfully acknowledge my indebtedness for the present condition of the entire office to the diligent and correct business habits and qualifications of its clerical corps, which has been materially improved in its efficiency and general character and deportment by the rigid system of *examination*, prior to appointment, required by the 3d section of the act of Congress approved 3d March last. The graduation of salaries and system of promotion contemplated by that section, together with the re establishment and enforcement of disciplinary regulations, have also done much to diffuse throughout the office a just sense of responsibility, and a spirit of emulation to secure promotion, not by political or personal favor, but by that moral, intellectual, and clerical improvement and qualification, of which it is the appropriate official acknowledgment and reward.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. F. PHILLIPS, *Auditor.*

Hon. James Guthrie,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A E.

Report of the First Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
First Auditor's Office, November 15, 1853.

In reply to your communication of the 10th instant, asking to
'med "of the operations and condition of (this) office, including
)rovement which may have taken place since the 4th of March
. have the honor to submit the following report:
e have been adjusted and reported, either to the First Comptroller
Treasury or to the Commissioner of Customs, having, respectively,
ision thereof, the following accounts, viz:

:ctors of the customs, as such - - - -	738
:ctors of the customs, as disbursing agents of the treasury,	434
:ctors, naval officers and surveyors, for additional compen-	
ı and official emoluments - - - -	178
:rintendents of lights - - - -	211
ıts of marine hospitals - - - -	314
ial accounts for the construction of custom-houses, light-	
es, and marine hospitals - - - -	249
unts for refunding duties illegally exacted, and net pro-	
; of unclaimed merchandise sold - - -	236
shals, clerks, attorneys, and commissioners -	357
unts connected with the survey of the coast of the United	
s - - - - - - - -	15
unts of the United States mint and its branches -	36
unts for the legislative and other expenses for the govern-	
of the Territories - - - -	18
unts for the Treasurer and assistant treasurer of the United	
s - - - - - - - -	78
ries of all officers of the civil list paid directly from the	
ury - - - - - - -	616
unts for pay and mileage of members, salaries of officers,	
contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress -	48
unts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings under va-	
appropriations - - - - -	109
unts of the disbursing agents of the several departments	
bureaus of the government, for salaries and contingent	
nses thereof - - - - -	510
unts for the redemption of stock under acts of 1842, '43,	
'47, and '48, Texan indemnity, Mexican war bounty	
, and treasury notes - - - -	984
:ellaneous accounts - - - -	549
ting an aggregate number of accounts, of - -	5,680

ldition, there have been written, within the same period of time,
official letters—all of which, together with the accounts, have
gularly recorded; making, in the aggregate of letters and accounts,

With reference, generally, to the character of the accounts ad-
n this office, it may be remarked, that a mere aggregate of num-

bers, however large, furnishes a very inadequate indication of the amount of labor necessary in their examination, statement, and report, embracing, as many of them do, large abstracts and vast numbers of vouchers; in many instances the abstracts and vouchers exceeding 1,000 in number, and requiring more than 5,000 separate computations. Much care and attention are also required in their examination, whilst a very large portion of them demand great experience in their investigation, involving large amounts of money in the way of receipts and expenditures, and the necessity for frequent reference to laws running through a long series of years, and all proper regard to the multifarious treasury circulars.

The condition of the office is believed, in all respects, to be favorable to the objects and ends of public duty. There is no arrearage of work. This result has been obtained by the close and attentive application, during the regular business hours, of all connected with the office, and, for some months past, in the employment of many hours, daily, beyond those assigned for official duty.

This condition, with its present force, can be maintained only at the expense of that onerous amount of labor with which it has been achieved, and which is not required by the regulations of the department. Believing that it is not intended to impose upon any one office an amount of service not required by any fair rule of distribution, I respectfully suggest that, in order to relieve this office of an undue amount of labor, and to render its condition at all times equal to the performance of the duties assigned to it, an increase in its clerical force, now deemed quite *inadequate*, of the clerks one of class 4, one of class 3, and one of class 2, will be necessary. This addition will enable the office to meet, with promptness and alacrity, all demands that may be made upon it. In regard to any improvement in the office: while it is not admitted to have been, at any time, in a condition unfavorable to the business committed to its charge, it has, nevertheless, felt temporary embarrassment growing out of certain exigencies which have arisen within the period referred to in your letter. These were, the almost entire change of officers in the civil departments of the government, thereby duplicating accounts in every instance, and presenting the no inconsiderable obstacle of inexperience in the manner of their rendition by the newly appointed officers; the change of form of rendering accounts, as required by the circular of 15th June, 1853, which, while its terms were quite explicit, was unfortunately misconstrued by almost every collector to whom it was transmitted, thereby requiring much correspondence and a frequent return of accounts, informally rendered, so as to obtain a strict compliance with the circular. Yet these difficulties have been almost wholly overcome, and the accounts of customs, involving almost the entire revenue of the government, are now rendered and adjusted with a promptness not before this accomplished.

Similar difficulties have also been encountered with the judiciary accounts, in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of 26th February, 1853, providing a uniform rate of fees and charges, and also in the manner and form of their rendition, as required by the circulars of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, of the 15th of March and 5th of May, 1853, under said act.

Much correspondence has also been rendered necessary, with collectors of the customs, relative to the district quarterly accounts, required

to be furnished by them under the circular of May 10th, 1853, of fees received under the act of 30th August, 1852, relative to steamboats.

A greater efficiency has also been imparted to the office by a system which I adopted on the commencement of the present fiscal year. This system was a classification of labor, and the assignment to each class, of such persons as, from observation, I believed to be best fitted to the discharge of its appropriate duties, placing each class or division under a control and supervision, subordinate to my own, of a chief, whose experience and qualifications designated him for the position. I also require punctual attendance during office hours, prompt attention to business, monthly reports of the condition of each desk, and that all accounts accruing in the office shall be examined and adjusted at the earliest practicable date after their receipt.

These regulations have met with a ready compliance on the part of the gentlemen connected with the office, while every demand upon their time, beyond the usual office hours, has been cheerfully responded to.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express a hope that the additional force which has been asked for may be granted, either by a transfer from some other branch of the department, or in such other way as you may deem proper.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. SMITH, *Auditor.*

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A F.

Report of the Second Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's Office, November 14, 1853.

SIR: In answer to your request for a report of the operations and condition of this office, including any improvement that may have taken place since the 4th of March last, I beg leave to submit the following:

As to the condition of this office, all the accounts of disbursing officers are settled as readily as rendered; all claims are adjudicated as speedily as the public interest will justify. The business of the bureau is generally up in all the branches pertaining to the disbursement of the public money, and all communications are answered promptly.

No change has taken place since the 4th of March last, except the reduction of the number of clerks, which occurred on the 1st of July last.

The operations of this office consist in the settlement of the accounts of the paymasters of the United States army; that portion of the Quartermaster's accounts chargeable to the appropriations for the contingencies and clothing of the army; all the accounts of the ordnance and medical bureaus of the army; the property accounts of the army pertaining to clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and all the ordnance property of every kind, both in the army and at the several arsenals and ordnance depôts, and all the property pertaining to the medical bureau.

The money and property accounts connected with Indian affairs, of every description, are settled in this office.

In addition to the above, many arrearages of pay due the soldiers who served in the Mexican war, as well as extra-pay claims, are adjudicated in this office. These, however, are rapidly diminishing, and will, I think, in a short time be all paid. The verification for the rolls of military service for the Pension Office in issuing bounty land warrants, occupies the attention of this office, for all the wars since the 1st day of July, 1815. This business is also speedily drawing to a close.

The number of clerks now employed in this office, exclusive of the chief clerk, is twenty, and I find the business as promptly attended to as when the number was much larger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. CLAYTON,
Second Auditor.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A G.

Report of the Fourth Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fourth Auditor's Office, November 11, 1853.

SIR: In obedience to your letter of the 10th instant, desiring "a report from this office of the operations and condition thereof," I have the honor to submit the following:

By that part of the act of Congress "making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending on the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four," approved on the 3d of March, 1853, which granted extra compensation to the officers, seamen, &c., of the navy, who served in the Pacific squadron during the war with Mexico, and subsequently thereto, down to the 29th of September, 1850, a very large amount of extraordinary labor was thrown upon this office. In making out and copying the extra-pay rolls of the different vessels belonging to that squadron, during the period referred to, almost the entire clerical force was constantly engaged for about three months, and a few of the clerks for a much longer time, to the partial neglect of the current business of the office. The labor thus imposed, as may be readily imagined, was truly heavy, in view of the fact that no provision was made by law for an increase of the number of the clerks of the office to meet the emergency. This work required no little care and research; and the general great accuracy with which the rolls were prepared for the action of the disbursing officers, proves the skill and industry which were exhibited in the discharge of this duty upon the part of those selected for its performance. This accumulated labor, as a necessary consequence, caused an unavoidable suspension of the regular business of the office. At the time at which the preparations for its commencement were completed, which was about the first of April last, the current and ordinary business of the office was, and had been since the 4th of March, fully up to the

demands upon it, except the pursers' accounts, (and some few others, perhaps,) a considerable number of which had accumulated on the 4th of March, and were then awaiting settlement. It was confidently expected, however, that during the past summer and present fall, this branch of the business of the office would be brought up. But the aforesaid additional work thwarted expectation in this particular. Settlements of the accounts of pursers, navy agents, and others connected with the naval service of the United States, constitute the regular operations of the office. The postponement of these settlements was the source of some embarrassment and anxiety, as well to the chief of the office as to those who had accounts to be settled or claims to be audited. And by such as were interested, inquiries were repeatedly made, in reference not only to the current business of the office, but also as to the progress in the preparation of the extra-pay accounts. To these inquiries satisfactory answers had to be given.

By comparing the regular operations of this office, since the 4th of March last, with those of a like period in any one year for the last eight, it is gratifying to see that, notwithstanding the extraordinary labor thrown upon it by the act aforesaid, there is but a very slight diminution in the amount of the work performed, especially in view of the gradual increase annually in the duties of the office, without a corresponding increase in the number of clerks. It is true that, in consequence of all those clerks who are ordinarily charged with the settlement of pursers' accounts having been assigned to the extra-pay accounts, this branch of work fell greatly in arrear. But for nearly three months last past, these clerks have been diligently engaged in their regular duties, and the number of unsettled accounts is being gradually diminished. The navy pension accounts are also slightly in arrear. The navy agents' accounts, and those growing out of the marine service, are settled up, or in process of settlement, as far as rendered; and the miscellaneous accounts, including those settled by report as well as by certificate, are settled up to the current quarter.

This, however, together with the comparatively forward progress in the other branches of the business of this office, is the result of the late and early application to their respective duties by the clerks.

The present condition of the office exhibits a pleasing result of the industry and capacity evinced by the clerks employed. It is true that industry and capacity have not enabled them to keep pace with the demands upon the office, yet there is an abundant reason shown for it. It is confidently hoped, however, that no accounts which are now ready for settlement, and which have not as yet been reached in the regular train of business, will remain unadjusted on the first of January next. Notwithstanding the foregoing facts, however, and the addition of two clerks since the first of July last, I am constrained to add, that in consideration of the annual increase, though gradual, of the business of the office, which appears from its records, the duties of it have become quite onerous.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. O'BANNON,
Acting Fourth Auditor.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A H.

Report of the Fifth Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, November 11, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., requesting, on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, a report on the operations and condition of this office, including any improvement which may have taken place therein since the 4th of March last.

In reply I have to state, that, with six clerks, there appear to have been 752 accounts adjusted and reported to the Comptroller since the 4th March last, consisting, in part, of the following description, viz:

1st. Bankers of the United States at London.

2d. Ministers extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, and Chili; minister resident and dragoman to Turkey; and commissioners to China and the Sandwich Islands.

3d. Secretaries of legation to the several ministers.

4th. Chargés des affaires to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Naples, Sardinia, Rome, Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Guatemala, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and minister resident in Switzerland.

5th. Consuls who receive pay, viz: at London, Alexandria in Egypt, Smyrna, Beyrout, Tangiers; Tunis and Tripoli, Barbary; Hong Kong, Amoy, and Shanghai, in China.

6th. Consuls of commerce and commercial agents who receive no other pay than commissions on their disbursements for destitute seamen, many of whom have voluminous accounts. Of this class of consuls and agents who have accounts to settle at this office, there are 214 in the different quarters of the world.

7th. Disbursing agents of the Department of State and of the General Post Office, and Commissioner of Patents.

8th. Disbursing agent for the census, under the Secretary of the Interior, whose accounts are voluminous.

9th. Commissioners for running the boundary line with Mexico, surveyors and astronomers, and other agents under the Secretary of the Interior. These accounts have been very large, and involved heavy sums.

10th. Awards of commissioners under treaties with foreign powers.

11th. Claims allowed by special acts of Congress for services and losses by citizens in Oregon in war with the Cayuse Indians, in 1847 and 1848.

12th Accounts of captains of vessels for bringing home destitute seamen from foreign countries.

Besides the business of settling these accounts, much time and attention is required in answering calls from the Department of State for statements and information, in settling accounts under special acts of Congress besides those above mentioned, and in preparing and forwarding letters on the general business of the office.

Of the accounts rendered and not settled, I have the honor to enclose

a list herewith. Some of these are not settled because the accounts of the bankers at London for the last quarter, and from whom the parties have drawn moneys, have not yet been received; others remain unsettled for want of time and explanation. I am not aware that any improvement has been made within the period under consideration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

S PLEASANTON.

PETER G WASHINGTON, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

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List of accounts unsettled.

Daniel D. Barnard, minister to Prussia, from 1st September, 1851.

John P. Brown, dragoman at Constantinople, from 15th May, 1850, to 30th March, 1853.

James Buchanan, minister to Great Britain, from 1st June to 30th September, 1853.

George V. Brown, consul at Tangier, Morocco, from 1st July, 1852, to 30th June, 1853.

Richard H. Bayard, chargé to Belgium, from 1st January to 30th June, 1851.

Daniel M. Barringer, minister to Spain, from April 1st, 1852, to 7th November, 1853.

Cortland Cushing, chargé to Ecuador, from October 1st, 1852, to 30th September, 1853.

Ferdinand Coxe, secretary of legation to the Brazils, from April 1st to 28th October, 1853.

Lewis Cass, jr., chargé to Rome, from July 1st to 31st December, 1852.

John Randolph Clay, chargé to Peru, from October 1st, 1852, to 30th June, 1853.

Miller Greeve, chargé to Denmark, from 30th October, 1852, to 31st May, 1853.

R. B. Jones, consul general in Egypt, from 30th December, 1852, to 23d August, 1853.

J. R. Ingersoll, late minister to Great Britain, from August 30, 1852, to 23d August, 1853.

William B. Kinney, chargé to Sardinia, from April 1st, 1852, to 30th June, 1853.

J. B. Kerr, chargé to Nicaragua, from 21st August, 1851, to 30th June, 1853.

E. J. Morris, chargé to Naples, from July 1st, 1852, to 30th September, 1853.

H. H. Miller, chargé to Bolivia, from 22d September, 1852, to 30th June, 1853.

George P Marsh, minister resident in Turkey, from July 1st, 1852, to 31st March, 1853.

Peter Parker, secretary of legation and interpreter in China, from July 1st, 1852, to 31st March, 1853.

———— Marshal, commissioner to China; no account received.

Bailie Peyton, minister to Chili, from 1st July, 1852, to 30th September, 1853.

Robert Schenck, minister to Brazil, from 1st January to 31st March, 1853.

Francis Schroeder, chargé to Sweden, from 1st July, 1852, to 31st March, 1853.

Luther Severance, commissioner to Sandwich Islands, from 1st October, 1852, to 30th June, 1853.

J. M. Steele, chargé to Venezuela, from 1st July, 1852, to 30th September, 1853.

Thomas M. Foote, chargé to Austria, from 6th September, 1852, to 15th June, 1853

George Folsom, chargé to Netherlands, from 1st July to 31st December, 1852.

Theodore S. Fay, secretary of legation at Berlin, from 1st January to 30th June, 1853.

Same, as minister resident in Switzerland, from July 1st to September 30, 1853.

William Duer, consul at Valparaiso, to 30th August, 1853.

Thomas Aspinwall, consul at London, to 30th September, 1853.

F. B. Ogden, consul at Bristol, to 30th September, 1853.

B. Hammett Norton, consul at Pictou, N. S., to 30th September, 1853.

William Carroll, consular agent at St. Helena, to 30th June, 1853.

Charles Hufferagle, consul at Calcutta.

Ed. Brandt, consul at Archangel.

C. W. Bradley, consul at Amoy.

F. W. Emory, Mexican boundary survey, from 30th September, 1851, to 31st March, 1853.

T. W. Tansill, quartermaster and commissary, from 2d September, 1852, to 31st March, 1853.

Lieutenant Whipple, boundary survey, from 1st April, 1850, to 31st March, 1853.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, Nov. 12, 1853.

A I.

Report of the First Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, November 11, 1853.

SIR: The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury having informed me it is your desire to have a report from me of the operations and condition of this office, including any improvement which may have taken place therein since the 4th of March last, it gives me pleasure to state that the current business of the office is promptly taken up by the different clerks to whom it is referred, and despatched with the least possible delay. There are some old accounts yet unadjusted, arising principally from the judiciary system. They have been disposed of so far as satisfactory

explanations and evidence have been produced, and those that remain are the subjects of correspondence and instruction.

The fee bill of February 26, 1853, will relieve this office from much labor in the settlement of the accounts of marshals, district attorneys, and clerks of the courts of the United States.

One clerk of the first class was added to this office by the act of March 3, 1853. The classification of clerks provided for by that act did not affect the clerks in this office. The duties of this office are prescribed by law, and the mode of discharging them may be traced, with slight changes, to the origin of the Treasury Department.

It has been sanctioned and approved by the several distinguished officers who preceded me, and no important improvement has been suggested to my mind as practicable. Since my appointment I have opened books of registry, that add to the convenience of the office, and, in some particulars, to the facility of transacting its business.

The scattered positions of a part of my clerks greatly retards the business, by preventing that easy and free intercourse that should constantly be had between the chief of a bureau and his clerks.

Most sincerely yours,

ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A K.

Report of the Second Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Comptroller's Office.

SIR: In reply to your request of the 10th instant, to be informed "of the operations and condition of this office, including any improvement which may have taken place therein since the 4th of March last," I have the honor to submit the following report:

Under the act of March 3, 1817, establishing this office, the revisal and final decision upon all the accounts stated by the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors devolve upon it, with the incidental duties of certifying balances, countersigning requisitions, prescribing forms, and keeping accounts of the appropriations for the War and Navy Departments. Ample employment is, of course, furnished for the whole force assigned to this bureau.

Since the 4th of March last a reorganization of the office has taken place, and a new distribution of duties has been made, with manifest improvement, as I think, in the transaction of the public business. A large number of unadjudicated claims were then on hand, which had remained suspended, either for additional proof or further investigation. All these have been, for some time, disposed of, after a thorough and laborious examination, continued, frequently, to a late hour of the night, until everything, except the current business, was decided upon and finished. More disputed cases have been acted upon, more decisions given, and a more extended correspondence carried on, during this pe

riod, than ever before in the same length of time, since the establishment of the office.

It affords me great pleasure to say that, in my opinion, this office was never in a better condition than at present, in all respects affecting the public interests. The gentlemen employed in it show a laudable desire to augment, by their talents and industry, the reputation of the office, with which their own is, in some degree, connected, and to discharge faithfully their several trusts. No branch of business is in arrears; not a single case sent here for decision remains unadjudicated. This gratifying condition has been attained and continued only by a prompt and assiduous attention, on the part of all, to their respective duties. If the nature of the case admits it, every official letter is answered upon the day it is received; and all accounts and official communications are taken up in their regular order of reception here, carefully examined, errors and omissions, if any are discovered, are corrected, and the accounts immediately returned to their proper Auditor.

As at present organized, the office is efficient for the objects for which it was established, and capable of meeting all the usual and customary demands for its official action in a satisfactory manner.

There is, however, one class of accounts, for revising which no adequate provision has been made, and of which this office has never taken cognizance, except in extraordinary cases. I allude to the "property accounts," which have recently been the subject of correspondence between some of the accounting officers and the Secretary of the Treasury. If sufficient clerical force can be obtained for this duty, a desirable end will be accomplished.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. M. BRODHEAD,
Comptroller.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A L.

Report of the Commissioner of Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, November 14, 1853.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 10th instant, requesting information in regard to the condition and operations of the office under my charge, and of such improvements as may have been adopted therein since the 4th of March last, I have the honor to submit the following report.

When I entered upon the duties of Commissioner of Customs, in April last, the office had for some months been under the care of a gentleman now occupying a responsible position in the treasury, and whose long experience and intimate knowledge of the duties of the office had enabled him so to regulate its business as to render any essential change apparently unnecessary. I had the pleasure, also, to find the gentlemen composing the official force fully competent to the discharge of the

arious duties assigned them, and qualified, by their experience and nowledge of business, to undertake such additional duties as might be irected by the department.

Since that period, I have given my best exertions to enforce a prompt nd regular despatch of the public business, and a thorough and careul scrutiny into the accounts of the different public officers which eceive their final examination and settlement in this office, and, by ontinued personal supervision and participation in the current business of each day, to guard as well against unnecessary delay, as a hasty or imperfect examination of the accounts of public agents.

It has been my constant practice personally to examine every letter received at the office, and to require that each communication calling for a reply should be attended to and answered by the evening mail of the day on which it was received.

In requesting remittances on the estimates of disbursing agents of the treasury, each item is scrutinized; and when the authority is not clear, the amount, or such part of it as may be liable to objection, is withheld, the agent notified of such refusal, and the reason therefor briefly stated; and in the investigation of accounts of the collectors of the customs and other disbursing agents, many of which I have personally examined, I have enjoined, at any expense of time and labor, a thorough and rigorous scrutiny.

The final adjustment of an account is frequently delayed to await explanations in regard to suspended items; and the occasional absence of clerks, from sickness or by leave, will sometimes produce a slight accumulation of business. In such cases, however, additional labor is asked of other clerks; and being always cheerfully assumed, any considerable accumulation is avoided.

The reports which, by your direction, have been made at the commencement of each month, show the number of accounts received at the office, the disposition which has been made of them, and the number remaining undisposed of at the end of each month; and to which, for a more detailed account of that part of the business of the office, I beg leave to refer you.

The customs accounts, which by your direction, as per circular of 15th June last, were required to be made monthly, instead of quarterly, were at first somewhat tardy and irregular; as soon, however, as the collectors had become fully instructed in the mode of rendering their accounts, the irregularity and delay gradually diminished, and I am gratified at being able to apprize you that these accounts are now rendered with a good degree of promptitude—so much so, indeed, that most of those ending on the 30th September have passed through both the accounting offices, and many for the month ending 31st October are now in course of examination in their office.

In conclusion, I would ask leave, if this occasion be a proper one to do so, to call your attention to the inequality which exists in the compensation of the clerks employed in this office: every desk is responsible, and in each, higher qualities than that of a mere copyist are required; and some at a salary of $900 are performing duties precisely similar to others who have $1,500. The highest sum is certainly not too much; the lower so obviously insufficient, that I should omit performing my duty if I failed to bring it to your notice. In this connexion I may be

allowed to state that the clerks employed in this office have manifested a commendable zeal in the discharge of their respective duties. They have, so far as I am apprized, fully complied with the requirements you have prescribed, and on all occasions evinced a willingness cheerfully to co operate in their respective spheres, in carrying out the policy which, under your direction, has produced so marked and signal an improvement in the department to which this office belongs.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. J. ANDERSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A M.

Report of the Register of the Treasury.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
November 17, 1853.

SIR: In compliance with your note of the 10th inst., desiring information as to the operations and condition of this office, and any improvement that may have taken place therein since the 4th of March last, I have the honor to report, that the operations of the office consist mainly in keeping detailed statements of receipts into the treasury from the customs, sales of public lands, and miscellaneous sources; also, a like statement of disbursements therefrom; in preparing the annual report of the receipts and expenditures—of commerce and navigation—keeping the files of the statements and reports of the First and Fifth Auditors—the reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the accounts of receivers of public moneys, both as receiving and disbursing agents—making issues and transfers of United States stocks, and preparing statements and dividends thereof, &c., &c.

Within the last year, the business of some of the desks, from various causes, has increased from *forty to fifty per cent.*, and *even more*. As an evidence of its vast increase, allow me here to state, that formerly one clerk in the Secretary's office, was able without inconvenience, to issue all the receipt and expenditure warrants; now, there are three constantly employed.

In the year 1825, the number of clerks employed was twenty one; subsequently, three were added to this bureau—what is termed the loan-office—requiring the service of five clerks. Yet, there are employed now only twenty-eight, making, in reality, an addition of only two. Yet, notwithstanding the great increase of business, the competency and industry of my clerical force is equal to the discharge of the duties required. Except in times of unusual business activity, or when frequent calls are made from the heads of this and other departments, it is not sufficient to meet them with that alacrity and promptness desirable, without greatly retarding the regular and ordinary business.

Many and numerous calls have been made by the Solicitor of the Treasury, since the 4th of March last, for authenticated transcripts of

papers and records in this office; all of which have been promptly furnished, as also those from other quarters, some of which require very extended statistical information.

The redemption of United States stocks not yet due, resolved upon by the head of this department, since the 4th of March last, as a matter of financial policy, the wisdom of which is best exemplified by its effect upon the general prosperity and credit of the country, has also greatly added to the current business of this department.

As to the condition of this office, allow me to say that the clerks of the various desks evince great industry, alacrity, and promptness in the discharge of their several duties, and that most of them are up, as far as circumstances will allow, with the regular business assigned them.

Those whose duty it is to prepare estimates for the commercial document, have been greatly retarded in their duties by the very many and extended calls made upon them by heads of departments and otherwise, and by delay in some of the collectors in sending in their returns. All the abstracts now being furnished, it is thought the statistics for this document will be ready for the printer by the second Monday in next month, and the balance, from time to time, as needed. It has been suggested, as a matter of reform in this branch, that collectors of the customs be required to make their returns monthly, instead of quarterly, as now. As the books must necessarily be adjusted and balanced at the end of each month, instead of quarterly, and as an additional clerical force will necessarily be required, to discharge the increased labor consequent thereon, allow me to suggest, "to what good" the change?

The statistics for the work usually styled Receipts and Expenditures cannot be collected and arranged until the books from whence they are gleaned are balanced and proved; and as the fiscal year ends on the 30th of June, and it usually requires about three months thereafter to balance and prove them, it cannot be supposed that the desk having charge of this matter is in a state of forwardness, or that the books will be ready to lay before Congress at the time designated by law; yet I have the honor to report, that the statistics will be ready for the printer at the usual time.

As to any improvement in this office since the 4th of March last, I can only say, that since my induction into office, on the 20th of April last, the current business operations, including those of an incidental character, have been discharged with promptness and fidelity, and that particularly in relation to United States stock, letters have invariably been answered, and the stock transferred on the day of its reception, in pursuance of the instructions and wishes of the Secretary.

Upon an examination of the statements and vouchers from the Fifth Auditor's office, on file here, it was found that many hundreds were missing. Diligent search and inquiry was made for the missing papers, but few were found. In order to avoid a recurrence of this kind of contingency, the order of the Secretary, directing that "no account, document, or papers of any kind, on file, shall be withdrawn," has been rigidly enforced.

A change in name, and, as I conceive, without improvement, under an act of Congress of the 3d of March last, has been made in the office since that time, by what is termed a classification of the clerks—a change affecting the *salaries*, and not the *duties*, of the various desks. Whilst

the duties have increased, as also the price of living, the classification has, in the main, reduced the salaries.

In order to show that this act does not mete out "equal and exact justice," either in its provisions or omissions, among the different departments, allow me to state, that in the First and Second Comptroller's offices, out of fourteen clerks, there are seven in each receiving $1,500 per annum; that in the Fourth Auditor's office, out of fourteen, there are nine at salaries of $1,500 each, and in the Sixth Auditor's office five at $1,800.

In this office there are twenty-eight clerks, and at least nine desks, requiring as much faithfulness, honesty, industry, and clerical ability, as in either of the other departments, and yet only four clerkships of $1,500 salaries allowed. There are also at least *two*, requiring the very highest degree of competency, ability and experience, and yet there have been no $1,800 clerkships assigned.

It will scarcely be pretended, I presume, that clerical duties in this office are less onerous than in the others, or that less ability and time are required in their discharge.

Permit me, therefore, in consequence of the great and growing increase of business—the numerous, extended, and accumulating calls consequent thereon, requiring the time of many of the clerks, a considerable portion of the year, out of office hours—to mention the propriety of the Secretary suggesting to Congress that said act be amended in accordance with present circumstances, and the principles of right, so as to allow to this office two clerkships of class No. 4, nine of class No. 3, and giving none less than $1,200 per annum.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A N.

Report of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
November 17, 1853.

SIR: In compliance with the request from your office of the 10th inst., I have the honor to submit the following abstract of the general condition of the business of this office, and of its operations, since the 4th of March last.

Soon after I entered upon the duties of this office, in obedience to your instructions of the 21st of June last, the clerks having charge of its dockets were directed to enter upon a general examination of the condition and history of the suits pending and undecided, and of the unsatisfied judgments, with a view to such measures as might be deemed necessary to bring the former to a termination with the least avoidable delay, and as far as possible to collect the latter. This was found to be a work of considerable labor, as it was necessary to go carefully

the dockets, filling some twenty large volumes, and embracing a
d of more than sixty years, with a voluminous correspondence,
h of which required examination.
he result of this examination I had the honor to communicate to
on the 7th of October last, in three tabular statements.
t. Statement of suits brought against debtors of the United States on
unts settled at the treasury and on other miscellaneous accounts,
amounts collected from the commencement of the government to
rear 1830, when the office of Solicitor of the Treasury was estab-
d. From this it appeared that there were still unsatisfied 1,509 suits
judgments, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $7,225,637
t the period of the organization of the office in the year 1830.
l. Statement of suits brought since the organization of the office in
) to the 27th June last, by which it appeared that there were at that
time 650 further suits unsatisfied, leaving due to the United States
urther sum of $7,693,164 58.
. Statement of suits on duty bonds, showing the amount of judg-
ts thereon still due, amounting to the further sum of $6,328,71 53;
otal amount of judgments and suits unsatisfied on the 27th of June
being $21,247,516 89.
addition to the above is the register of suits for the recovery of
, forfeitures, and penalties, constituting about one-half of the suits
arge of the office; but they are mainly *in rem*, and could not, there-
be condensed into a tabular form, so as to exhibit satisfactorily the
nt of this litigation in dollars and cents.
here are also a number of suits against the United States to settle
itle to lands claimed by individuals under grants from the Crown
pain, amounting in the aggregate to near ten millions of acres.
se cases have nearly all been decided in favor of the United States
e courts below, and are now pending, on appeal, in the Supreme
rt of the United States.
the suits of all classes above referred to, there remained pending
undecided in the circuit and district courts, on the 4th of March
about one hundred and fifty; and the district attorneys have been
ected to prosecute them with all possible vigor, and bring them to a
decision with the least avoidable delay.
neral instructions have been given to district attorneys, marshals,
s of courts, and collectors of customs, defining their duties in re-
to public matters in their charge, and directing them to report fully
promptly all their proceedings to this office; and to enable them to
) satisfactorily, blank forms have been placed in their hands.
rrespondence has also been had with the district attorneys in re-
to the unsatisfied judgments, and this will be diligently pursued
a view to their collection as far as possible.
ing satisfied that a complete list of all the outstanding judgments
ch judicial district should be placed in the hands of each of the dis-
attorneys, I have directed such lists to be prepared and copied into
s specially prepared for that purpose, and sent to the district attor-
, to be kept among the permanent records of their offices. To these
each attorney will be instructed to add all the new suits as they
r, thus perpetuating and preserving in substantial form a complete
ter of all the business in his charge. This, however, will require

time and labor to complete. The notes taken in the examinations already made will aid greatly in this work, but the whole must necessarily be gone over again with increased care and attention.

Of this large amount which thus appears to be outstanding, at least nine-tenths stand in the form of judgments against principals and sureties on official and custom-house bonds, in which executions have been issued and returned "*nulla bona.*" All the usual and regular proceedings authorized by law have been resorted to to enforce payment, without effect; and I am satisfied that much the greater portion of it will be entirely lost, unless some more efficient and energetic measures can be devised and put in operation than are now authorized by law.

It appears that my predecessors have all been satisfied of this, and felt it their duty to call the attention of the head of the department and of Congress to this subject, with a view to such legislation as would afford the requisite remedy. In the report of the first Solicitor, V. Maxcy, esq., dated January 6, 1831, made to Congress by direction of the act establishing the office, he said, in regard to such of the above debt as was then outstanding:

"No remuneration is provided by law to stimulate the zeal of the United States attorneys in the collection of this vast amount of debt. The legal fees in almost all the suits having been paid to their predecessors in office who instituted them, no inducement but a cold sense of unprofitable duty is left to incite them to exertion. A very great portion of this mass of debt is due from persons and estates that are hopelessly insolvent. Still, however, it is believed that a large amount, which will otherwise be lost, might be gleaned, if an adequate inducement to encounter the labor of collecting the information called for, and to act vigorously and zealously after obtaining that information, were held out to district attorneys in the shape of a liberal commission on collections," &c.

Nothing, however, was done by Congress on the subject. All that the office could do was to keep the district attorneys and collecting officers instructed to look vigilantly after these old claims, and to enforce collections wherever it was practicable; and this appears to have been done. But what was then foreseen by Mr. Maxcy has been literally and fully verified—the collections have been very small and trifling, and, in the absence of other inducements to activity and energy, such must continue to be the case.

Whether the remedy recommended by Mr. Maxcy is the appropriate one, I am not prepared to say. The reflections which I have been able to give the matter incline me to the opinion that the best remedy will be to vest in the Secretary of the Treasury power to compromise these old claims, and, in connexion with that power, the necessary authority to appoint one or more special agents in each judicial district, to receive propositions for compromise from such parties as choose to make them, and to investigate the condition and circumstances of the parties, and make report thereof, with his opinion thereon; said agent also to have authority to look after other cases, where no offer of compromise is made; and for all his services, in both classes of cases, to be compensated by a commission on the amounts collected, graduated according to the difficulties and labor in each case. This, it appears to me, would afford ample inducement to activity and exertion to realize all that could be from this mass of old debt; and I respectfully recommend that

some such view or arrangement be pressed upon the consideration of Congress.

In regard to the operations of the office since the 4th of March last, there have been twenty-one suits commenced on accounts settled at the treasury, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $405,769 81, of which sum $17,325 87 has been collected and paid into the treasury.

The district attorneys have reported eighty two suits for the recovery of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and thirty eight suits of a miscellaneous character; making in all one hundred and forty suits commenced since the 4th of March last. Of the results of these suits, very little is yet known. The appearance term in all of them occurring in the summer and fall months, time has not yet elapsed sufficient for the reports of the district attorneys to reach this office. I can only say that, in all cases, the officers of the law have been instructed to prosecute them with all practicable vigilance, and to report the results without delay.

It is perhaps proper to say that several of the suits reported are to recover penalties incurred under the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes,' approved August 30, 1852." By the forty-first section, it is provided that all penalties imposed by this act may be recovered in action of debt by any person who will sue therefor in any court of the United States. I am of the opinion that the government of the United States is not embraced by the words "any person," and that suit cannot be sustained in the name of the United States for a recovery of the penalties imposed by the said act. If this view of the law be correct, the act will be of little importance, inasmuch as private individuals will seldom trouble themselves to enforce the sanctions prescribed by the statute. I would respectfully recommend, therefore, that the forty-first section be amended, so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties imposed by this act may be sued for and recovered in an action of debt in the name of the United States, or by any person who will sue therefor, in any court of the United States."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. B. STREETER, *Solicitor.*

Hon JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A P.

Report of the Treasurer of the United States.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
November 29, 1853.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I take occasion to state, that the principles of action and the practical operations of this office are the same now that they have been since its original organization. Its great and important duty is to receive, safely keep, and disburse the money of the nation.

The treasury receives money directly, at its counter, and indirectly, by its assistant treasurers and designated depositaries at other points, and disburses through the same channels. It also issues drafts on receiving officers of the treasury, not designated as depositaries, for the public money in their hands, and when paid, treats the amount of the transaction as at once a payment into and out of the treasury by the officers in question. When the disbursements of those officers are greater than their receipts, the government is saved the risk and expense of transporting the money to a depository, and the officer relieved from the risk of keeping it.

The receipts and payments of the treasury are regulated by warrants signed by the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and registered in the proper office. The warrants, in addition to being the proper vouchers in the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts, subserve the convenient purpose of fixing, with precision, the amount of each kind on the books of the respective offices in which the accounts of such receipts and payments are kept.

The operations and condition of the office, in respect to these general duties, appeared to me to be in good order when I entered the office in April last. Since then the daily routine of business has been performed with assiduity and promptitude by the persons having charge thereof.

The most material improvements which have taken place in the office since I have been in it, are those which have arisen out of your construction of the Independent Treasury act of 1846, and your determination, so far as the Treasury Department is concerned, to give to the restrictive provisions of that act their full and legitimate effect.

Of the changes in the mode of doing business in the Treasurer's office, in consequence of that determination, the following are enumerated:

1st. Prior to the 4th of March last, as I am informed, moneys were advanced in large sums, to persons not officers of the government, for the ostensible purpose of purchasing United States stock, for paying interest on the public debt, and coupons, and other purposes of similar character. The sums now required for these objects are paid, in detail, at the treasury, and directly to the parties entitled, or their attorneys, without the intervention of other agencies. Lists of interest and unclaimed dividends are placed in this office and in the offices of assistant treasurers; and these dividends, as well as coupons, are paid, on application, at the respective offices, but paid out of funds for which warrants had issued, and the money placed in their hands as fiscal agents of the government. In like manner, in the purchase of public stocks. About twelve millions have been purchased since the 4th March, but not a dollar has been paid therefor from the treasury until the stock has been assigned and surrendered to the United States, an account duly stated and adjusted by the accounting officers, and a warrant regularly issued for payment, by the Treasurer, to the party entitled. Drafts for the amount, on the assistant treasurer at the place where the party entitled to the money desired payment to be made, have, I believe, without an exception, been made out and delivered to the person or agent, if present, and if not present, forwarded to the person entitled, by the mail of that evening on the day on which the stocks, by mail or otherwise, have reached the treasury. This has been effected by means of the attention and activity of the officers concerned.

2d. In like manner, the practice of issuing transfer drafts in favor of banks or brokers, to remain a considerable time upon the books, as an equivalent for the expenses of transportation, and occasionally renewed, instead of being paid at maturity, has entirely ceased. Instead thereof, in all cases the transfer draft has issued only after the deposite of coin has actually been made, or when it was necessary to transport the specie, and then the money has been deposited at the desired point, as soon as the transportation could be effected, by an officer of the department. As an effect of an actual transportation of specie from New York, to supply expenditures at this point, it may be observed, that as the circulation here becomes surcharged, bankers and dealers find it convenient to deposite coin in this office, and obtain therefor drafts on New York, without expense to the government.

31. A third measure of improvement, giving further effect to the Independent Treasury act, was your order to the Treasurer and assistant treasurers to receive on deposite from disbursing officers of the government the public money in their hands, (whenever such officers should apply,) and to pay it out on the checks of such officers; thereby affording them secure places for keeping the money for which they are responsible, and the facilities of making their disbursements by checks, paid in the current coin of the United States; also relieving them from the necessity or pretence of evading the spirit of said act, by placing the money with banks or brokers, as had theretofore been the practice. Under that order, several of the disbursing officers at Washington have made deposites with the Treasurer as fiscal agent; accounts have been opened and kept with them, and the checks of the depositing officers (occasionally drawn for a less sum than a dollar) are paid in coin. The sums so deposited up to this time in this office amount to $649,000, and the payments on their checks amount to $536,000, leaving now in the hands of the Treasurer $113,000. Deposites of the same character, and to a much larger amount, will, in all probability, be made within a short time. The labors, duties, and responsibility of this office have been greatly increased by this operation.

By your orders, $130,000 of the new silver coinage authorized by the last Congress have been transferred from the mint at Philadelphia to this office, with instructions to exchange the same, in reasonable amounts, for coins of larger denominations. This operation has been most sensibly and beneficially felt here, and in parts of Maryland and Virginia. As evidence of the fact, and of the great need the community had for small coin, there is now only $50,000 of that small coin in the treasury, $80,000 thereof having been exchanged for gold. Much relief has been afforded the community. At the same time, it has cast upon this office much labor and responsibility. The duties have been performed by the persons in charge of the money room, with promptitude and fidelity.

Under the direction of the act of 3d March last, which went into operation on the 1st of July, a board was constituted, under your order, and all the clerks in this office were duly examined and found well qualified for the respective places, and, I must say, each has performed all the duties assigned him, in a manner which meets my approval; at all times, when necessary, remaining at their posts after the expiration

of business hours, in order to complete and despatch the business on hand.

I desire also to remark, that on the 1st of July, under the said act of 3d March, the number of clerks in this office was reduced from fourteen to twelve; but since then, the business of the office, generally, and at each desk, has been very much increased, and there is every prospect of a still greater increase, as the new arrangements become more fully developed; and that no clerk of the fourth class was allowed to this office.

I am convinced that, under a due regard for the future efficiency of the office, an additional clerk should be allowed us, of at least a second class rate, and consequently I respectfully ask for and recommend the employment of such a one.

The two clerks employed in the money room—one of the third, and the other of the second class—are not compensated in proportion to the responsibility and risk, as well as the requisite intelligence and arduousness of their special duties; and, therefore, I respectfully recommend that one of them be placed, in regard to salary, on the footing of a chief clerk of a bureau, and the other on that of a fourth class clerk.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

SAM. CASEY,
Treasurer of the United States.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A Q.

Report of the Coast Survey.

MOUNT BLUE,
Franklin County, Me., November 2, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in advance of my annual report, a condensed statement of the progress of the Coast Survey during the past year, with a few remarks, and the estimates for the next fiscal year; and would respectfully request that, as explanatory of the estimates, this letter may, as usual, be printed with the "estimates of appropriations."

Progress has been made in every State of the seacoast of the Union, on the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific, in field operations, or, where they are completed, in the office work resulting from them. The two Territories on the Pacific have also received a proper share of attention.

My annual report will give full details in regard to this progress up to the close of the surveying year, classed under the head of the eleven sections into which the coast has been divided, and of office-work, and will be accompanied by an appendix containing extracts from the reports of the assistants and others, and various information relating to the work itself, or to the results developed by it during the past year. It will be accompanied by sketches showing the progress of the work in each section, and giving the results immediately useful to commerce and navigation, in preliminary charts and hydrographic sketches.

A rough estimate of the comparative progress of the work in different years may be had from the fact, that in 1844 the work was going on in

nine States; in 1846, in fifteen; in 1847 it had been extended to eighteen, and now embraces all the States on both eastern and western coasts. In 1844 four sketches of octavo size sufficed to show the progress; in 1846 nine were required; in 1850 twenty-six; and now fifty-five are necessary for the same general purpose. There are few localities of our extended coast, from the St. Croix to the Rio Grande, and from San Diego to Fraser's river, which have not been embraced at least in the preliminary operations of the survey; the information obtained from which is incorporated in the sketches of the yearly report. It needs but a cursory examination of these to show that the advance towards completion is decided and regular, requiring merely to be steadily followed up to insure its completion within a reasonable time; the system admitting of ready enlargement to adapt the progress to increased appropriations. It is desirable to take the opportunity of our unexampled prosperity to push the survey more rapidly to completion. While increased means would be used economically and effectually, the estimates are limited to the same total amount as that approved by the department for the last year, and based upon the scale of operations repeatedly sanctioned by the Executive and Congress. I deem it but right to say, that the economy of nearly forty per cent. which was shown in my report of 1850 to have attended the previous enlargement of the work, would receive some increase from a further extension; but as a considerable portion of the work must necessarily be in the southern sections, where the expenses of every kind are higher than in the northern, a proportionate gain could not be expected. It would chiefly be in extending, in its complete form, to commerce and navigation, the general aid of maps and charts at an earlier day, that such an extension would be beneficial.

The most difficult piece of hydrography on our coast has been completed during the past season. The area of broken ground east and south of the island of Nantucket is nearly seven hundred square miles in extent, and is spread with dangers, some real and some only apparent. The work which has been prosecuted there perseveringly since 1846 has made the position of the dangers fully known, and has in turn employed the resources and taxed the perseverance of some of the most able hydrographers of the survey. The hydrography of such ground as this is truly difficult; it must be surveyed with the minuteness of a harbor, without the facilities which neighboring land affords. The land cannot be seen from the deck of a vessel from Davis's shoal, and yet it must be traversed closely with the sounding-line, and the positions of the soundings be clearly determined. It is no small source of congratulation that the difficult work is well through with, and without accident to those who have so faithfully encountered the very dangers which they seek, in order to instruct others how to avoid them. The excitement caused by the mere rumor, this summer, that one of the Atlantic steamers was upon these shoals, shows the well founded dread which the greatest commercial and navigating community of the country has of them—an excitement which was hardly allayed by the accompanying assurance that the steamer seen was one of the surveying steamers, whose departure to the shoals had been duly published, and whose business it was, therefore, to be just there, and at that time, where and when no passenger steamer should be. The preliminary sketch of these shoals issued ast year from the Coast Survey office, will be speedily brought up o

date and published. If a permanent light could be placed on the old South shoal, it would, in a great degree, deprive this region of its danger to large vessels bound into New York.

The completion of the primary triangulation of another of the sections of the coast (the third section,) and the rapid progress of the hydrography of the same section, which now nearly embraces the entire entrance of the Chesapeake bay, are gratifying results of this year. A shoal has been determined off the Chesapeake entrance which, if obscurely reported before, was not sufficiently known to be placed upon the charts, and public notice of the determination has been given to mariners.

One of the most interesting hydrographic results ever obtained in the survey, and which opens up a rich field of investigation, and has most important theoretical and practical bearings, is the carrying of soundings for some two hundred miles (with a small interval only) SE. from Charleston, directly off the coast, and the finding of soundings after crossing the Gulf Stream from St. Simon's (coast of Georgia) and Cape Canaveral (Florida.)

The relation of the form of the bottom of the ocean, and especially that of these sections, to the peculiar features heretofore discovered in the Gulf Stream, is well determined by the observations of the year, particularly to those curious divisions of the warm water of the Gulf Stream by intrusive cold water, confirmed by so many observations, and now traced as far south as St. Augustine, in Florida. The discoveries of the soundings on the other side of the Gulf Stream were made independently and within three days of each other (June 7th and June 10th,) by the parties of Lieutenants Commanding J. N. Maffitt and T. A. Craven, United States navy, the one sounding across the Gulf Stream from Charleston, the other from Cape Canaveral. The observations of this season clearly establish the existence of the polar current below the Gulf Stream, and its proximity to the shore where the depth permits, even where the surface water may be quite warm. They further render it very probable that there are counter-currents corresponding to the cold streaks in the Gulf Stream, which, if established, must be useful in navigation. It can hardly be doubted that this cold water off our southern coast may be rendered practically useful by the ingenuity of our contrymen. The bottom of the sea fourteen miles ENE. from Cape Florida, five hundred and fifty fathoms in depth, was, in June last, at the temperature of 49° Fahrenheit, while the air was 81° Fahrenheit. A temperature of 38° (only six degrees above the freezing point of fresh water) was found at one thousand and fifty fathoms in depth, about eighty miles east of Cape Canaveral.

The reconnoissance of the coast of parts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, to determine the plan of work there, has been a valuable result of the last season. With that of the Gulf coast, where existing charts have been made from comparatively loose information, has been connected the approximate determination of astronomical positions, enabling us to give more accuracy to our own progress sketches, and to furnish important geographical data for general use.

The hydrographic reconnoissance of the western coast, so essential to commerce and navigation there, has been completed from San Francisco north, having been finished this summer. A new edition of the chart based upon it is in progress. The work there is beginning to assume its

regular form. Reconnoissances and preliminary surveys have been made in a rapid way, and sketches have been published to meet the immediate wants of the country; accurate surveys and complete maps will in turn speedily take the place of these. The officers on that coast, from the first commencement by the lamented McArthur to the present time, have labored most assiduously to give the work the turn required by the wonderful development of the country. The history of such surveys does not present a case of rapid execution and publication of results which will compare with those which we owe to the coast survey parties in California and Oregon, and the office organization on this side.

The more thoroughly the coast is examined, the more effectually do those difficulties to a continuous triangulation which were so fully believed, in the earlier stages of the survey, to exist, disappear. By far the largest extent of the coast, as I have shown in my report of 1849,* present great facilities for the work, by high hills near the coast, by islands lying off, and by sounds of various breadths, only separated from the ocean by narrow strips of land. No portion yet examined—from Passamaquoddy bay to the St. Mary's; from the capes of Florida to the Tortugas; from Cedar Keys to Atchafalaya bay, and from Galveston to the Rio Grande, though including many places where it was argued that the system would fail—presents any insurmountable obstacles, or requires the system of triangulation to be departed from for methods which are still available when the other fails. The triangulation extends from Cape Small, in Maine, to Old Topsail inlet, North Carolina, (Beaufort)—a distance of fourteen hundred and fifty miles, measuring along the sides of the triangles—with a gap of but twenty-four miles, which we are certain, from the examination of Assistant Cutts and of Major Prince, can be filled up, and which the ordinary progress of the work is gradually closing. The same plan of extension from the bases in the different sections will have the same results. Each section rests upon its own base and astronomical determinations while detached; its survey is complete in itself, as far as it goes. The charts are published as the results come in; and when the triangulations join, the bases will serve to verify each other. In the smaller triangulations the bases will be more numerous, but the principle of the work remains the same. The general reconnoissance, which has made important progress during the last season, will be continued until we know, through its instrumentality, the facilities and difficulties for work along the entire coast; and two or three years, at most, will suffice, at the present rate of progress, to close up the intervals which now exist.

I have appended to the report of this year a list of tidal data, for the use of navigators. These results require not only laborious observation to collect, but still greater labor to compute. They are not presented at present as complete scientific data, but as approximations, closer and in a greater variety than heretofore accessible to the mariner, and which cannot fail to be useful to him in connexion with charts of the coast. The tidal phenomena of the principal ports are under investigation, and the results will be presented in tide tables.

It is an interesting fact that the tides of our Atlantic coast, of parts of the Gulf of Mexico, and of the western coast, are of three different

* Ex. Doc. No. 5, 31st Congress, 1st session, Senate, pages 2 and 3.

types. Those of the Atlantic coast are of the ordinary type of tides—twice in the twenty-four hours; having, however, a distinct though small difference in height and time between the morning and afternoon tides, known as the diurnal inequality. The Gulf tides are single day tides, and, until the coast survey developments established the contrary, were believed to depend upon the winds, which have the character of trade winds, and therefore considerable regularity, along that coast. The tides of our Pacific coast ebb and flow twice in the twenty-four hours, but with so large a diurnal inequality in height, that the plane of reference to mean low-water commonly used in the charts would, if employed, be a snare to navigators. A rock in San Francisco bay, which at one low-water of the day might be covered to the depth of three and a half feet, might at the next be a wash. A few stations only are required to complete the observations of the tides in the principal ports of the Gulf of Mexico, from Key West to the entrance of the Rio Grande.

The tables of geographical positions, which were published with my report of 1851,* have received important additions since, which will be given in the appendix to my report of this year. It is intended to complete the preparation of a table of magnetic variations for the principal ports, as far as determinations have yet been made, for the report of next year.

The reduction of the last chronometer expedition for determining the difference of longitude of a point on our coast from Europe has advanced towards completion, the discussion being of the most thorough sort.

The discussion of the problem of deducing longitude from observed moon culminations, interrupted by the lamented decease of Professor S. C. Walker, has been undertaken by one of our most eminent mathematicians, and promises to lead to very satisfactory methods of reduction, at once original and practical. This will enable the immediate use of our observations of moon culminations without the necessity of waiting for the receipt of corresponding results, often productive of much delay; and it will also prevent the loss of valuable observations, for the want of actual correspondences of observation, as now constantly happens.

The feature of the reorganization of the survey under the act of Congress of 1843, which secured a close connexion between the science of the country and the work, was most judicious. The tendency of such works is undoubtedly to adopt a routine, and to adhere to it; so that sometimes they fall behind the progress of the science of the day. System is so very desirable that its excess, constituting a blind routine, is always a danger to be avoided. When closely in contact with the scientific movement of the country, this becomes impossible; the judgment of men of science being prompt to detect any faltering in the forward course of operations which they understand, and improvements in which they fully appreciate.

The act just referred to giving a wise discretion to the Treasury Department, the regulations established in conformity with it, in 1843 and 1844, have sufficed for the present development of the work with scarcely a necessary supplement.

* Ex. Doc. No. 3, 32d Congress, 2d session, Senate, pages 166 to 442.

The advantages of bringing together civilians, officers of the army, and officers of the navy, in one organization, as was done by the act just referred to under the Treasury Department, which alone could unite them, have been so often dwelt upon in former reports, that I feel it would be out of place here to repeat my observations. I believe indeed that it is so generally admitted as not to require any further remark. I therefore simply refer to the reports of 1848, 1850, and 1851*, in which the subject is fully discussed.

The number of officers of the army attached to the coast survey is at present fourteen, namely: of the corps of engineers, four; topographical engineers, two; of the line, eight. Under the rules for details, adopted by the Secretary of War in October, 1853, the services of at least four additional officers will be obtained. These rules will make the number of military and civil assistants equal, as required by the plan of reorganization of 1843, and will permit the officers who may be detailed to remain a sufficient period on the survey to acquire the necessary experience for usefulness in its operations. This result we were approaching in 1846, when the Mexican war swept off all the officers but two from the coast survey. The number of army officers has been steadily increased, as the War Department were willing to detail them to meet our applications. A list of the officers of the army attached to the work in March and September will be given in the appendix to my report.

The number of officers of the navy attached to the coast survey is sixty-four, whose names are given in the appendix to my report. Besides the sea officers, thirteen engineers are attached to the steam-vessels in commission. I have necessarily dwelt, in my successive reports for the last three years, upon the rapid rotation in the naval parties, and other circumstances by which the efficiency of the hydrography was very much impaired.

Justice to the work required that I should point out the facilities which had been withdrawn, and the expenses which the Treasury Department had been required to assume. I have now every reason to expect that the former relations with the Navy Department will be restored, and that full efficiency will be once more given to the hydrographic parties.

The regulations of the coast survey require the superintendent to submit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury a programme of "directions" for the operations for the next year. In execution of the "directions" for the coast survey, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in June last, instructions have been issued by me to the several chiefs of parties, in relation to the work required from them. A list of the field parties, specifying the several localities of work, and the operations in which they were engaged during the past year, will be given in the appendix to my report. My own service, as chief of a party, will be found in the same list.

By monthly reports from the parties a supervision of the operations is maintained, providing for their due progress and connexion, and for contingencies arising during the season. I have personally inspected the operations of several of the parties, and when the operations of several were to be combined to effect an immediate purpose, have personally made the necessary arrangements. I was enabled generally to combine

*Ex. Doc. No. 13, House of Representatives, 30th Congress, 2d session, pp. 4, 5; Ex. Doc. No. 12, House of Representatives, 31st Congress, 2d session, pp 6, 7; Ex. Doc. No. 3. Senate, 32d Congress, 1st session, pp. 9, 10.

the inspections made in sections III, IV, V, and VI with the service, on the commissions for the improvement of the James and Appomattox rivers, for Cape Fear entrance and river, and for the Savannah river, which had been requested by the War Department, and received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury. During the surveying season I visited the parties on the James river, the Cape Fear, Winyah bay, the Stono, Savannah river, and the St. John's, and gave personal directions to the parties in section I on the way to and while at my stations in Maine.

I visited New York, by request of the common council, in relation to the regulation of the water-line of the harbor.

The particulars of the execution of the several duties in the field, afloat, and in the office, by the assistants of the survey and others, will be given in the second part of my report, under the heads of the several geographical sections of the coast.

A list of the developments and discoveries made by the coast survey was published in my report of 1851,* and continued in that of 1852.† Very few portions of our coast are closely examined without yielding discoveries important to navigation. The charts furnished by the surveys are its most important practical results, showing not only the character of the bottom in sailing tracks of the coast, or the pilot tracks of harbors, but over every portion of the extent of coast and harbor. In the course of the minute investigations required for this purpose, facts of a striking kind are ascertained. During the past year, for example:

1. A ridge connecting Davis' shoal and Davis' bank (Nantucket shoals) has been found.

2. A sand-bank or knoll, with but five fathoms on it, about five miles east of Great Rip, with twelve fathoms between it and Davis' bank and Fishing Rip; the water gradually deepening outside of it, to the northward and eastward, beyond all the limits of the series of shoals.

3. A rock not on any chart, in the inner harbor of Gloucester, Massachusetts, which should be marked or removed.

4. A bank, ninety miles eastward from Boston, with about thirty-six fathoms of water upon it; probably a knoll connected with Caske's ledge, but having deep water between it and the ledge.

5. The inlet at the north end of Monomoy island has diminished considerably in extent since 1848, and in the course of a few years will probably close up entirely, a new one being open to the north of Chatham light, which is now the principal entrance to Chatham harbor.

6. Two shoals near the entrance to the Chesapeake, one four and three quarter nautical miles S. E. by E. from Smith's Island light house, with seventeen feet on it; and the other E. by S. nearly, seven and three quarter miles from the same light-house, with nineteen and a half feet on it.

7. The remarkable discovery of continuous deep-sea soundings off Charleston, and of soundings in the depth of between four and five hundred fathoms beyond the Gulf stream.

8. The discovery of cold water at the bottom of the sea below the Gulf stream, along the coast of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

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* Ex. Doc. No. 3, Senate, 32d Congress, 1st session, pp. 126, 127.

† Ex. Doc. No. 58, Senate, 32d Congress, 2d session, p. 80.

9. The well ascertained influence of prevailing winds in the movement of the bars at Cape Fear and New Inlet entrances, and the gradual shoaling of the main bar; the latter fact being replete with interest to the extensive commerce seeking this harbor.

10. The changes at the entrance to Winyah bay, Georgetown harbor. The washing away of Light-house point at the same entrance.

11. The removal of the east spit of Petit Bois island, in the hurricane of 1852, opening a new communication between the Gulf and Mississippi sound, and the rendering of Horn Island pass more easy of access by the removal of knolls.

12. The diminution, almost closing, of the passage between Dauphine and Pelican islands, at the entrance of Mobile bay.

13. The accurate determinations of Ship shoal, off the coast of Louisiana, in connexion with the site for a light-house.

14. The changes at Aransas pass, coast of Texas, as bearing upon the question of placing a light-house or light-boat there.

15. The determination of the position and soundings on Cortez bank, near the island of San Clemente, coast of California.

16. The changes at Humboldt harbor, California.

17. The depth of water on the bars at the entrance of Rogue river and of Umqua river, Oregon.

18. The changes in the entrance to Columbia river.

19. The determination of several anchorages on the coast between San Francisco and the Columbia river.

The calls for information from the archives of the coast survey have very much increased of late years. During the one just passed, eighty-seven applications for copies of maps and charts, and statements founded upon them, have been received and answered, under the authority of the Treasury Department, and in pursuance of one of its general regulations. Of these, forty-three copies or tracings of maps were for the use of officers of the United States government, forty-one were furnished to individuals or associations, and three to State or local authorities. The liberal regulation of the department places the information from the archives of the coast survey at the disposal of those who desire it, at the mere cost of copying. A list of the tracings, &c., furnished from the office will be appended to my annual report.

One hundred and thirty-one maps and charts, and preliminary sketches, are now in progress or have been published; a list of which, showing the class of each, its relative progress, whether in the hands of the draughtsman, engraver, or electrotypist, or published, will be given in the appendix to my report.

The following maps and sketches, fifty-five in number, will accompany my report:

1 to 11. Progress sketches in the several sections, marked from A to K inclusive. Section No. 1 A. Section No. 2 B, &c.

12. Alden's rock, Portland harbor.

13. Minot's ledge, off Boston harbor. (Light-house survey.)

14. Nantucket shoals, hydrography from 1846 to 1852 inclusive.

15. Deep-hole rock, Cotuit harbor, Massachusetts. (Light-house survey.)

16. Sow and Pigs ledge, Cuttyhunk, Massachusetts. (Light-house survey.)

17. Romer shoal and Flynn's knoll, New York harbor. (Light-house sketch.)
18. Progress of Sandy Hook, New York harbor.
19. Metomkin inlet, coast of Virginia.
20. Watchapreague inlet, coast of Virginia.
21. Hog Island harbor, coast of Virginia.
22. Cape Charles and vicinity, coast of Virginia.
23. Seacoast of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, No. 2.
24. Cherrystone inlet, coast of Virginia.
25. Pungoheague river, Virginia. (Light-house sketch.)
26. Progress of the survey of Cape Fear river, and reconnoissance southward.
27. Cape Fear entrance and New inlet, North Carolina. (Preliminary chart.)
28. Chart showing the progress of the survey of the Gulf stream.
29. Diagrams of the Charleston, St. Simon's, and Cape Canaveral sections of the Gulf stream.
30. Winyah bay and Georgetown harbor, South Carolina.
31. Cape Roman shoals, South Carolina.
32. North Edisto entrance, South Carolina.
33. Progress of the survey of Savannah river and Tybee entrance, Georgia.
34. St. John's river entrance, Florida.
35. Sub-sketches of progress of survey of Florida reef.
36. Diagrams of tides at Key West.
37. East and west entrances of St. George's sound, Florida.
38. Barataria bay, coast of Louisiana.
39. Timballier bay, coast of Louisiana.
40. Isle Dernière and Ship shoal. (Light-house survey.)
41. Sabine river entrance.
42. Galveston entrance, Texas.
43. San Luis pass, coast of Texas.
44. Aransas pass, coast of Texas.
45. Cortez bank, off San Clemente island, coast of California.
46. San Diego bay, California.
47. Santa Barbara, coast of California.
48. Progress of the survey of San Francisco bay.
49. Diagrams of tides at Rincon point, San Francisco bay.
50. Reconnoissance of the coast of California from San Diego to San Francisco.
51. Progress of the survey of Columbia river.
52. Reconnoissance from Gray's harbor, Washington Territory, to Admiralty inlet.
53. Shoalmaker bay, Washington Territory.
54. Cape Flattery, Washington Territory.
55. False Dungeness, Washington Territory.

During the past year notices have been issued from the Coast Survey office, under authority of the Treasury Department:

1. Of geographical positions on the western coast.
2. Of the tides in San Francisco bay.
3. Of the position of Cortez shoal, off San Clemente island, coast of California.
4. Of two shoals off Smith's island, coast of Virginia.

5. Of the deep-sea soundings off the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and the discovery of soundings beyond the Gulf stream.

6. Of the hydrographic reconnoissance of the coast of California and Oregon Territory, embracing notices of Mendocino, Humboldt bay, Crescent City bay, Ewing harbor, Rogue river, Point St. George, Cape Blanco, Umpqua river, and Columbia river.

7. Of a bank south of Cashe's ledge, with thirty-six fathoms on it.

Examinations have been made, under the laws of 1851 and 1852, for the Light-house board, with minute surveys in cases requiring them, of York harbor, Maine; Minot's ledge and the Cohasset rocks, off Boston harbor; of Deep-hole rock, Cotuit, Massachusetts; of the Sow and Pigs reef, off Cuttyhunk, entrance to Buzzard's bay; of Romer shoal, New York harbor; of the Florida reef, in reference to signals or sea-marks; of East Pascagoula entrance, Mississippi; of Ship shoal, off Last island, (Isle Dernière,) Louisiana; of Sabine entrance, and of Aransas pass, Texas; of Point Bonita, and of Humboldt, California; and Umpqua river entrance, Oregon.

Examinations for placing surf-boats have been made on the coast of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, by request of the Treasury Department.

The reports made on both the foregoing classes of work are given in the appendix to my annual report.

Congress, at its last session, directed that a map should be prepared showing as nearly as practicable the configuration of the coast, the probable limits of the Gulf stream, the limits of soundings off the coast, and by colors the progress made in the several operations of the survey, as reconnoissance, triangulation, topography, and hydrography, and in the publication of the maps and charts resulting from the work. Such a map has been compiled from the archives of the survey, as far as they furnish the information, and from other authorities where the coast survey has not reached. The progress sketches accompanying my reports have shown, year by year, all the details of the field-work, in a form suitable to engraving, and the engraved sketches have in fact been prepared in the Coast Survey office, and generally by the apprentices to the art of engraving there, so as to be ready for publication as early as my report. Besides these, a map in colors, on a scale of $\frac{1}{15\,000\,000}$, has been prepared in the office to accompany the present report. The very fortunate result of our attempts to explore the Gulf stream this past year has enabled me to give, from our own data, a very large portion of the hydrography of that remarkable peculiarity of the American coast. The explanations which will accompany the Congress map will dispense with remarks here in regard to its details.

Certain details in regard to the organization and economy of the coast survey, which might be expected to find a place in my report, have been so often discussed by me, that a reference to former reports will perhaps be more suitable than any extended notice here. Such subjects are, the organization of the parties for different operations, explained in the report of 1845;(*a*) the advantages of the division of the coast into sections, in the report of 1846,(*b*) and again further developed in 1847,(*c*) and in

(*a*) Ex. Doc. No. 53, Ho. of Reps.; No. 13, Senate, 29th Congress, 1st session, p. 2.
(*b*) Senate, No. 3, 29th Congress, 2d session, pp. 3. 4.
(*c*) Ex. Doc. No. 6, Senate, 30th Congress, 1st session, pp. 2, 4.

1849;(*d*) the order of succession of the operations of the survey explained in 1847,(*e*) and again more in detail in 1848;(*f*) the advantages of the triple organization of civilians, army and navy officers, noticed in 1848,(*g*) 1849,(*h*) 1850,(*i*) and 1851;(*j*) the comparative gain by increasing the scale of work, 1850;(*k*) the relative cost of the topography and of the land surveys in 1848(*l*) and in 1850;(*m*) the relative cost of our own and of foreign surveys, 1849;(*n*) the cost of the different operations, showing that scientific accuracy is gained at small cost, 1848;(*o*) the plan of working deemed appropriate to the western coast, 1850(*p*) and 1851.(*q*)

Before passing to the estimates, there are two points on which I beg leave to offer remarks—the first is in regard to the policy of publishing the records of the work; and the second, in regard to the power invested in the Treasury Department to regulate the salaries of the assistants.

The arrangements of the survey of the coast from the beginning, with ample means to insure a reasonable degree of progress year by year, and with resources in persons, instruments, equipments, and other appliances, such as are now possessed by the work, is a very different problem from that which has been presented for solution. In such a case it would have been easy to divide the coast into sections of nearly equal extent of shore-line, or into an extent so proportioned to the facility or difficulty of survey as to advance each one equally, and so to arrange the field parties that their labors would be devoted during the most profitable portion of the year in each section and the office-work, that it would keep exact pace with the results produced in the field. The sections of our work were necessarily commenced in turn as means could be procured, and it is only of very recent years that most of them have been put under survey. It requires a careful study of their relative progress year by year, and regulating the operations to suit it in the different sections, to bring them ultimately on the same line of advance. It would be expensive to keep up an organization for a limited extent of coast which is capable of embracing a large portion of it; hence the prominence which I have given for some years to the argument for pushing the survey of the coast of Florida, and for publishing the results and observations made in the progress of the work. The unequal division of the part of the coast suitable for field-work during the summer and winter, is a difficulty requiring much care to meet. The very different periods at which the work was begun in the different sections, is another difficulty. These are independent of the difficulties strictly professional which are presented in the course of the work, which are of themselves

(*d*) Ex. Doc. No. 5, Senate, 31st Congress, 1st session, p. 3.
(*e*) Ex. Doc. No. 6, Senate, 30th Congress, 1st session, p. 4.
(*f*) Ex. Doc. No. 13, Ho. of Reps.; No. 26, Senate, 30th Congress, 2d session, p. 2.
(*g*) Ex. Doc. No. 13, Ho. of Reps.; No. 26, Senate, 30th Congress, 2d session, pp. 4, 5.
(*h*) Ex. Doc. No. 5, Senate, 31st Congress, 1st session, p. 3.
(*i*) Ex. Doc. No. 7, Senate; No. 12, Ho. of Reps., 31st Congress, 2d session, p. 6.
(*j*) Ex. Doc. No. 3, Senate, 32d Congress, 1st session, p. 6.
(*k*) Ex. Doc. No. 7, Senate; No. 12, Ho. of Reps., 31st Congress, 2d session p. 5.
(*l*) Ex. Doc. No. 13, Ho. of Reps ; No. 26, Senate, 30th Congress, 2d session, p. 3.
(*m*) Ex. Doc. No. 7, Senate; No. 12, Ho. of Reps., 31st Congress, 2d session, p. 5.
(*n*) Ex. Doc. No. 5, Senate, 31st Congress, 1st session, p. 4; also, Ex. Doc. No. 26, Senate, 30th Congress, 2d session, p. 4.
(*o*) Ex. Doc. No. 26, Senate; No. 13, Ho. of Reps., 30th Congress, 2d session, pp. 3, 4.
(*p*) Ex. Doc. No. 7, Senate; No. 12, Ho. of Reps., 31st Congress, 2d session, pp. 2, 52.
(*q*) Ex. Doc. No. 3, Senate, 32d Congress 1st session, pp. 4, 5, 83.

sufficient to employ the resources of all engaged in it. I am satisfied, by a careful revision of the progress in each of the sections, made with the sketches and maps before me, that the progress in each is tending to a more just advance, and is in general very satisfactory. These sections and operations, where full means have been furnished, have gone forward in such a way as to convince the most skeptical of the capabilities of this mode of surveying. I need only instance the third section—Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia—in which the whole primary triangulation, the secondary connected with it, and that of the outer coast, has been nearly completed in less than ten years, and the topography and hydrography kept close by the triangulation, permitting, now that the main part of the section is finished, its gradual completion with the others. While this section illustrates the position just taken, it also shows the correctness of that in relation to unequal progress; for, while the sections further south were untouched for want of means, this one was in rapid progress. At one period the means furnished permitted the extension of the work but in one direction, and at a later day but in two directions. At present, on the Atlantic and Gulf coast, seven sections are in full activity. Taking the work on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico together, I estimate that it is nearly one half done, and that its present rate of progress is between four and six per cent. of the whole work. A small increase of means to the office-work, and to push forward sections six and seven, the Florida reefs, keys, and coast, would enable me to be positive of the period of the completion of the eastern coast. As matters stand, I will do my best to bring about the result of the uniform and speedy completion of the work, recommending the measures necessary to insure it, and taking advantage of all means that may be furnished. The history of such works shows that the observations accumulated during their progress, and which must be published for permanent reference, and to give them authenticity, are brought out very slowly. Those who have taken part in them are dispersed, and questions arise which require their aid to answer. However perfectly in theory a work is organized, such questions will occur. The interest in the results is lost with the responsibility for their accuracy. The present time, when the organization is complete, and the observers are still connected with the work, is the proper time on every account to publish the observations. The economy of present publication would be very considerable. I am sustained in these views by the judgment of the scientific men of the country generally. It is my duty to present this subject to the department and to Congress, that the responsibility of the delay, and of the other difficulties which I foresee unless these publications be soon commenced, may not rest with me.

In this connexion I must further observe, that, in a temporary work of this sort, the principle of compensation in proportion to the zeal, assiduity and talent shown, in other words the services rendered, is a cardinal one. The Treasury Department by law now regulates the compensation of the employés of the work; and it is, in my opinion, essential to its progress that should be the case. That this power has been carefully exercised, the comparison of compensation from date to date for the last ten years will show; in fact, at a period when compensations out of the public service are increasing, and when increased expenses of living must be met, the economy has been found to be too stringent, as the

resignations of many in the employ of the survey, and their advancement in the new position which they seek, fully prove. I make these remarks with the more freedom that the subject does not affect me personally. My own compensation has remained entirely stationary since I first received my appointment, and is now fixed by law. The extension of the coast survey has at least quadrupled my duties as superintendent; and I have continued to discharge the duties of superintendent of weights and measures, and have been at the call of the government whenever it thought my services were important, without any remuneration even for the necessary expenses of travelling; and this relation I have no desire to change. My remarks apply to the compensation of the assistants and other employés of the survey, and are founded on an experience which cannot be deceptive. To take away the power of regulating the salaries of the coast survey officers from the Treasury Department would be vitally injurious to the efficiency of the work. A temporary work should be organized as such, and when other principles are applied to it, the work under them must take shape accordingly. The legislation which confirmed the reorganization of 1843 wisely looked to the coast survey as temporary, and its advance has shown the wisdom of the measures founded on that principle. A cardinal feature of that policy is the regulation by the Treasury Department of the salaries of the employés.

The following is a condensed statement of the progress of the survey in the different geographical sections of the coast, the operations being referred to in the general order of their succession. The particulars of the work and their relations to the parties and persons employed are given in the subsequent division of my report.

SECTION 1. *Coast of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.*—Setattishill, near Lewiston, and Blue mountain, in Franklin county, Maine, have been occupied as primary stations, the first being also an astronomical point. The range of stations observed upon extend from the Camden mountains, at the mouth of the Penobscot, to Peaked mountain, in Amherst. The reconnoissance has been carried to the range of points next to the St. Croix. The secondary triangulation of Casco bay has received some extension. The heights of important points in New Hampshire and near the southern boundary of Maine have been measured. The topography of York harbor, Maine, and its vicinity, has been executed, and that of Portland commenced. That of the coast of Massachusetts has been extended from Essex northward towards Newburyport. That of Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts, and its approaches, and of Monomoy point, Cape Cod, has been completed. That of Cuttyhunk and Gay Head has been finished. The hydrography of Portland harbor has been completed, including a minute survey of Alden's rock; also of Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts. Monomoy shoals north of Nantucket have been surveyed. The hydrography of the shoals east and south of Nantucket has been completed to the inner limits of the deep-sea work. That of the south side of Martha's vineyard has been executed. That of Gloucester harbor has been completed. Minute surveys have been made of Minot's ledge, off Boston harbor, and of the Sow and Pigs, off the entrance of Buzzard's bay, for the sites of light-houses; and of Deep Hole rock, for placing a beacon. The regular tidal stations at Boston, Portsmouth and Portland, have been kept up; and temporary stations have been added at Siasconsett, Great Point, and Hyannis, Massachusetts. Views were taken for charts of Salem, Newburyport and Ports-

mouth harbors. Examinations have been made in reference to placing surf-boats for the Treasury Department.

The computations of the chronometer expedition between Liverpool and Cambridge have been nearly completed. The computations of the season's work, generally, have been kept up. Maps and charts are in progress, or have been published during the year, of Davis' shoal and other dangers near Nantucket, Bass river, Boston, Wellfleet, Salem, Annisquam, Newburyport and Portsmouth harbors, Muskeget channel, and eastern series numbers 1, 2 and 3.

SECTION II. *Coast of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.*—The triangulation of the Hudson has been continued to Plumb Bush, and the topography has been extended from above New York city to Sing Sing, and the hydrography from Fort Washington to Croton point. The Romer shoals and their vicinity, New York harbor, have been surveyed in reference to beacons, and to ascertain if any changes had taken place in the adjacent channels. Sandy Hook shore-line has been retraced, to register the changes there. The Jersey plats have been surveyed. A re-survey of Little Egg harbor has been made. Tidal observations at Governor's island have been continued. The off-shore chart, from Gay Head to Cape Henlopen, and various sketches, have been published, and the three sheets of Long Island sound are nearly ready to be issued. Maps and charts of the south side of Long Island Nos. 2 and 3, mouth of Connecticut river, changes at Sandy Hook, comparative map of Romer shoal and Swash channel, are in progress.

SECTION III. *Coast of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.*—Observations for telegraphic difference of longitude have been made at Washington for the connexion with Raleigh and thence to Charleston. The main triangulation of Chesapeake bay has been completed to the capes. A line has been measured of the outer coast triangulation, and an azimuth determined for verification. Magnetic observations have been made in connexion with the azimuth station. The secondary triangulation of the Chesapeake is nearly complete ; that of the James river from Richmond to Harrison's bar nearly so; that of the Rappahannock has been carried from Fredericksburg to Port Royal, nearly, and is in progress. The topography of the ocean-shore of Maryland and Virginia has been continued; that of the Chesapeake has been extended from Back river to Newport News point, and to include the shores of Hampton roads. The shore-line of the James river has been traced from Richmond to Harrison's bar, below the mouth of the Appomattox; that of the Rappahannock, from Fredericksburg to Port Royal, has been commenced. The verification work on the Patapsco is nearly completed. The hydrography of the outer coast of Maryland and Virginia has been completed to Cape Charles; that of the entrance to the Chesapeake, including both capes, has been nearly finished; that of the bay, near the entrance, has been in progress. The hydrography of the James river, from Richmond to Harrison's bar, has been completed, and that of the Rappahannock is in progress. The tidal station at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, has been continued, and the tides of James river have been observed from Richmond to City Point. Maps and charts are in progress, or have been published within the year, of seacoast of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia No. 1; Chesapeake bay Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Chesapeake bay in one sheet,

smaller scale, entrance of Chesapeake bay; Patapsco river, Appomattox river, part of James river, harbor of Hog island; Cherrystone, Metomkin and Watchapreague inlets; Chincoteague shoals, Virginia. A manuscript map of the Appomattox for the city of Petersburg is nearly completed.

SECTION IV. *Coast of Virginia and North Carolina.*—Washington and Raleigh, N. C., and Raleigh and Charleston, have been connected for difference of longitude, and connexion of Washington and New Orleans. The secondary triangulation has been extended northward of the Virginia and North Carolina line in Back bay, Currituck sound; also over Core bank and sound southward beyond Beaufort harbor, N. C.; the reconnoissance extending still further south towards New river. The triangulation of the Cape Fear river has been made from New inlet to the head of Eagle's island, above Wilmington. The topography of Currituck sound has been carried on at the same time with the triangulation; so also that of Core sound and its vicinity, and of the Cape Fear river. The hydrography of Cape Fear entrance, New inlet, and Cape Fear river to a point above Wilmington, has been executed. The Gulf stream has been explored in a section perpendicular to it from Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear. The tidal observations at Smithville have been continued, and stations for the Cape Fear river tides have been occupied. Maps and charts have been published, or in progress, of Beaufort harbor, Albemarle sound Nos. 1 and 2, and in one sheet, on a smaller scale, Hatteras shoals and inlet, Ocracocke inlet, Core sound, Fryingpan shoals, Cape Fear entrance and New inlet, Cape Fear river, and New river.

SECTION V. *Coast of South Carolina and Georgia.*—A general reconnoissance has been made from Cape Fear entrance to the Santee river, South Carolina. Astronomical observations have been continued at the Charleston observatory, which has been connected, for difference of longitude, with Raleigh, North Carolina. The primary triangulation between the Edisto base and Charleston has been continued by the opening of lines and occupation of stations, and the secondary connected with it has been carried along the Stono and across James' island. The triangulation, determination of shore-line, and hydrography of Winyah bay and Georgetown harbor, have been made. The triangulation of the Savannah river has been carried from the base on Union causeway to the entrance. Additional examinations of Charleston bar have been made. The exploration of the Gulf stream has been continued, on a section perpendicular to its direction from Charleston light, and from near Savannah entrance, (St. Simon's,) Georgia. Tidal observations have been kept up in Charleston harbor. Maps and charts have been published, or are in progress, of Georgetown entrance and Winyah bay; Cape Roman shoals, Charleston harbor; N. Edisto entrance and river; Tybee entrance, and of Savannah river.

SECTION VI. *Coast, keys, and reefs of Florida.*—The survey of the St. John's entrance and Fort George inlet, including the triangulation, topography and hydrography, and the necessary observations of tides and currents, has been made and furnished to the engineer in charge of the improvement. The triangulation of the Florida keys and reef has been extended from Point Elizabeth, near Carysfort, to near Key Tavernier, and from Key West eastward. The topography has been extended from Soldier key to Old Rhodes key, and from Key West,

astward, over Boca Chica, and the marking required by the land office nade.

The hydrography has been carried from Triumph reef to Turtle reef. The Gulf stream has been explored, in sections, from St. Augustine nd Cape Canaveral, and in other positions from Cape Florida northvard. A report on screw-pile signals for the reef has been made.

Sketches have been published of Florida peninsula, Bahia Honda nd Rebecca shoal, and additions have been made to the sketch of Key West. A chart of Key West harbor on a large scale, of St. John's iver entrance, and of the Florida keys and reef No. 1, are in progress.

Section VII. *Coast of Florida.*—Special reconnoissances, with astronmical points determined, and hydrography, have been made of the ast and west entrances into St. George's sound, harbor of Apalachicola, nd a general reconnoissance of St. Andrew's and St. Joseph's bays, nd of the coast westward. Tidal observations at Pensacola have been nade. Sketches of Cedar keys and of St. Mark's harbor have been ublished, and those resulting from the past season's work are in progress.

Section VIII. *Coast of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.*—The econnoissance for extending the primary triangulation from Lake Borgne to the delta of the Mississippi has been made. A general reonnoissance of the coast, with the determination of astronomical posiions for a sketch of the coast, has been made from the mouths of the lississippi to Atchafalaya bay. Special reconnoissances for furnishing reliminary charts have been made of Barataria and Timballier bays, Louisiana. The stations of the secondary triangulation have been stablished, and the lines opened for connecting Lake Borgne and New Orleans, and for extending the work to near Madisonville, on Lake Pontchartrain. The topography has determined the shores of Lake Borgne. A complete survey for the location of a light-house, including triangulaion, topography and hydrography, has been made of Last island (Isle Dernière,) Louisiana, and of Ship shoal, in its vicinity. A hydrographic xamination of Naso roads and Horn Island pass has been made, to ascertain if changes had occurred from the hurricane of 1852; also of the eported break across Ship island and of the passage between Little Pelcan and Dauphine islands, Mobile entrance. The regular hydrography as been carried westward in Mississippi sound, and Pascagoula river ntrance has been examined for the site of a light-house. Hourly obserations of tides have been made at the southwest pass of the Mississippi nd at Last island.

The following charts and sketches have been in progress: Mobile bay Nos. 1 and 2, Mississippi sound Nos. 1 and 2, Mobile bay on a smaller cale in one sheet, and of the reconnoissance named above. Charts and ketches have been published of the passes into the Mississippi; Horn sland pass, Mississippi; Naso roads, Chandeleur island, Louisiana. lso diagrams of the tides at Cat island, Louisiana.

Section IX. *Coast of Louisiana and Texas.*—Astronomical and magnetic observations have been made at two of the primary stations, determining the latitude and the azimuth of certain lines. The reconnoissance for the secondary triangulation has been carried to Matagorda bay, nd the work itself has advanced to the head of the bay. The topography has been carried from the Brazos river to Cany creek, near the imits of the triangulation. The hydrography of Galveston Upper bay,

and of San Luis entrance and bay, has been completed. Aransas pass and the entrance to the Sabine have been examined in reference to sites for light-houses. The hydrography of the Rio Grande entrance, and of part of the river, has been executed. Hourly tidal observations have been made at Galveston, and at the Rio Grande and Matagorda entrances. Charts have been published of Galveston entrance and sketches of the bay; and the sketches of the last season's work are in the hands of the draughtsmen.

SECTIONS X AND XI. *Coast of California, and of Washington and Oregon Territories.*—The geographical positions of Punta de los Reyes, Bodega bay, Heaven's anchorage, Mendocino city, Shelter cove, Humboldt city and harbor, Trinidad bay, Point St. George, Port Orford, and the mouth of the Umpqua, have been determined by preliminary observations in connexion with the general hydrographic reconnoissance of the coast.

A preliminary base has been measured at Pulgas, San Francisco county, and the main triangulation of the coast has been commenced. The triangulation of the bays adjacent to San Francisco bay has been completed.

A preliminary base has been measured near San Pedro; and the triangulation for connecting the Santa Barbara islands with the main, and furnishing bases for the work on these islands, has been commenced. The triangulation of Humboldt harbor, and the coast near Mendocino city, near Crescent city, under Point St. George, and at the mouth of the Umpqua, has been executed, and the preliminary topography made in connexion with it. The topography of San Francisco bay proper has been completed, and that of the adjacent bays is in progress. The topography of the coast near San Pedro, and towards Point Año Nuevo, has been executed. The topography of Bonita point has been completed in reference to the site of a light-house there. A hydrographic reconnoissance has been made of the coast north from San Francisco to Columbia river, and the hydrography of Humboldt harbor, of Mendocino, Trinidad bay, Point St George, and the mouth of the Umpqua. A resurvey has also been made of Columbia river entrance, and the hydrographic reconnoissance of Washington Territory has been extended. The examination of a bank near San Clemente island has been made, and the hydrography of the Santa Barbara islands has been commenced. Tidal stations have been established at San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco, Columbia river, &c.

The following maps, charts, and sketches have been completed, and either published within the year or are ready for publication: Reconnoisance chart from San Francisco to San Diego, San Francisco city, Catalina harbor, coast near San Pedro, Point Conception and Coxo, Santa Barbara, Cape Mendocino, Ewing harbor, mouth of Columbia river to Straits of Fuca, Shoalwater bay, Washington Territory; False Dungeness, Cape Flattery, and Neéah harbor, Washington. Charts and sketches are in progress of San Francisco entrance, of the revised reconnoissance north of San Francisco, of Columbia river, of Umpqua river, and San Diego bay.

The foregoing statement does not include the work done in the computing department of the office, nor the maps of record and assemblage for the use of the survey, nor the sketches of progress in the different

ections, which accompany my annual report, and are in themselves uite numerous.

I proceed to give an estimate of the progress of the work which can e executed under its present organization, with the means shown in he same estimate. If it is desired to hasten the work to completion, here will be no difficulty in so doing by adding to those estimates. I ıave, however, adopted the scale heretofore approved by the Executive ınd by Congress. The expenses of the work on the western coast are ıot necessarily as great as in past years, and I have made a reduction ıdapted to the present circumstances there. I have already given the easons why the survey should be pressed in section VII, and without ncreasing the total sum asked for the survey of both coasts. I have ɔrovided for this section. The very pressing matter of a publication of ɔur records, spoken of in this and previous reports, and recommended ıeretofore by the Treasury Department, I have provided for by an estiıate which is of moderate amount.

The estimates follow the order of the geographical sections of the coast, ınd of the different operations constituting the field and office-work. They suppose the same aid which is now furnished, under the law, from he Navy and War Departments, by the detail of officers for the hydrography and land-work respectively.

ESTIMATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1854–'55.

General expenses for all the sections, namely: rent, fuel, postage, materials for drawing, engraving and printing; carpenter's work and materials; blank books, stationery, printing and ruling forms; binding; transportation of instruments, maps and charts, and miscellaneous office expenses; purchase of new instruments, books, maps and charts - - $16,000

SECTION I. *Coast of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Field-work.*—To extend the primary triangulation in Maine eastward, and the astronomical and magnetic observations connected with it to the Penobscot, and to complete the reconnoissance to the boundary, including the selection of a site for the base of verification; to continue the secondary triangulation of Casco bay, and across to the Kennebeck, and determine the heights of stations; to continue the topography of the coast between Portsmouth and Portland, and to complete that of Portland harbor and its approaches; to continue the topography of the coast of Massachusetts from between Essex and Newburyport northward; to complete the off shore hydrography near the Nantucket shoals; to continue that of Nantucket sound and the eastern entrance to Martha's vineyard; to commence that of the outer coast of Cape Cod; to complete that of the coast of Massachusetts between Boston and Cape Ann; to complete that of the harbors of Chatham and Gloucester, Massachusetts, and of Saco and Kennebunk, Maine, and to commence that of Casco bay, Maine; to continue observations of tides and currents at stations on the coast, and to take the views required for the chart of Portland. *Office-work.*—To make the reductions and computations for the section; to make drawings of harbor charts of Plymouth and Gloucester, Massachu-

setts, and of York and Portland, Maine; to make a finished drawing of the Nantucket shoals; to complete the engraving of charts of the harbors of Gloucester, Annisquam and Ipswich, Massachusetts, and to commence that of York and Portland, Maine; to continue the engraving of coast charts, eastern series Nos. 1, 2 and 3, coast of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, will require - - - - - - - $37,00

SECTION II. *Coast of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.*—To continue the triangulation, topography and hydrography of the Hudson, and to execute verification work in the section; to continue observations of tides and currents; to continue the engraving of the third sheet of the south side of Long Island and of preliminary sketches in the section, will require - - 7,00

SECTION III. *Coast of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Field-work.*—To make the astronomical and magnetic observations required at stations on the Chesapeake bay and rivers; to continue the triangulation of the James and Rappahannock rivers; to continue the topography of the lower part of Chesapeake bay and of the James and Rappahannock rivers, and of the outer coast of Maryland and Virginia; to commence the off-shore hydrography of the section; to continue that of the Chesapeake bay and of the adjacent bays near the entrance; to continue that of the James and Rappahannock rivers. *Office-work.*—To make the computations and reductions required by the work of the section; to commence the drawing of the seacoast of Maryland and Virginia, sheet No. 2; to complete that of sheet No. 1 and that of the second series south of the Potomac, and to continue that of the James and Rappahannock rivers; to continue the engraving of the upper series of the Chesapeake, Nos. 1 and 2, and of a portion of the rivers, and to complete that of the general chart of the bay, and to engrave in part No. 2 of the outer coast series, will require - - 25,00

SECTION IV. *Coast of Virginia and North Carolina. Field-work.*—To continue the primary triangulation of Pamlico sound; to make the connexion with the Chesapeake by the secondary triangulation, and to follow with the topography, and to continue that of the coast and the topography between Beaufort and the Cape Fear river; to continue the in-shore hydrography between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras; to continue that of Pamlico sound; to extend the hydrography south from Beaufort and north from the Cape Fear; to continue the tracing of the Gulf stream; to make the necessary tidal observations. *Office-work.*—To make the computations and reductions required by the work of the section; to make the drawings of the preliminary sketches required by the season's work; to complete the drawing of Cape Fear river to the head of Eagle's island; to continue the engraving of the charts of Albermarle sound, Nos. 1 and 2, of Cape Fear entrance and river, and of the preliminary sketches, will require - - - - - 24,00

SECTION V. *Coast of South Carolina and Georgia. Field-work.*—To continue the primary triangulation and the secondary triangulation connected with it eastward, between Charleston and Bull's bay, and to make the necessary astronomical and magnetic observations; to extend the secondary triangulation south of Tybee entrance and over St. Mary's entrance and river and Brunswick harbor; to extend the topography east from Charleston harbor and south from Tybee, following the triangulation; to continue the hydrography of the ocean coast between Charleston and Savannah entrances, from Georgetown entrance south, to include Roman shoals, and of St. Mary's harbor; to continue the exploration of the Gulf stream in this section, and to continue the tidal observations at Charleston, Savannah, and along the coast of the section. *Office work.*—To complete the drawings of Winyah bay and Georgetown harbor, of Savannah river entrance, of St. Mary's harbor, and of the sketches required by the season's work, and to commence the drawing of the seacoast of South Carolina south of Charleston entrance; to complete the engraving of Charleston harbor; to commence that of Winyah bay and Georgetown harbor, and of Savannah entrance and river, will require $25,000

SECTION VI. *Reefs, keys, and coast of Florida.*—(See estimate for usual appropriation for that special object.)

SECTION VII. *Coast of Florida. Field work.*—To make the triangulation of St. Andrew's and St. Joseph's bays, and the necessary astronomical and magnetic observations connected with it; to continue that of Apalachicola harbor and of St. Mark's and the adjacent coast, and to commence that of Pensacola; to complete the topography of the Cedar Keys and adjacent coast, and to commence that of St. Andrew's bay and St. George's sound; to complete the hydrography of the Cedar Keys and Crystal River offing; to commence that of St. Andrew's bay, St. George's sound, and St. Mark's. *Office work.*—To make the necessary drawings of preliminary sketches, and to engrave them; to complete the drawing and to commence the engraving of the coast sheet, including the Cedar Keys and Crystal River offing; to commence the drawings of the harbors and parts of the coast, will require 23,000

SECTION VIII. *Coast of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Field-work.*—To complete the general reconnoissance of this coast; to continue the primary triangulation towards the delta of the Mississippi, the secondary triangulation of the coast from the entrance to Lake Borgne, southward, along the group of Chandeleur islands towards the Mississippi; to complete the telegraphic connexion of Washington, Mobile, and New Orleans, for difference of longitude, to make the astronomical and magnetic observations required in connexion with the triangulations; to continue the preliminary surveys of the more important bays west of the Mississippi; to continue the topography of the coast and shores of Lake Pontchartrain and of the Chandeleur islands; to complete the hy-

drography of Mississippi sound, and to continue that of Louisiana bay; to continue the in shore and off-shore work south of the islands bounding Mississippi sound; to continue the hydrography of the approaches of the Mississippi, and to make the necessary tidal observations on the coast of Louisiana. *Office-work.*—To make the computations and reductions required by the work of the section; to make the drawings of Mississippi sound, number 2; to commence one of the sheets of New Orleans and its approaches; to complete the engraving of the chart of Mobile bay; to continue that of Mississippi sound, number 1; to complete the engraving of sketches of Atchafalaya, Côte Blanche, and Vermilion bays, and of the sketches required by the season's work, will require - - - - - - - - $27,

SECTION IX. *Coast of Louisiana and Texas. Field-work.* To make particular reconnoissances for the main triangulation; to extend the main triangulation southward and westward, and to make the astronomical and magnetic observations connected with it; to execute the secondary triangulation and topography of Matagorda and Lavacca bays, and to complete the triangulation, topography, and hydrography at the mouth of the Rio Grande; to execute the hydrography inshore and off shore from Galveston, southward and westward; to commence that of Matagorda bay. *Office-work.*—To make the reductions and computations required for the section; to complete the drawing of East and West bays, in connexion with the chart of Galveston bay; to commence the drawing of the coast sheet south of Galveston; to make the drawing of the Rio Grande entrance; to engrave the preliminary sketches required; to continue that of Galveston and East and West bays, and commence that of the Rio Grande entrance, will require - - - - - - - - 22,

SECTIONS X AND XI. *Western coast California, Oregon, and Washington.*—(See estimates provided for, as last year, by special appropriation.)

Total, exclusive of the Florida reefs, keys, and of the western coast - - - - - - - - 206,

The estimate for the Florida coast, reefs, and keys, and for the western coast, is intended to accomplish the following-named results:

SECTION VI. *Reefs, keys, and coast of Florida. Field work.* To continue the general reconnoissance of the coast; to continue the triangulation of the Florida reefs outside, and keys from Tennessee reef towards Key West, and of the keys east of Boca Chica, and to continue that of Barnes' sound; to extend the topograpy of the keys from Key Rodriguez westward; to continue the hydrography of the reef southward and westward; to execute that of Key Biscayne bay and Card's sound, and to continue the Gulf stream examinations necessary. *Office work.*—To complete the computations and

eductions required by the work of the section; to make the lrawings and sketches of harbors and shoals from the previous season's work; to complete the drawing of Key West :hart (large scale) and of sheet No. 1, Florida keys and reefs; o continue the engraving of Key West chart; to commence hat of Florida reefs and keys, No. 1, and to engrave the sketches and preliminary charts, will require - - $30,000

SECTIONS X AND XI. *California, Oregon, and Washington. Field work.*—To continue the determinations of geographical positions, absolute and relative, of capes, headlands, &c., and to determine the position of the forty-ninth parallel on the coast; to complete the triangulation of the Straits of Rarquines, Suisun bay, &c.; to continue the main triangulation of the coast north and south of San Francisco bay, and to follow the triangulation with the topography; to continue the triangulation and topography of the several harbors; to continue the triangulation of the Columbia river and of Puget's sound; to complete the hydrography of San Francisco entrance; to continue that of San Pablo and adjacent bays; to continue the hydrographic reconnoissance of the Straits of Fuca, Puget's sound, &c., of the harbors of the coast, and of Santa Barbara channel. *Office-work.*—To make the computations of geographical positions and others required by the work; to complete the drawing and engraving of revised reconnoissance and harbor charts; to commence the drawings of San Francisco bay and its appendices, of Columbia river and of the Santa Barbara islands; to continue the engraving of San Francisco bay and of Columbia river; to commence that of the Santa Barbara islands, and new harbors and anchorages developed; to reduce and engrave the sketches resulting from the previous season's work, and received from current work, will require - - - - - - 130,000

The total amount appropriated for the eastern and western coasts, for the fiscal year 1853–'54, was the same which is now asked for these objects, the distribution being different for reasons stated. The additional sum of twenty thousand dollars is required for the publication of the records and observations of the survey.

The items are as follows:

1. For the coast of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico generally 206,000
2. For publishing the records of the work and the observations made during its progress - - - - 20,000
3. For continuing the survey of the reefs, keys, and coast of Florida - - - - - - - - 30,000
4. For continuing the survey of the coast of California, Oregon, and Washington - - - - - - 130,000

The appropriations for the fiscal year 1853–'54 were:

1. For the coast of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico generally 186,000

2. For the Florida reefs, keys, and coast - - - $30,000
3. For the Pacific coast - - - - - 150,000

Respectfully submitted by

A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent of U. S. Coast Survey.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A R.

Report of the Light-house Board.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Light-house Board, Nov. 19, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit for your information a report of the proceedings of this board, and of the operations of the light-house establishment, since the date of the last report from this office, on the 15th of January last, and in advance of a more detailed report which will be submitted for your consideration, and for that of Congress, at an early day.

The epidemic which has been so destructive of human life along the southern coast has been the means of delaying the reports called for in September last from the light-house inspectors on that coast, which will unavoidably delay the completion of the full and detailed report from this office.

Since the date of the last report the usual routine duty of providing and distributing supplies of all kinds to the different light houses and light-vessels; making examinations and inspections, estimates of cost of and repairs to the different towers, buildings, sea-walls, and light-vessels; of raising, cleaning, painting, numbering, and replacing all the buoys authorized by Congress; preparing correct lists of buoys and beacons, light-houses and light-vessels, and publishing and distributing the necessary notices to mariners of the establishment of new aids to navigation, and of changes in the distinctions of old ones, has been performed under the general instructions, and by special directions, from this office, by the different district inspectors, local superintendents, and the engineer officers of the army detailed from time to time for this service in conformity to the acts of Congress.

The board has been embarrassed in the execution of works for which special appropriations had been made based upon estimates of the cost of labor and materials at the time the appropriations were asked for, in consequence of the great advance in the price of materials, and the demand for labor in almost every department of industry during the past season. To overcome these difficulties it became necessary to modify previously conceived plans, or to delay the works until additional appropriations could be asked for and obtained.

In consideration of the importance of the aids authorized by Congress to the commerce of the country, the board deemed it advisable to adapt its plans, as far as practicable, in every case to the means at its command.

In the first district, embracing the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire—Lieutenant W. B. Franklin, United States corps topographical

engineers, inspector—the work of placing the numerous aids to navigation, authorized by Congress at the last two sessions, has been carried on with commendable zeal, and with great economy. Numerous buoys, spindles, and beacons in this district, for which Congress had at different times made appropriations, had been permitted to fall into decay, or to be destroyed by ice and storms, prior to this officer entering upon the duties of the district; to replace these, and to prosecute the new works under his charge with advantage, was a service of much difficulty.

All the old stations for buoys have been carefully re-marked, and duplicates provided to meet losses arising from casualties on nearly all those upon which spindles or beacons have been authorized, and which had been allowed to fall into decay; these aids have been restored, or are in course of being renewed, and the following new works have been either completed or commenced: Narragaugus light-house was finished and lighted during the last winter; a light-house has been built during the past season on Bear island, and is nearly ready for lighting, to supply the place of the one destroyed by fire last winter; the light-house authorized to be placed on Heron Neck has been built, and will be ready for lighting in a short time; plans and estimates have been prepared, submitted, and approved, for constructing the light-house authorized for Boon island, and the necessary preliminary steps taken for procuring materials by contract, and commencing the work at the opening of the ensuing season; plans and estimates have been prepared and submitted for the light-house on Pumpkin island, the construction of which has been delayed in consequence of not being able to find an owner who can give a good title to the site selected for this object; fog bells have been placed at Cape Elizabeth, Whitehead, and Petit Menan light houses; beacons have been commenced or completed on Haddock's ledge, Logy's ledge, Willey's ledge, in the Kennebec river, entrance to Camden harbor, and between Owl's-head and Whitehead light houses, and on Buck's ledge; buoys have been procured and placed, or are in course of construction, for the Eastern and Western Sisters, a large number in the Kennebec river, on Old Man's ledge, in Narragnagus harbor, at Goldsborough, in Muskongus bay, and east of Boon island; besides which, all the light houses in the district have been visited and inspected, and the necessary ordinary repairs made to towers, buildings, and illuminating apparatus, in all cases which would warrant the required expenditure.

In the second district, embracing the entire coast of Massachusetts, which includes Boston bay, Buzzard bay, Vineyard sound and tributaries, Commodore John Downes, United States navy, who was succeeded by Lieutenant S. R. Knox, United States navy, as inspector, and Major C. A. Ogden, United States corps of engineers, charged with the construction and repair of various works in the district, in addition to the ordinary routine duty of keeping the buoys in their proper positions; raising, cleaning, painting, and replacing them at the proper times, &c.; making the ordinary repairs to light-house towers, buildings, and illuminating apparatus, and keeping the numerous light-vessels at their stations in an efficient condition, sites have been selected, and plans and estimates submitted for erecting the light-house at Bass river, and for three small light-houses at Holmes' Hole harbor. Preliminary steps have also been taken for maturing a plan for the light-house authorized to be placed on the "Sow and Pigs." A hydrographic and topographical survey of this

locality, with a report, has been furnished by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey. The beacons in Newburyport harbor have been rebuilt, or are in course of repair. All the buoys authorized for Newburyport harbor, Bibb Rock, Great Rip, Sand Shoal, Point Gammon, and Taunton river have been placed, or are ready to be placed.

On the 31st day of August, 1852, an appropriation of $80,000 was made towards the erection of a light house on the Outer Minot's rock; and by the 4th section of the act making appropriations for light-houses, &c., approved March 3, 1853, it was enacted, "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to select, instead of the Outer Minot's ledge, any more suitable site amongst the Cohasset rocks, entrance of Boston harbor, if in his judgment, on a further survey, a more suitable site can be found."

By direction of the department, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey has been engaged during the past season in making the necessary hydrographical surveys; and where the reports are received and the site is determined upon by the department, it is desirable that this important work should be commenced.

The act making the appropriation provides that the light-house shall be built upon a plan to be approved by the Topographical bureau, which plan, it is understood, has been submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

In the third district, embracing the coasts of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, part of New Jersey, and including Long Island sound and Lake Champlain—Lieutenant S. F. Blunt, United States navy, who was succeeded by Lieutenant A. L. Case, United States navy, inspector—the usual routine duties relating to the care of buoys, the inspection of light-houses and light vessels, &c., has been performed.

Upon the application of the board to the Engineer department, Major Richard Delafield and Lieutenant W. S. Rosecrans, of the United States corps of engineers, were detailed to execute the works of construction, renovation, and repairs in this district. Both these officers were relieved during the past spring and summer by Major William D. Fraser and Captain George Dutton, of the same corps, who have since been discharging the duties.

The work authorized for the preservation of the Goat Island light-house, in Newport harbor, commenced by Lieutenant Rosecrans, devolved upon Captain Dutton, under whose superintendence it has been completed. The small light authorized at the last session of Congress to be placed on Lime rock, in Newport harbor, has been commenced by Captain Dutton, and will be ready for lighting at an early day. As soon as the site for the light authorized to be placed on Long Wharf, New Haven harbor, Connecticut, was obtained, the work was put under the direction of Major Fraser, who is expected to complete it this season. Major Fraser submitted, and is now engaged in the execution of, a plan for the preservation of the site of Execution Rock light-house, for the safety of which there was some apprehension. Plans and estimates were prepared and submitted by Major Delafield, in May last, for the three small lights authorized to be placed on the Hudson river; but the execution of the work has been delayed for the want of a good title to the sites, the cession of jurisdiction over which was obtained at the last session of the legislature of New York. The sites for the light-house at Point au

two beacon lights near Point Comfort, New Jersey; two beacon-
o mark the main channel in New York bay; and two beacons
en island, to serve as range lights for the Swash channel, New
ay, have been selected, the land purchased, and the deeds for the
e in the hands of the district attorney; cessions of jurisdiction
e sites having been obtained from the respective State legislatures.
ork at these several places will be commenced so soon as the
or the sites are received and approved by the Attorney General, in
ity to law. The two lights authorized for Set-off point and
Beacon have been placed, and the other works in that locality are
ress. The site for the light house authorized to be placed on the
oint of Gardiner's island has been obtained, with the cession of
risdiction, and approved plans and estimates have been submit-
l the work will be commenced at the earliest practicable moment.
acon authorized for Sag harbor will be commenced at the opening
nsuing season. The buoys authorized to be placed in the Hud-
r, between Albany and Troy; Stoney Brook harbor, in the bay
York; Narragansett bay, and New Haven harbor, have been pro-
nd placed in their proper positions. The sites for beacons and
uthorized for Connecticut river, below Middletown, have been
, and the necessary instructions given for placing the latter with-
y. For the sites of the three beacons proposed for that locality
on of the legislature will be required before the construction can
nenced.

e fourth district, embracing part of the coasts of New Jersey, Del-
Pennsylvania, and Virginia, including Delaware bay and river—
ant Charles H. McBlair, United States navy, inspector—in addi-
he ordinary works of inspection and repair of light-house towers,
s, illuminating apparatus, and light-vessels; raising, cleaning,
ing, painting, and replacing buoys, &c.; the buoys authorized for
re bay, Joe Flogger shoal, Chincoteague inlet, Metompkin inlet,
t inlet, and Absecum bar, have been procured or placed, or are
se of construction; and new illuminating apparatus have been
d and placed in Cape Henlopen and Cape May light-houses.

work authorized for the preservation of the foundation of the
wine Shoal light house has been prosecuted towards completion,
e superintendence and direction of Major Hartman Bache, United
corps of topographical engineers, by whom this important and
le work was planned and executed some years since. A valua-
rt upon the aids required to render the navigation of the Delaware
and easy, has also been furnished by this officer, which will be
ed in the more detailed report from this office.

e fifth district, embracing the coasts of part of Virginia, Maryland,
of North Carolina, including Chesapeake bay and tributaries,
rle and Pamlico sounds—Lieutenant A. M. Pennock, United
avy, inspector—in addition to the ordinary routine of duties of
ons, executing necessary repairs on light-house towers, buildings,
ting apparatus and light-vessels, and the care and preservation
uoys in the district, all the buoys authorized for the Potomac
appahannock river, and other tributaries to Chesapeake bay,
en procured and placed, or are in course of construction. All
ys authorized for the sounds of North Carolina have been pro-

cured and placed in their proper positions, and the old ones in those waters reset. The board has had the valuable services of Lieutenant Colonel R. E. De Russey, United States corps of engineers, in making examinations, plans, and estimates for repairs of light-houses in Chesapeake bay; and of Captain D. P. Woodbury, of the same corps, for works in Albemarle and Pamlico sounds. The site for the light-house authorized to be placed at the mouth of Pungoteague creek, Virginia, has been selected, and plans and estimates submitted by Major Hartman Bache, United States corps of topographical engineers, which have been approved, and the necessary steps authorized to be taken by that office for the commencement of the work at the earliest practicable day. The cites for three beacon-lights and one day beacon, authorized to be placed on James river, were selected by Major Bache, who submitted plans and estimates for the same in July last. Proposals for building the above lights and bacon were issued by the board, and the lowest bid received was accepted; and the contract will be executed and the work commenced as soon as the title to the sites is approved by the Attorney General. The site of the light-house authorized to be placed on Jordan's point, James river, has been selected, and plans and estimates made by Major Bache, which are approved and the land purchased. When the deeds are obtained and approved, the necessary steps will be taken for commencing the work. The site for the light-house authorized to be placed on Jones' point, near Alexandria, Virginia, has been selected and marked, and the board is now negotiating with the owners for the purchase of a sufficient quantity of land for light-house purposes.

Two appropriations have been made for the erection of a light-house on the Seven-foot knoll, at the mouth of the Patapsco river. A contract was entered into by the department, prior to the organization of this board, for the erection of a light house at that point for the whole amount of the appropriations. The contractors having failed to obtain the proper foundation for the structure, owing to difficulties encountered by them, they submitted a proposition for a modification of the contract a short time before it would expire by its own limitation; but before any action could be taken by this board to enable the department to decide upon the proper course to be pursued, the time specified in the contract for completing the work expired, since which time nothing has been done, as the season is not suited to the prosecution of such a work. It is however proposed, with the approbation of the department, to recommence this work upon a proper plan at the opening of the ensuing spring. Congress, at the close of its last session, made an appropriation of $15,000 for elevating the light-house tower at Cape Hatteras, and for substituting a first order lens light in place of the present reflecting apparatus. The illuminating apparatus designed for this tower was ordered immediately after the passage of the law, and received during the past summer. It is now, by the courtesy of the department, on exhibition in the Crystal Palace at New York. As soon as the lantern necessary to receive it, which was contracted to be delivered on the 15th ult., is completed, and the tower elevated, it will be placed as designed under the superintendence of Captain Woodbury, United States corps of engineers, who hopes to be able to finish the works during the ensuing winter. This magnificent specimen of art, acknowledged to be the most perfect of its kind, it is believed, could not be more appropriately

than in the position for which it is designed, to warn the mariner roaching the dangerous shoals off Cape Hatteras, which have so ɔeen the terror of seafaring men. One of the great difficulties in ng light-house towers for the purpose of substituting improved ıating apparatus, is that of keeping up the existing light while the s going on; and at no point upon our coast will it be more im- t to prevent the extinguishment of the light for a single night than ɔe Hatteras; and Captain Woodbury will make the necessary ar- nents to obviate this difficulty. Fishing Battery light-house, at ɔad of Chesapeake bay, has been completed and lighted since the f the last report; and the small lights authorized to be placed on Carroll, Patapsco river, will be temporarily erected, as soon as the ıg apparatus is received, (now daily expected,) upon the plan tted by Captain Henry Brewerton, of the corps of engineers.

the sixth district, embracing the coasts of part of North Carolina, Carolina, Georgia, and part of Florida—Captain D. P. Wood- United States corps of engineers, inspector—in addition to the ry routine duty of inspection, repairs to light-house towers, build- light vessels, and illuminating apparatus, raising, cleaning, paint- umbering and replacing buoys, the following special works have placed under the charge of the inspector: The light-house on the jettee, Cape Fear river; light-house on Bogue banks; three bea- ghts at Georgetown, S. C.; beacon on Morris island, Charleston r, and a new light house off Cape Romain. Plans for all of these are in progress; and as soon as the necessary preliminary steps ard to the selection of sites, obtaining deeds and cessions of juris- n, are completed, the works will be commenced and prosecuted usly.

e light authorized to be placed on the battery at Charleston, for a plan was submitted by Captain A. H. Bowman, corps of engi- is now in charge of Captain J. Gilmer, of the same corps, by whom ork will be commenced as soon as the legislature of the State the necessary jurisdiction over the site.

appropriation of $10,000 was made for the preservation of the f the light-house at the mouth of the St. John's river, Florida. enant Wright, of the corps of engineers, was detailed to proceed it point and make the necessary examinations; and the Superin- nt of the Coast Survey was instructed by the department to he necessary hydrographical surveys executed, in connexion with nd another appropriation made in the River and Harbor bill. these surveys and examinations were completed, it was ascer- that the title to the site of the light-house was in dispute, and no r expenditures will be made until a perfect title to the site is ed. Upon the report of this board, the department referred the ion of validity of title to the United States district attorney of Flor- om whom no report has yet been received. A recent report of enant J. Newton, corps of engineers, upon the condition of the site s light-house, states that it is in danger of being entirely destroyed, uggests whether it would not be better to select a new site than to to the temporary expedient of protecting the present one.

the seventh district, embracing the coast of Florida from Musquito to Egmont key—Lieutenant George L. Selden, United States navy, ctor—has been but recently placed in charge, in consequence of the

difficulty encountered in securing at an earlier day the services of an officer for that district. The important engineering works of this district have been chiefly in charge of Lieutenant G. G. Meade, United States corps of topographical engineers. Lieutenant H. G. Wright, United States corps of engineers, has also rendered important services in making plans and estimates, and superintending repairs in this district.

The light-house at Sand key, constructed under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, under the charge of Lieutenant Meade, was completed and lighted on the 20th of July last. This, one of the most important lights on the coast of the United States, constructed upon a plan comparatively novel in this country, and upon a site presenting many difficulties to the engineer, has been completed in a manner most creditable to the energy and ability of the officer in charge. It is fitted with a first-order lens, on the system of Fresnel, which has no rival on this continent, except the apparatus now on exhibition at the World's Fair in New York, designed for the Cape Hatteras tower.

Lieutenant Meade has prepared and submitted, or has in course of preparation to be submitted in a short time, reports, plans, and estimates for the following works authorized for this district, viz: For the first-class light on the Florida reef, at the point known as Coffin's patches; for a pile foundation light-house for the northwest passage, near Key West; for a light-house to be constructed on Sea-horse, one of the Cedar keys; and for a beacon on Rebecca shoal, to mark the channel between the Tortugas islands and the keys on the coast of Florida. These works, it is believed, will all be commenced during the present season, and prosecuted with every means compatible with true economy. A first-class light-house was authorized at the last session of Congress to be placed in the vicinity of Jupiter inlet, Florida, to serve as a seacoast light, and also to guard mariners in approaching the dangerous shoal lying off that point. This point being inaccessible for all useful purposes by land, and difficult to be reached by sea for want of harbors in its vicinity, some delay may ensue in marking the proper site and obtaining a proper title to it. The act of Congress ceding swamp lands to this and other States, without making reservations for light-house purposes, renders this duty complicated and causes delay.

The attention of the inspector of the district has been given to the few, though important, buoys within its limits, and which had for a long time previous to his arrival in the district been a source of much, and it is believed just, complaint on the part of navigators in that quarter. Careful inspections and examinations have been made of the towers, buildings, &c., of light-houses, &c., in the district, and such repairs made as a wise economy, having due regard to the efficiency of the service, demanded.

The light-vessel stationed at the northwest passage, near Key West, was removed from her station, repaired, and restored to her position in an unusually short space of time, and at a mere nominal expense, compared with what from previous representations it was supposed would be required.

The isolated positions of the different light houses along the Florida reef and keys, and the dangers by which they are surrounded, render the duties of the inspector more than usually arduous and hazardous;

while the sparse population of the country, and the few facilities for communicating with the interior, and the consequent difficulties attendant upon the procurement of materials, labor, and supplies of all kinds, render this service very expensive, compared with that of the more northern districts.

In the eighth district, embracing the coast of part of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and part of Louisiana—Captain D. Leadbetter, United States corps of engineers, inspector—in addition to the usual routine duty of raising, cleaning, painting, numbering, and replacing buoys, inspecting, repairing light-house towers, buildings, light-vessels, and illuminating apparatus, the work has been more than ordinarily heavy and various in character, in consequence of the great damage done to the light-house towers, dwellings, sea-walls, &c., by the hurricanes of 1852. The labor, time, and expense necessarily required in the execution of these repairs, has been greatly increased by the bad quality of the work as it was previously done.

There are special appropriations for the re-erection of the light houses at St. Blas, Florida, and Chandeleur island, Louisiana, to replace those destroyed by hurricane; for the erection of a light house at East Pascagoula; for a light house at the Pass à l'Outre, Mississippi river, the necessary steps for the construction of which have been delayed by the prevalence of the fatal epidemic in this quarter before referred to, and in some of the cases for want of titles and jurisdiction and of proper information in regard to sites.

The four beacons authorized for Sand island, Mobile point, and on Revenue point, have not been erected in consequence of material changes, as has been reported, having taken place in the channels for which they were designed as guides, since the survey made by the officer charged with that duty, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey. This difficulty, however, will be obviated, it is hoped, during the present season. The beacon authorized at the last session of Congress to be placed on a shoal in Mobile Bay channel, was completed early in the past season. The light house authorized to be placed on Ship island has been completed, the illuminating apparatus set up, and the inspector has been instructed to give the proper notice to mariners, and have it lighted without unnecessary delay.

The floating bell buoy authorized for the entrance of Mobile bay is in course of construction under contract; and all the other buoys authorized for this bay, the different passes in the vicinity, and for the mouths of the Mississippi, are now in course of construction at the navy yard, Washington, D. C. This office has also authorized the placing of twelve spar buoys to mark the southwest pass of the Mississippi, upon the recommendation of Major Beauregard, United States corps of engineers, charged by the War Department with works of improvement, of harbors, &c., at that point.

The light house authorized to be placed at East Pascagoula, Mississippi, will receive the earliest attention of the board, after the report and survey asked of the coast survey, for the purpose of determining the proper site, shall have been received.

Major W. H. Chase, United States corps of engineers, under instructions from the War Department, made important examinations, and submitted a detailed report and estimate to this office, on the repairs and im-

provements of light-house buildings in this district, previous to Captain Leadbetter's assignment to duty on that station.

The board regrets to state that the latest intelligence received of Captain D. Leadbetter reports his illness at New Orleans from an attack of yeliow fever, from which cause his report of the operations in his district is unavoidably delayed.

In the ninth district, extending from Barataria bay, Louisiana, to the Rio Grande, Texas—Lieutenant Montgomery Hunt, United States navy, inspector—the lights at Bolivar point, Matagorda island, Point Isabel, and Padre Island beacon, have all been completed and lighted.

The three lights authorized to be placed in Galveston bay, on Half-moon shoal, Red fish bar, and Clopper's bar, are under construction by contract, and will, it is hoped, be ready for lighting by the time the illuminating apparatus is received from France, which has already been shipped.

Special attention has been given by the inspector to the buoyage of Galveston bar and bay, and of Matagorda Island bar; this duty having been previously greatly neglected for want of the necessary information on the part of those charged with the care of these buoys.

The light authorized for Aransas pass, Texas, has not yet been commenced, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining a proper foundation at the most desirable point. The Superintendent of the Coast Survey, to whom the subject was referred, has caused two hydrographic surveys to be made of the locality at different periods, each one accompanied by a report from him, showing, among other things, the changes of the channel and bar that had taken place during the interval which elapsed between the times of making the two surveys. It only remains to obtain the services of a competent engineer officer, to be furnished with copies of these charts and reports, under instructions from this office, to visit the locality and determine the practicability of erecting a proper structure for light house purposes; and, by request of this office, the Engineer department has detailed an officer for that service.

An appropriation was made at the last session of Congress for the erection of a first-class light-house at the mouth of the Sabine river, Texas. The necessary survey and report, by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, have been received; and it is designed to instruct Captain Leadbetter, United States corps of engineers, to visit the locality for the purpose of marking the precise spot, and determining as to the proper kind of structure, and to submit a plan and estimates for its construction. It is hoped that both these works will be commenced during the present season.

An appropriation was made in 1852 to enable the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to have the necessary examinations and surveys made for the purpose of determining the proper site for a light house on Ship shoal, a dangerous obstruction to navigation lying in the track of vessels passing between the different ports along the Gulf.

An appropriation of $20,000 was made at the last session of Congress towards the erection of the proposed light on "Ship shoal," and to serve as a substitute for the light-vessel now placed to mark that point. The necessary plans, &c., will be prepared when the report of the authorized surveys shall have been received.

The few facilities to be found on this coast for visiting the different

on which aids to navigation are placed, renders the service of in-
on, repairs, &c., arduous and expensive. The same difficulties
were encountered on the Florida, and other portions of the Gulf
in procuring materials and labor for repairs and supplies to meet
of emergency growing out of the casualties of the service, have
net with in this district. Buoys, of the best description that could
cured, have been placed by the inspector at important points in the
t, to be replaced by those now in course of construction at the
yard at Washington, D. C.

light-vessel, originally designed to mark the channel over Galveston
as been thoroughly repaired under the personal superintendence of
spector; and since the abatement of the epidemic at Galveston,
; the prevalence of which the corporate authorities of Galveston were,
their application, authorized to use her for hospital and quarantine
ses, has been restored to her station inside of the bar. The usual
e of inspection, repairs, &c., of light houses, &c., has been per-
l by the inspector of this district up to the time of his attack of
r fever; and since his recovery he has been permitted to absent
lf temporarily from his station.

e tenth district, embracing Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the rivers
ra and St. Lawrence, is under the charge of Captain J. C. Wood-
United States corps of topographical engineers, as inspector.

e ordinary duties of inspection, repairs of light-house towers, build-
sea walls, illuminating apparatus, placing, raising, cleaning, paint-
umbering, and replacing buoys, &c., have been performed. The
onal duties of receiving and distributing the annual supplies for all
ght houses on the lakes also devolved upon this officer, with the
nce of the superintendent of supplies appointed by the Treasury
tment; and it is proper to add, that this latter service was performed
uch less expense than has been incurred in previous years.

nerous important works are authorized in this district; among
, the light-house now in course of construction, under a contract
he Treasury Department, on "Horse-shoe reef," Niagara river,
e classed. not only the first in date of appropriation, but also of
tance. This work was placed under the superintendence of the
tor upon his assignment to duty in that district; but from the terms
contract, but little control can be exerted over the contractor. The
s novel in its character, and the time of the completion of the struc-
t is understood, has been indefinitely extended by the department.

e beacon-light authorized for Black Rock has been completed and
d.

e appropriation for the beacon of solid masonry to be placed on a
ing in the track of vessels in the west end of Lake Erie, near the
shore, off Bois Blanc, has been for some time under construction,
is expected will be completed before the winter sets in.

ns and estimates have been submitted by Captain Woodruff, and
ved by the board, for erecting a light on Carlton head, and for re-
ng Tibbett's Point light-house, and the necessary instructions
to enable the inspector to execute the work at the earliest practical
nt. The preliminary steps for securing a proper title to the site of
rlton Head light have been taken, cession of jurisdiction having
obtained at the last session of the legislature of New York.

No steps have been taken towards the erection of a fog-bell or whistle, to be worked by machinery, to be placed on the south pier near the light-house at Buffalo, in consequence of the unsatisfactory performance of those recently erected at points on the coast of Maine, in conformity to special acts of Congress. So soon as the machinery for these bells can be sufficiently perfected to meet the wants of the service, directions will be given for placing the one authorized at this point without delay.

The aids authorized for the mouth of Maumee river have received the attention of the inspector; and some progress has been made towards the preparation of plans adapted to the wants of navigation at this point. So soon as they are perfected the work will be commenced.

On the 3d of March, 1851, an appropriation was made for the erection of a light-house on Green island, Lake Erie; but, in consequence of difficulties in obtaining a valid title to the site, no steps could be taken for commencing the work until late in the past season. Plans and estimates have been submitted and approved, and instructions given for contracting for the execution of the work.

The repairs authorized at Oswego were commenced, under instructions from this board, by Lieutenant W. B. Franklin, corps of topographical engineers, and, upon his being detailed for other service, the completion of the work was assigned, with the consent of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, to Lieutenant Colonel William Turnbull, of the same corps; and the last report from this officer states that difficulties not anticipated had prevented the completion of the work this season. This work will be resumed at the earliest practicable moment in the ensuing season.

The works authorized at the mouth of Genesee river have been commenced under the direction of Captain Woodruff, and, it is presumed, are by this time completed.

The eleventh district, embracing Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and Green bay, and their tributaries, is in charge of Captain L. Sitgreaves, United States corps of topographical engineers. In this district the lights at Marquette, Ottowa point, and at Twin Rivers, have been lighted since the date of the last report.

Buoys authorized for Saginaw bay and in Neenah or Fox river have been procured and placed in their proper positions.

In addition to the ordinary routine duty of inspection, repairs of light-house towers, buildings, illuminating apparatus, &c., raising, cleaning, painting, numbering, and replacing buoys, &c., the attention of the inspector has been given to the visiting of points upon which light-houses are authorized to be placed, for the purpose of furnishing the requisite information for obtaining the necessary reservations of the public land in cases in which they are to be located on the public domain, and for procuring from individuals the proper quantity of land, and obtaining valid titles thereto, in those cases in which the titles reside in private individuals or companies.

Owing to the short period of time during which operations of this character could be carried on in this district, and the great difficulty of reaching the isolated points upon which these lights are to be placed, as rapid progress has not been made as could have been desired; but, with one or two exceptions, sufficient information has been furnished, it is believed, to enable this office to obtain the required reservations.

Plans for several of these structures have been submitted by the inpector, and during the winter proposals for contracts will be issued or the construction of all the lights authorized for this district in the nsuing spring.

The Eagle River light house, for which an appropriation was made eptember 28, 1850, was not constructed up to the date of the last reort from this office, for want of proper jurisdiction over the site; this, owever, was obtained at the last session of the legislature of Michian, and the inspector was directed to proceed with the construction of he tower without unnecessary delay. The report of this officer not aving been received, the exact state of the work cannot be stated at his time.

Efforts have been made to procure from the owners of the land in the icinity of Milwaukie the quantity necessary for the site of the lighthouse which Congress authorized to be removed from its present location n that city. So far they have not been successful.

The appropriation for repairing the light-house pier, &c., at Huron nd Vermillion, have been placed in the hands of Capt. H. Stansbury, United States corps of topographical engineers, with the consent of the hief of that bureau, reserving only a sufficient sum from each appropriation to provide the necessary illuminating apparatus and to pay for the necessary repairs upon the towers.

The board understands that the works contemplated by the acts making the appropriations are in progress towards completion.

Examinations have been made and reports submitted by Captain A. Canfield, United States corps of topographical engineers, with reference to the removal and repair of the light-houses at the mouth of Clinton iver; but no work has been done, in consequence of the condition of the pier on which it is situated. This officer reports that it will not be necessary for the interests of navigation that the light-house be removed from its present location.

The work on the light-house and pier at Chicago, Illinois, are under the superintendence of Lieut. Webster, of the corps of topographical engineers, and under the direction of that bureau. This officer, in his report to that bureau, September 1, 1853, states that the pier head put down for the foundation of the light-house is sufficient for the purpose for which it was designed, and that "the light should be one of the first class for the lakes," which is equivalent to the third order lens at "Wagooshance," and that it is very much needed, as the present one is very imperfect and altogether insufficient.

The twelfth district, embracing the whole of the Pacific coast of the United States, is in charge of Capt. H. W. Halleck, United States corps of engineers, as inspector. On this coast there are eight light-houses contracted to be built under authority of the late Secretary of the Treasury, the supervision of which was transferred to this office December 22, 1852, and the inspector was assigned to their superintendence early in the year. The latest reports on the subject announce the completion of the light-house towers on Alcatraz island, and at Fort Point, Bay of San Francisco, Point Pinas, (Monterey,) and on the Farrallones island.

The contractors having despatched their vessel to Oregon for the purpose of commencing the light upon Cape Disappointment, she was wrecked and totally lost at the mouth of the Columbia river.

Of the number of light-houses contracted to be built on this coast, four remain to be commenced, viz: Cape Disappointment, Point Conception, San Diego, and Humboldt harbor.

The illuminating apparatus for these eight light-houses was contracted for in Paris, by Lieut. W. A. Bartlett, United States navy, who was sent to France for that purpose by the late Secretary of the Treasury, under special instructions from that office. The illuminating apparatus for the two lights in San Francisco bay has been for some time in San Francisco, and according to the terms of the contract entered into by the manufacturers with Lieut. Bartlett, the remaining six should be shipped at an early day, if they have not already been sent to their destination. Although this officer is not under the orders of this board, he has been frequently called upon, during the past year, to procure information for the light-house establishment, which he has promptly furnished. He has also given his attention to illuminating apparatus ordered from the manufacturers in Paris for lights on the Atlantic, Gulf and Lake coasts.

By the last account from San Francisco, it appears that the officer charged with setting up the illuminating apparatus has not been able to procure competent persons to perform that service at the Alcatraz light; and the engineer officers charged by the War Department with the works of fortification at Battery point have been compelled to remove the light-house tower from that point, to enable them to carry on their work. As it is presumed that legislation will be required in relation to this latter light, a more detailed account will be given in the report of this board, to enable the department and Congress to act understandingly on the subject.

An appropriation was made at the last session of Congress for the erection of a light-house on Point Bonita, entrance to Bay of San Francisco. The subject, in conformity to law, was referred to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for an examination, survey, and report upon the site. The site has been selected, and the collector and superintendent of lights at San Francisco has been requested to obtain the necessary information in reference to the validity of the reservation of that point by the United States for light house or other purposes. So soon as a valid title is obtained, and receives the approval of the Attorney General, it is proposed to lose no time in commencing the erection of this light-house.

The remaining points on this coast for which appropriations have been made for the erection of light houses have been referred through the department to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, for the selection of the sites, &c., which it is presumed will be furnished at an early day.

The buoys authorized at the last session of Congress for San Francisco bay and its tributaries, for Humboldt bay, Umpqua, and the Columbia river, are now in course of construction at the navy yard at Washington, D. C., and will be shipped to their destinations as soon as they are completed.

Efforts were made to have some of these buoys constructed in the vicinity of the localities for which they were designated, but without success.

In addition to the foregoing works enumerated in the several districts, the two first-class light-vessels, with their illuminating apparatus, moor-

ration, which, in your judgment, and in mine too, completely annulled every pretext for asserting that the declarations of the negotiators had altered the convention, or fixed an interpretation upon it contrary to the meaning of the President and Senate. We both considered then, and as a jurist I now hold it to be perfectly clear, that the exchange of the ratifications on that counter declaration was, on the part of the British minister, a complete waver of every objection that could be taken to any statement contained in it.

In point of law, the declarations of the negotiators, not submitted to the Senate, were of no validity and could not affect the treaty. Both understood that. This government had decided that question in the case of the Mexican protocol, and the British government was officially informed of their decision. The very power to exchange ratifications gave them the same information, and it is absolutely impossible that the British minister could have been deceived on that subject..

I remember well that you steadily refused every effort on the part of Sir Henry to induce you to recognize the Mosquito title. The treaty left us at liberty to recognize the title of Nicaragua or any other Central American State, and left the British government the right to recognize the title of the Mosquito King. On these points the parties agreed to disagree. But the right to recognize is a very different affair from the right to compel others to recognize. The British protectorate was, I repeat, entirely disarmed by the treaty. How is it possible for Great Britain to protect if she cannot "occupy, or fortify, or assume any dominion whatever" in any part of the territory? She is equally prohibited, in my opinion, from occupying for the purpose of protection, or protecting for the purpose of occupation. If she observes the treaty, her protectorate "stands (as you once well said of it in a diplomatic note) the shadow of a name."

With regard to the British colony said to have been established on the 17th of July, 1852, in the islands of Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilla, Barbarat, Helena, and Morat, and designated as the colony of the Bay of Islands, the question whether, by establishing such a colony, Great Britain has violated the treaty of 1850, depends entirely upon facts in regard to which there are different opinions. The only islands known to this government on the 4th of July, 1850, to be dependencies of British Honduras or Belize, were those referred to in the fourth and fifth articles of the treaty of London of the 14th of July, 1786. The fourth article provides that "the English shall be permitted to occupy the small island known by the names of Casina, St. George's Key, or Cayo Cafina," and by the fifth article, they "have the liberty of refitting their merchant ships in the southern triangle included between the point of Cayo Cafina and the *cluster of small islands* which are situated opposite that part of the coast occupied by the cutters, at the distance of eight leagues from the river Wallis, seven from Cayo Cafina, and three from the river Sibun, a place which has always been found well adapted for that purpose. For which end, the edifices and storehouses absolutely necessary for that service shall be allowed to be built." These articles in the treaty of 1786 give us the only knowledge of any small islands, which were, on the 4th of July, 1850 "dependencies" of British Honduras. I repeat, that the counter *declaration* acknowledges no other depend-

encies of British Honduras but those small islands which were *known* to be such at its date. We knew, indeed, that Great Britain as well as Honduras had laid claim to Ruatan, but we had no information as to the ground on which the former rested her claim. Your reply to Sir Henry L. Bulwer avoided any recognition of the British claim to it, or other allusion to it than could be inferred from the positive assertion that the treaty did include all the Central American States "with their just limits and proper dependencies." If these islands were a part of any Central American State at the time of the treaty, the subsequent colonization of them by Great Britain is a clear violation of it. If, on the other hand, they did not then belong to any Central American State, it would be gross injustice on our part to pretend that the treaty did include them. My impression is, that Ruatan belongs to the State of Honduras, but my knowledge of the facts is too limited to enable me to express it without diffidence.

During the administration of President Taylor, there was no new aggression by Great Britain in any part of the isthmus which was not promptly met and resisted. He had firmly resolved by all constitutional means in his power, to prevent such aggression if any should be attempted, considering as he did, that all the passages through the isthmus should be kept free, to enable us to retain our possessions on the Pacific. I pretend to know nothing of what has occurred there since his day, but neither he nor his advisers could be held responsible if the treaty negotiated by his orders has been at any time violated since his death.

I can scarcely suppose it possible that Great Britain intends seriously to interpose her protectorate again to obtain dominion over the isthmus. I am assured that whatever may be contained to the contrary in any dispatches emanating from the British foreign office, of which rumor speaks, the fact is that a portion (represented to be one half) of the claim of the Musquito king has been lately bought up by American citizens, with the concurrence and approbation of the British government, and that negotiations are on foot, with a fair prospect of success, for the purchase by the same persons of the residue of that claim.

Before closing this letter, I would congratulate you and our country on the brightening prospects of a speedy construction of the great work to promote which you have devoted yourself so long and so faithfully. American and English gentlemen of high character have, it seems, interested themselves in the exploration of a canal route indicated by Humboldt across the isthmus at Darien. Their engineers have reported the route from the Savannah river, emptying into the harbor of Darien and the gulf of St. Miguel, on the Pacific, to Caledonia Bay, on the Atlantic, as being certainly practicable for less than seventy-five millions of dollars, and that the harbors on each side are admirably formed by nature for the purpose, being sufficient to contain the navies of the world. The deepest cut on this route, which extends but for a very small distance, is represented to be only about 150 feet, and the whole distance, from a point on the Savannah river, seven miles from the harbor of Darien, where the depth of water is 36 feet, to the noble Bay of Caledonia, is only 33 miles. In consequence of your negotiation the 8th article of the treaty of the 19th of April, 1850, binds both

Great Britain and the United States to protect this route as well as all other canals and every roailroad across the isthmus while in or out of Central America. I understand that, pursuing the spirit of the treaty, engineers under the sanction of the government of Great Britain and the United States are now actually engaged in surveying and exploring this Darien canal route, and that we may, during the next year, expect their official reports. American citizens and British subjects are to be equally concerned in the management of the canal. The British exploration, pursuant to the understanding between the two governments, is proceeding on the Pacific, and the Cyane (United States ship-of-war) sailed not many days ago from Philadelphia, for the purpose of aiding in surveying Caledonia bay and exploring the route on the Atlantic side. The protection of New Granada would be indeed utterly insufficient to induce capitalists to undertake such an enterprise; but the joint protection of the American and British governments, secured by the treaty, is held to be ample for the purpose, and under the assurance of that protection it is believed this great enterprise—by far the greatest and most important ever undertaken by man—will be consummated. If completed, the passage to San Francisco from New York will be shorter by, probably, 12,000 miles, and the danger of the Cape avoided. Our country will then become the great depository of the incalculable treasures of the Pacific. Aware, as you probably are, of the facts connected with this enterprise, you cannot but rejoice in the belief that the subject to which you have devoted so much labor, and for which you have incurred so much responsibility, has at length assumed a shape promising the realization of your brightest hopes.

I am, dear sir, sincerly your friend and obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
United States Senate, Washington.

gs, &c., have been completed and sent, respectively, to New Bedford, assachusetts, and Smithville, North Carolina; the one to be placed off e South shoals of Nantucket, and the other on Frying Pan shoals, Cape Fear, North Carolina,) as soon as they receive their officers, crews, id outfits.

Five other light-vessels—three of the first, and two of the second ass—are now in course of construction, and will be ready in a short me, it is believed, to be sent to their respective stations at Sandy ook, New York; Minot's ledge, Massachusetts; Rattlesnake shoal, off harleston, South Carolina; and Succonnesset shoal and Killpond bar, ineyard sound, Massachusetts.

The four iron bell-buoys authorized, respectively, for Flynn's knoll, arbor of New York;) for Cape Romain shoals, South Carolina; Mid- le Ground shoal, (Charleston, South Carolina,) and for the entrance to lobile bay, are in course of construction, and will be sent to their sta- ions before the close of the present season.

In addition to the new illuminating apparatus recently constructed, nd placed in the seacoast lights at Capes Henlopen and May, orders ave been given for the construction of new illuminating apparatus for ie important seacoast light at Fire island; at Execution Rocks; Prin- ess bay and Cumberland Head, New York; and at Juniper island, Ver- ont.

The necessary orders have also been given for constructing the proper luminating apparatus for all the light-houses authorized by Congress be built, which it is believed will be ready by the time the work of onstruction of the towers and buildings is completed.

The annual supplies for the southern coast for the current year are out being despatched from New Bedford, in the two supply-vessels Guthrie" and "Eliza." Immediately on the return of these vessels om the coast of Florida and the Gulf, the annual supplies for the re- aining portions of the coast will be despatched by them.

An appropriation was made 31st August, 1852, for testing the appar- us of Wilson and Meachum for illuminating light-houses, "to be ex- nded under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury."

By direction of the late Secretary, this appropriation was placed in e hands of Mr. Wilson, upon his giving the security required by the partment, for the faithful execution and delivery of the apparatus for e use of the government.

No report has been received on the subject. Preliminary arrangements ve been made for executing the law authorizing the plan of Charles bbage, esq., for distinguishing lights, to be practically tested.

Under the authority of the act appropriating $250 for testing the adapta- n of Jabez Stone's patent buoy, as a guide to rivers and other narrow annels, two buoys were procured and placed in the Potomac river, at ints which could be readily inspected at short intervals; but after maining for some time down, and the distinguishing marks being stroyed, they were taken up, and are now in the possession of Captain enry Brewerton, of the corps of engineers, for further test, in the prose- tion of his duties in the Patapsco.

Failing to obtain satisfactory bids for constructing the iron buoys thorized and required for the southern coast and on the Pacific, upon plication through the department, permission was granted by the cretary of the Navy to have such number made at the Washington

navy yard as were required, to be paid for out of the respective appropriations.

Permission was also given by the Navy Department to have the requisite quantity of chain-cable, and number of anchors for the seven light-vessels before referred to, constructed at the Washington navy yard, upon the same terms.

The department is also indebted to the courtesy of the Navy Department, in permitting this board to have work done at the New York and Boston navy yards, which it was found difficult to have done elsewhere in a proper manner and upon reasonable terms; to which should be added the obligations of this board to the same department for the circular requiring commanders of navy yards and vessels to afford every facility to the light-house inspectors in the performance of their duties, which is not inconsistent with the interests of the particular branch of the public service committed to their charge.

The board takes pleasure in making its acknowledgments to the War Department, and to the two engineer bureaus under its control, for the valuable and prompt assistance afforded by the detail of officers of engineers to execute the works of repair, renovation, and construction connected with the light-house establishment, as contemplated by the acts of Congress.

The Superintendent of the Coast Survey, under instructions from the department, in conformity to law, has furnished surveys and reports upon various points upon which aids to navigation have been authorized to be placed; besides, much valuable information has been furnished by that officer relating to the geographical positions of light-houses, beacons, &c., and copies of sketches in advance of publication, &c., &c.

The board has received numerous petitions, to be transmitted through the department to Congress, for the establishment of additional aids to navigation, which will be tabulated and submitted, with the detailed report of the operations of the light-house establishment during the present year, for the further information of the department and of Congress.

This board takes pleasure in bearing testimony to the ability and zeal of the inspectors, of local superintendents, and of the officers of the two corps of engineers of the army, who have been the agents to execute the instructions, and to perform the various duties of the light-house establishment.

By order of the Light-house Board.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. SHUBRICK, *Chairman.*

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
EDMD. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
Secretaries.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Supplemental Report of the Light-house Board.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Light-house Board, November 29, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, by direction of this board, a report supplemental to the one transmitted from this office on the 19th instant, for the information of the department and for the consideration of Congress.

The reports of the inspectors on the southern coast, which had been delayed in consequence of the prevailing epidemic in that quarter, having been received, this office is now enabled to submit a detailed account of the services performed in the several districts, and which will be readily seen by reference to table A, hereto appended.

List B, hereto appended, exhibits some of the proposed improvements and increase of aids to navigation recommended in the general programme of the temporary Light-house Board in its report submitted in 1852, and renewed in the annual report from this office, laid before Congress at its last session.

Recurring to the two previous reports above referred to, in which it is recommended that though no effort should be spared to render all the lights and other aids to navigation authorized by Congress efficient, as rapidly as the means provided will permit, yet the improvement of sea-coast lights and exterior aids to navigation is of paramount importance. The board takes this occasion respectfully to renew this recommendation, and ask its favorable consideration by the department and by Congress.

The additional appropriation asked (list B) for completing the light-house authorized to be built on Boon island, Maine, has been found to be necessary in consequence of it having been ascertained and reported by the engineer officer charged with the construction of that work, that the materials of the present tower and building are unfit for use in the construction of the new buildings. The former appropriation was based upon the assumption that, by using the materials of the present structure, the cost of the new ones would be greatly diminished.

Independently of the fact that the materials of the present buildings are not of a proper kind to be incorporated into the new buildings, it would be necessary, in order to make use of them, to extinguish the present light, which would greatly endanger life and property on that coast.

The recommendation contained in the report of Major C. A. Ogden, corps of engineers, (see Appendix No. 7,) that the appropriation for iron spindles to be placed on the Graves and Harding's ledges, Boston harbor, be applied to the procuring and placing of a bell-buoy and triangle buoy to mark these dangers, meets the approval of this board; and the authority to apply the appropriations as recommended, is respectfully solicited.

The board would respectfully recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the estimate submitted in list B for a light-house on the shoal off Smith's Point, Chesapeake bay, mouth of the Potomac river, as a substitute for the light vessel now placed to mark the end of the shoal, and the light house on the main land placed to mark the locality.

Should this appropriation not be made, a very large outlay will be

necessary for preserving the foundation of the light-house, and for rebuilding a new tower at an early day; and a sum of at least $15,000 for a new light-vessel to replace the present one, which is very much decayed.

The annual expense of maintaining the proposed light-house, when constructed, would be much less than for the two aids now existing in that vicinity, while the former will prove a much more efficient and reliable guide to navigators.

The board would also respectfully invite the attention of Congress to the present condition of the light-house and site at the mouth of the St. John's river, Florida.

The title to the site of this light-house being in dispute, together with the present dilapidated state of the tower, render necessary, in the opinion of the board, some action to prevent the possible extinction of the light at that point, which would prove a serious evil to the commerce of Jacksonville and of the surrounding country.

The sum estimated for in list B, in addition to the balance remaining in the treasury of the appropriation made August 31, 1852, for preserving the site of that light-house, would, if granted, be sufficient to purchase a more eligible site for a light-house and range-light, to guide in crossing the bar, than the present one. (See Appendix Nos. 39, 40 and 41.)

The board would respectfully invite the attention of Congress to the reports of Major Bache, corps of topographical engineers, and of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, on the subject of providing the necessary additional aids to navigation in Delaware bay and river, and would state, that although it would appear there can be but little doubt as to the necessity for the aids suggested in these reports, yet, on account of the large appropriations which would be required to provide them, the board is not prepared to recommend all of them at this time, but would respectfully defer to Congress the decision as to which of these objects are of the most urgent necessity.

It is believed that the proposed substitution of a light-house on Cross ledge, in Delaware bay, for the light-vessel now stationed near that locality, would not only greatly improve the navigation of that portion of the bay, but, when completed, it would be maintained at a much less annual expense than the light-vessel.

It is proper to add, in this connexion, that the best illuminating apparatus that could be procured in this country has been placed, during the last summer, in the light-houses at Capes May and Henlopen. These are a great improvement over the old lights, and will answer a very good purpose until Congress may deem fit to make appropriations for the more approved apparatus with which it is designed ultimately to furnish these two important points.

On the 30th April, 1852, a contract was entered into by the Treasury Department, with certain parties, for constructing eight light-houses on the coast of California and Oregon, previously authorized by Congress, in which it was stipulated that $31,000 should be paid for the construction of a light house at Cape Disappointment; and in a subsequent agreement, on the same day, between the same parties, that the additional sum of $7,500 should be paid to the contractors for certain modifications in the originally designed structures for that locality; making $38,500,

exclusive of certain incidental expenses for freight, &c., on a part of the wood-work, &c.

The appropriation from which this sum must be paid, when the light-house at Cape Disappointment is completed, is in the following words: "For a light-house on Cape Disappointment, at the mouth of the Columbia river; one on an island off Cape Flattery, at the entrance of the Straits of Fuca; and one at New Dungenness; twelve iron can-buoys in Columbia river, and the transportation, erection, and placing the same, fifty-three thousand one hundred and forty dollars;" and "For fog-signals for the light-houses at Cape Disappointment, Cape Flattery, and New Dungenness, three thousand dollars." Total, $56,140.

The buoys authorized in the foregoing act having been procured and placed by the Coast Survey, at a cost of $4,620, it will be seen that there remains but $13,020 for the construction of the lights at Cape Flattery and New Dungenness; a sum wholly inadequate to carry out the intention of Congress.

A sufficient additional appropriation for this purpose is therefore respectfully asked, which is believed, at the present prices of labor and materials on that coast, should not be less than $39,000.

The light-house authorized and built on Battery Point, Bay of San Francisco, having been taken down to make room for the works of fortification authorized by law at that point, an appropriation, it is believed, should be made for erecting a light of greater power than the one originally authorized for Battery Point, or Point Lobos, the outer entrance of the bay, and an estimate is accordingly submitted in list B.

Verbal representations having been made at this office, by persons familiar with the coast of California, that small lights are necessary to guide to the anchorages off the towns of Santa Cruz and Santa Barbara, estimates have been submitted for those purposes. (List C.)

A petition addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, numerously signed by owners, masters, and seamen of vessels, and other citizens interested in the commerce and navigation of the lakes, for the discontinuance of the light-house at the mouth of Calumet river, which they represent as being a serious inconvenience, and greatly endangering life and property, from the fact that there is no harbor at that place, &c., having been referred to this office, it is respectfully submitted for the consideration of Congress. (See petition, Appendix No. 52.)

List C, hereto appended, exhibits the aids which have been represented to be necessary in order to render the navigation of the respective localities safe and easy.

In this list reference is made to the communications contained in the appendix to this report, suggesting the necessity for the different appropriations asked.

This information is derived from the reports of light-house inspectors of districts; of engineer officers, who are familiar with the wants of the light-house service in the respective localities to which they refer; local superintendents of lights, whose attention has been called to the subject; and from individuals interested in commerce and navigation; whose representations it is believed are reliable, and entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

In all cases where additional aids to navigation have been recommended, (and which are embraced in list C,) unaccompanied by specific esti-

mates of cost, a sum has been attached to each, which it is believed will be sufficient, if authorized, to complete the work.

By this means Congress will be enabled to determine without difficulty such objects as, in its wisdom, are of sufficient importance to warrant appropriations being made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. SHUBRICK,
Chairman Light-house Board.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
EDMD. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
Secretaries.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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List B.

MAINE.

For rebuilding light-house and keeper's dwelling on Petit Menan island - - - - - - - (See Appendix No. 1.)	$35,000
For rebuilding light-house on Baker's island - - (See Appendix No. 1.)	5,000
For rebuilding light-house on Franklin island - - (See Appendix No. 1.)	5,000
For procuring illuminating apparatus, and completing light-house tower and buildings authorized to be built on Boon island - - - - - - - - (See Appendix No. 1, and body of report.)	14,973

MASSACHUSETTS.

For continuation of work on foundation and light-house buildings on the rocks called "Sow and Pigs" - - (See Appendix No. 7.)	30,000
For rebuilding light-house at Gay Head, and fitting it with first order illuminating apparatus - - - - (See Appendix No. 7.)	30,000

That the sums appropriated March 3, 1851, and August 31, 1852, "for iron spindles on the Graves and Harding's ledges, Boston harbor," be applied to the procuring and placing a bell and triangle beacons on these points.

NEW YORK.

For erecting a first class seacoast light house tower, and fitting it with the most approved illuminating apparatus, near Great West bay, Long Island - - - (See reports of Light-house Board, 1852 and 1853.)	35,000

NEW JERSEY.

For a first class light-house, to be fitted with the most approved illuminating apparatus, to be placed in the vicinity of Absecum inlet, to guide navigators clear of Absecum and Brigantine shoals - - - - - - $35,000
(See reports of Light-house Board of 1852 and 1853, and (Appendix No. 21.)

For erecting a permanent beacon to range with Charleston light, for crossing the bar, as a substitute for the present movable lantern - - - - - - - 1,000
(See Appendix No. 34.)

For rebuilding the two beacons on Sullivan's island, and for building a keeper's house - - - - - 6,000
(See Appendix No. 34.) (There never has been a keeper's house for these two beacons—the rent of $200 per annum being paid for the use of one.)

FLORIDA.

For the erection of a light house and of a beacon-light, to serve as a range for the channel across the bar, in place of the present light-house at the mouth of the St. John's river, in addition to the balance of the appropriation approved August 31, 1852, for the preservation of the site - 15,000
(See reference to this subject in the body of the report, and also Appendix Nos. 38 and 39.)

For rebuilding on a proper site, and elevating and refitting with the most approved illuminating apparatus, the light-house at Pensacola - - - - - - 25,000
(See Appendix No. 47.)

LOUISIANA.

For a new light house at Port Pontchartrain, in the place of the present structure, which will not admit of being repaired - - - - - - - - 6,000
(See Appendix No. 44.)

For a new light-house at Bayou St. John, in the place of the present structure, which will not admit of being repaired - - - - - - - - 6,000
(See Appendix No. 44.)

For a new light-house at New Canal, in the place of the present structure, which will not admit of being repaired 6,000
(See Appendix No. 44.)

For a new beacon-light at Proctorsville, in the place of the one destroyed by fire November 24, 1853 - - 3,000
(See Appendix Nos. 44 and 45.)

CALIFORNIA.

For a light-house on or near Point Lobos, to mark the entrance to San Francisco bay, in place of the light-house

authorized and built on Battery Point, which was removed to enable the works of fortification at that point to be prosecuted - - - - - - $25,
(See report, and Appendix No. 54.)

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List C.

MAINE.

For fog-signal and dwelling for keeper, near Monhegan light-house - - - - - - - - - 3,
For harbor light on or near breakwater at Portland - 3,
For completion of beacon on Buck ledge, Penobscot river, in addition to $500 already appropriated - - - 2,
For restoring the two other stone beacons on Penobscot river - - - - - - - - 1,
For fog signals at Mount Desert Rock and Martinicus light-houses - - - - - - - - 5,
For buoys for the waters on the coast of Maine, viz: St. Croix river, near breakwater, Portland, Maine, and for beacons and buoys at other important points in the St. Croix, Kennebec, and Penobscot rivers, &c. - - 2,
For light-house on pier-head at Kennebunk harbor -
(For information relating to the foregoing objects, see Appendix Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

For removal of the light-house at Truro, (highlands,) Cape Cod - - - - - - - - 25.
(See Appendix No. 10.)
For rebuilding light-house at Brant's Point, Nantucket - 15,
(See Appendix No. 7.)
For preservation of site of Billingsgate island light-house, (Wellfleet) - - - - - - - 2,
(See Appendix No. 7.)
For large fog-bells for light-vessels in the Vineyard sound, in exchange for the small ones now in use on board of those vessels - - - - - - - 1,
(See Appendix No. 10.)
For four iron 12-pounder guns and equipments for fog signals on board of light-vessels in Vineyard sound - - 2,
(See Appendix No. —.)
For iron buoys and buoy-boats for approaches to Boston bay, and on Nantucket shoals - - - - 5,
(See Appendix No. —.)

VERMONT.

For two small lights to be placed on the pier at Burlington, 1,
(See Appendix Nos. 11 to 20 inclusive.)

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

ht-house at or near Windmill Point - - -	$8,000
Appendix Nos. 11 to 20.)	
all light at north end of Isle au Motte - -	500
Appendix Nos. 11 to 20.)	
ıt house at or near Crown Point - - -	8,000
ɔg signal at Juniper island light-house - -	500
Appendix Nos. 11 to 20.)	
e small lights near Whitehall, in place of those at	
nt kept up by steamboat companies - - -	4,500
Appendix Nos. 11 to 20.)	
ɔys for the following points in Lake Champlain, viz:	
' Point au Fer reef," " Perry's reef," near " Wal-	
island," on " Ferris's reef," and on " Schuyler's	
d reef" - - - - - - -	700
Appendix Nos. 11 to 20.)	

RHODE ISLAND.

eacon-light at Bristol ferry - - - -	500
Appendix No. 15, &c., and petition to Congress.)	

CONNECTICUT.

beacon at Sugar reef, east entrance of Long Island	
l - - - - - - - -	1,500
petition to Congress and Appendix Nos. 17 and 18.)	
ɜacon on Long Point - - - -	1,000
Appendix Nos. 17 and 18.)	
ɜacon on Sea Flower reef - - - -	1,000
Appendix No. 19.)	
g-signal at or near Lynde Point light-house -	500
Appendix No. 11.)	
ys at the eastern extremity of Watch Hill reef, and	
Wamphasoc" entrance to Stonington harbor -	200
ɔetition to Congress and Appendix No. 17.)	
ght-house at or near Niantic, Long Island sound -	4,000
Appendix No. 16.)	

NEW YORK.

g-signal, with machinery, at Little Gull island light-	
- - - - - - - -	2,500
Appendix No. 11.)	
g-signal at Stony Point light-house - -	500
Appendix No. 11.)	
acon-light to mark entrance to Loyd's harbor, Hunt-	
n bay, Long Island - - - - -	4,000
Appendix Nos. 11 and 12.)	
light-house at Race Point, Fisher's island, Long	
l sound - - - - - - -	8,000
Appendix No. 17.)	
ght-house on Horton's Point, Long Island sound -	4,000
Appendix No. 17.)	

For buoys in Long Island sound at the following points, viz: Hay Beach flats, Great Hog Neck, South Hole, Little Hog Neck, Midway bar, entrance of channel at River Head, Shelter Island ferry, at Neckoll's Rocks, between Rumhead and Mishomac Point, at a shoal east of Gardiner's Point - - - - - - - - $
(See Appendix No. 19.)

For a bell-buoy on or near Shagwong reef - - - 4,
(See Appendix No. 19.)

DELAWARE BAY.

For a light-house at Cross Ledge, in place of the light-vessel at present at that point - - - - - - 30,
(See Appendix Nos. 22 to 25.)

For a beacon-light on the pier at Port Penn, Delaware bay,
(See Appendix Nos. 24 to 25.)

For a beacon-light on Reedy Point - - - - - 5,
(See Appendix Nos. 22 to 25.)

For a large buoy or buoy-boat to be placed on the southwest point of the Over-falls. - - - - - - 1,
(See Appendix No. 25.)

For refitting Cape Henlopen light-house with first order illuminating apparatus - - - - - - 15,
(See Appendix Nos. 22 and 25.)

For a light-house on or near Ship John shoals - - 30,
(See Appendix Nos. 22 and 25.)

For a fog-signal to be placed at the Delaware breakwater light-house - - - - - - -
(See Appendix Nos. 22 and 25.)

For a fog-signal to be placed at the Reedy island light-house,
(See Appendix Nos. 22 and 25.)

For banking in Reedy island and preserving the site of the light-house - - - - - - - 1,
(See Appendix No. 22.)

For a large iron bell-buoy to be placed on or near Fenwick island shoal - - - - - - - 5,
(See Appendix No. 25.)

For a first class iron buoy to be placed on McCrie's shoal, mouth of Delaware bay - - - - - -
(See Appendix No. 25.)

For a first class iron buoy to be placed on the northeast part of Five Fathom bank - - - - - -
(See Appendix No. 25.)

VIRGINIA.

For a light-house on Smith's Point shoal, mouth of Potomac river, in place of the light-house on Smith's Point, and the light-vessel at present placed to mark the extremity of the shoal - - - - - - - - 25,
(See Appendix No. 26, and body of report.)

For a light house half way between Cape Henry and Bodie's island light houses, on or near false Cape Henry - - 25,
(See petition to Congress and Appendix No. 26.)

For a light on or near York spit, Chesapeake bay - - (See petition and Appendix No 26.)	$15,000
For buoys at Green Point, Sandy Point, &c., in York river, (See Appendix No. 30.)	500
For a light-house on the shoals or Sandy Point, to mark the entrance to Cherrystone harbor - - - - (See Appendix Nos. 28 and 26.)	10,000
For buoys to be placed in the Chesapeake bay, on the following points, viz: Fisherman's, Picket's Hole, Cherrystone, Pocomoke flats, Hunting creek, Deep creek, Chesconnessex, Onancock, Pungoteague, Naswadox, The Gulf, New Point Comfort, Peankatank river, Great Wicomico river, Rappahannock river, Drum Point spit, near Stingray Point, near Smith's Point light-vessel - - - - (See Appendix Nos. 26, 28, 29, and 30.)	1,300
For buoys and stakes in the Potomac river, between Alexandria and Georgetown - - - - - (See Appendix No. 27.)	200

NORTH CAROLINA.

For a light-house on Roanoke marshes - - - (See Appendix No. 32, relating to petition to Congress, 512 citizens of North Carolina.)	10,000
For buoys for the following places: at "Neuse river," "Pamplico sound and river," "Ocracoke inlet," "Core sound," Beaufort harbor - - - - - (See Appendix Nos. 32 and 33.)	1,640
For a beacon-light on Federal Point, to range with the light-house on that point, and as a substitute for the light-vessel at present stationed on Horse-Shoe shoal - - (See Appendix Nos. 34 and 35.)	800

SOUTH CAROLINA.

For a light-house and beacon-light on the main land on North Edisto island - - - - - (See Appendix No. 37, and petition to Congress.)	15,000
For buoys in North Edisto inlet and approaches - - (See Appendix No. 37, and petition to Congress.)	500
For a light-house and beacon-light on the north point of Hunting island, to serve as a seacoast and range for the Swash channel, in the place of the light-vessel at present placed off St. Helena, and that vessel to be removed to Courbakee bank - - - - - - (See Appendix No. 37, and petition to Congress.)	30,000
For a day beacon or buoy in St. Helena sound - - (See Appendix No. 37, and petition to Congress.)	800
For a first class light-vessel for Martin's Industry, in place of the present inefficient one, and for repairing the light-vessel now placed at Martin's Industry, and placing it (after the larger vessel is built) at or near the entrance to Calibogue sound - - - - - (See Appendix No. 37, and petition to Congress.)	30,000

For two beacons to serve as a range for the entrance to Calibogue sound - - - - - - 1
(See Appendix No. 37, and petition to Congress.)
For a small beacon-light on Fort Sumpter, Charleston harbor - - - - - - - -
(See Appendix No. 34.)
For a light-house and beacon-light on or near Hilton Head to guide to Port Royal harbor entrance - - - 1
(See Appendix No. 37, and petition to Congress.)
For five iron buoys for Port Royal harbor - - -
(See Appendix No. 37, and petition to Congress.)
For buoys for St. Helena bar - - - - -
(See Appendix Nos. 34 and 37.)

GEORGIA.

For iron buoys to be placed in the St. Mary's and St. Andrew's bays - - - - - - -
(See Appendix No. 34.)

FLORIDA.

For buoys for the St. John's bar and river - - -
(See Appendix No. 38.)
For elevating, and fitting with the most approved illuminating apparatus, the light-house tower at Cape Florida - 1
(See Appendix Nos. 38 and 41.)
For iron buoys for Key West harbor and approaches -
(See Appendix No. 43.)
For a small beacon-light near or on Fort McRea, Pensacola
(See Appendix No. 47.)
For two large iron buoys for Pensacola bar - - -
(See Appendix No. 47.)

LOUISIANA.

For a day beacon to be placed on the east end of Horn island
(See Appendix No. 44.)

ALABAMA.

For making permanent five range stakes, with lights, where required, at the Choctaw Pass and Dog River bar, Mobile 1
(See Appendix No. 44.)

TEXAS.

For a light-house on or near Gallinipper Point, Lavacca bay 10
(See Appendix No. 49.)
For a light-house on or near Half-Moon reef, Matagorda bay 10
(See Appendix No. 49.)

MICHIGAN.

For repair of the light-house, and pier upon which it is placed, near Monroe, Michigan - - - - - - (See Appendix No. 50, for report and estimate.)	$6,000
For completing foundations of two light-houses on St. Clair flats - - - - - - - - (See Appendix No. 53.)	20,000

INDIANA.

For a beacon-light on the pier or breakwater at Michigan City (See Appendix No. 51.)	1,000

ILLINOIS.

For a beacon-light on the breakwater at Waukegan, (Little Fort,) in place of the present light-house - - - - (See Appendix No. 51.)	1,000
For buoys to mark the bar and harbor at Chicago - - (See Appendix No. 51.)	300
For a harbor light at the town of Santa Cruz, Bay of Monterey - - - - - - - - (Recommended at last Congress.)	10,000
For a harbor light at Santa Barbara - - - - (See report.)	10,000

A.

Table exhibiting all the aids to navigation authorized by Congress prior to August 31, 1852, but which had not been completed at the date of the report of the Light-house Board of January 15, 1853, and also those authorized at the session of Congress which closed March 3, 1853, and the action in each case up to the date of this report, November 29, 1853.

State.	Locality.	Description of object.	Date of appropriation.	Sum appropriated, or balance.	Action taken.
Maine	Ledge east of Boon island	Buoy	Sept. 28, 1850	$150 00	Buoy placed.
	White and Thom's ledge and Pond island reef, Kennebec river.	Buoys	Mar. 3, 1851	300 00	Additional appropriation made—buoys either placed or procured for placing.
	Narraguagus (Pond island)	Light-house	do	4,000 00	Completed and lighted April 18, 1853.
	Nubble (Cape Neddick) or York harbor.	do	Aug. 31, 1852	5,000 00	Examinations and surveys made of site under direction of Superintendent Coast Survey during the past season, construction will be commenced as soon as the site is reported.
	Haddock ledge	Beacon	do	500 00	Buoy placed temporarily to mark site.
	Cape Elizabeth	Fog-bell	do	2,500 00	Bell constructed and put up.
	Seguin	do	do	2,500 00	Inspector instructed on the subject.
	Whitehead	do	do	2,500 00	Constructed and put up.
	West Quoddy Head	do	do	2,500 00	Inspector instructed on the subject.
	Logy's ledge	Beacon	do	500 00	Completed.
	Eastern and Western Sisters.	Buoys	do	160 00	Buoys procured and placed.
	Boone island	Light-house	do	25,000 00	Plans submitted and approved—necessary steps taken for procuring materials and commencing the work at the opening of the season.
	Steele's ledge	Beacon	do	1,000 00	Completed.
	Heron neck	Light-house	do	5,000 00	Under construction, and will be ready for lighting in a few weeks.
	Kennebec river	Buoys, beacons, and spindles.	do	5,000 00	Completed, commenced, or in progress.
	Petit Manan	Fog-bell	do	2,500 00	Bell [illegible]

	Narraguagus harbor	Beacons and buoys	....do	1,000 00	Buoys constructed, and will be placed as soon as the ... permit.
	Pumpkin island	Light-house	....do	3,500 00	Owner of land cannot be ascertained.
	Between Owl's Head and Whitehead light-houses.	Beacons	....do	4,000 00	Four beacons built, five iron can-buoys and three spar-buoys placed.
	Goldsborough	Buoys	....do	200 00	Two buoys placed; the remainder will be constructed and placed at an early day.
	Buck ledge	Beacon	....do	500 00	Appropriation inadequate.
	Muscongus bay	Buoys, beacons, and spindles.	Mar. 3, 1853	3,000 00	Buoys constructed and placed.
New Hampshire	Mouth of Little harbor	Buoys and beacon	Sept. 28, 1850	1,023 56	Beacon erected; buoys in course of construction.
	Wiley's ledge and Halfway rock.	Beacon and buoy	Aug. 31, 1852	800 00	Beacon completed; buoy placed.
Rhode Island	Brenton's reef	Light-vessel	Mar. 3, 1851	15,000 00	Completed and stationed.
	Goat island	Preservation of light-house.	Aug. 31, 1852	3,500 00	Work completed.
	Narragansett bay	Buoys	Mar. 3, 1853	900 00	Buoys procured and placed.
	Lime rock	Beacon-light	....do	1,000 00	Completed.
Massachusetts	East end of Chatham	Spar-buoys	Sept. 28, 1850	175 00	Inspector directed to place them.
	North and south end of Maskeget rocks.	....do	....do	260 00	Do do.
	Lynn harbor	Spar buoys	Sept. 28, 1850	560 00	Inspector directed to place them.
	Dolphin rocks, &c.				
	Sow and Pigs	Light-vessel	Mar. 3, 1853	30,000 00	Hydrographical and topographical surveys, made during the past season, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and plans in preparation by engineer officer in charge.
	Near breakwater at Bass river.	Light-house	....do	4,000 00	Deeds of title in hands of law officers for examination; plans submitted and approved.
	Succonnesset shoal	Light-vessel	Aug. 31, 1852	12,000 00	Under construction, and will be ready at an early day.
	Holmes's Hole	Three buoys	....do	300 00	Buoys procured and placed.
	Newburyport harbor	Beacons and buoys	....do	2,000 00	Rebuilt, and in course of repair; buoys procured and placed.
	Fawn bar	Beacon	....do	1,000 00	In charge of engineer officer of district for examination of localities, and for report and plan of the structures; recommends bell-buoy and triangle buoy for these localities.
	Graves and Harding's	Spindles	....do	8,000 00	
	Kill-pond bar	Light-vessel	....do	12,000 00	Under construction, and will be ready at an early day.
	Bibb Rock	Buoy	....do	75 00	Buoy procured, and ready for placing.
	Great Ripp	Buoy-boat	....do	5,000 00	Under construction.
	Sand shoal	....do	....do	5,000 00	Do.

A—Continued.

State.	Locality.	Description of object.	Date of appropriation.	Sum appropriated, or balance.	Action taken.
Massachusetts	Off Nantucket shoals	Light-vessel	Aug. 31, 1852	$30,000 00	Completed, and preparing to proceed to her station.
	Baker's island	Fog-bell	....do	2,500 00	Will be ordered and placed as soon as the machinery is sufficiently perfected to warrant it.
	Race Point	....do	....do	2,500 00	Do do do do.
	Off Point Gammon light-house	Buoy	....do	120 00	Buoy procured, and ready for placing.
	Succonnesset Point	....do	....do	120 00	Do do.
	Minot's ledge	Light-house	....do	80,000 00	Plan approved by the Topographical bureau, and submitted to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury; hydrographical survey made during the past season by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.
	New Bedford harbor	Buoys	....do	300 00	Buoys procured, and ready for placing.
	Minot's ledge	Light-vessel	Mar. 3, 1853	22,000 00	Under construction, and expected to be ready at an early day.
	Taunton river	Buoys	....do	500 00	Buoys procured, and placed.
	Deep-hole Rock	Beacon	....do	600 00	Examination and survey of site made and reported during last season, under direction of Superintendent of Coast Survey.
	Holmes's Hole harbor	Three beacon-li'ts in place of one.	Aug. 31, 1852	3,500 00	Sites selected, and title-deeds in hands of law officers for examination and approval.
Connecticut	Long wharf, New Haven	Light	....do	500 00	Site obtained; light in course of construction, and will be finished at an early day.
	New Haven harbor	Buoys	Mar. 3, 1853	200 00	Buoys placed.
	Penfield reef	Buoy	....do	150 00	Buoy placed.
	Race Rock	Beacon	....do	7,000 00	Work in charge of engineer officer.
	Near Middletown, in Connecticut river.	Beacon-li'ts, buoys and spindles.	....do	30,000 00	Buoys ordered to be placed; three sites selected for beacon-lights; steps taken to obtain titles and jurisdiction.
	Pine island	Fog-signal	....do	1,000 00	No action in this case, in consequence of difficulties in perfecting fog-signals.
New York	Bay of New York	Two beacons	....do	6,000 00	The sites for the two range-beacons for the main channel have been purchased, and validity of title under investigation by the district attorney; plans in preparation; work will be commenced

Do.....do.....	Two range-lights..	....do.....	30,000 00	as the titles to the land purchased for the sites are approved. Two range-lights on Staten Island, to serve as guides to Swash channel, will be commenced as soon as the titles to the sites are approved.
Do.....do.....	Iron bell-buoy....	....do.....		Under construction, and nearly ready for placing on Flynn's knoll.
Horse-shoe reef, Niagara river	Light-house	Mar. 3, 1851	45,000 00	Under construction by contract with Treasury Department; inspector of district charged with its superintendence; little progress made in the work during past year.
Gardiner's island.....	Light-house	Aug. 31, 1852	7,000 00	Site purchased, deeds approved; cession of jurisdiction obtained; plans submitted and approved, and work to be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.
Point au Roche	....do.....	....do.....	5,000 00	Site selected, jurisdiction obtained; land purchased, and deeds in hands of law officer for examination and report.
Hudson river.....	Six buoys.....	....do.....	480 00	Buoys procured and placed in their proper positions.
Black Rock pier.....	Beacon-light.....	....do.....	600 00	Temporary beacons erected and lighted.
Oswego.....	Light-house and pier repairs....	....do.....	5,000 00	Work in charge of an officer of topographical engineers, and will be completed as soon as the necessary materials can be procured and the season permit the work to be done.
Sandy Hook.....	Fog-bell.....	....do.....	5,000 00	Will be ordered and placed as soon as the machinery is sufficiently perfectly to warrant it.
Throg's Neck.....	....do.....	....do.....		
Sandy Hook.....	Light-vessel.....	Mar. 3, 1853	22,000 00	In course of construction by contract, and expected to be ready to be sent to her station before mid-winter.
Sag harbor.....	Beacon.....	Aug. 31, 1852	1,150 00	Work to be commenced as soon as the weather will permit in the ensuing season.
Stony Brook harbor	Buoys	....do.....	300 00	Buoys procured and placed.
Genesee river.....	Beacon, &c.....	....do.....	2,600 00	Temporary repairs made on pier, to be completed the ensuing season.
Hudson river.....	Three small beacons.	....do.....	1,500 00	Sites selected; deeds submitted for approval by Attorney General; jurisdiction obtained, and work to be commenced as soon as the titles are approved.
Bay of New York	Ten buoys.....	....do.....	500 00	Buoys procured and placed.
Long Island.....	Beacon.....	....do.....	3,000 00	Engineer officer of the district, charged with the work, has visited the site and will submit plan at an early day.
Carlton Head.....	Beacon-light repairs	Mar. 3, '53	5,000 00	Site selected; jurisdiction ceded; work to to be commenced as soon as title is perfected.
Tibbetts' Point light-house...				Work on repairs of Tibbetts' Point light-house in progress.

A—Continued.

State.	Locality.	Description of object.	Date of appropriation.	Sum appropriated, or balance.	Action taken.
New York	Buffalo light-house	Fog-signal	Mar. 3, 1853	$2,500 00	Will be ordered and placed as soon as the machinery is sufficiently perfected to warrant it.
New Jersey	Newark light-house	....do	Aug. 31, 1852	250 00	Fog-bell placed.
	West Oyster-bed, Newark bay, elbow beacon, Set-off Point, and Passaic river.	Beacon-li'ts; beacon and fog-bell.	..do	3,000 00	Beacons lighted. Directions given for commencing the construction of the beacon as soon as practicable. Fog-bell placed.
	Mill reef	Monument	....do	4,000 00	Directions given for executing work as soon as practicable.
	Great Egg harbor and Hereford.	Four buoys	....do	200 00	Buoys procured and placed.
	Inlet Little Egg harbor	Buoys	..do	1,000 00	Buoys procured and placed.
	Absecum bar and inlet			800 00	
Delaware	Delaware bay	Beacons and buoys	Mar. 3, 1853	8,480 00	Buoys placed, or in course of construction, to be placed as soon as ready.
	Brandywine shoal	Preservation of light-house.	....do	3,500 00	Work in progress towards completion.
Maryland	Fishing battery	Light-house	Mar. 3, 1851	5,000 00	Completed and lighted during past spring.
	Seven-foot knoll	....do	....do	2,700 00	Work commenced by contractors, but arrested by difficulties in obtaining proper foundations. Contractors requested to change plan. Contract expired by its own limitation. The necessary steps will be recommended in time to commence the work at the opening of the next season.
	.....do	Fog-bell	Aug. 31, 1852	2,500 00	Will be provided by the time the tower is ready to receive it.
	Pocomoke sound	Six buoys	....do	480 00	Buoys procured and placed.
	Hooper's straits	Buoy	....do	80 00	Buoy procured and placed.
	Fort Carrol	Beacon	....do	1,500 00	Temporary light will be placed at an early day.
	Chesapeake bay	Fog-bell	....do	200 00	Bell procured and placed on proper light vessel in Chesapeake bay.
Virginia	Chincoteague inlet	Buoys	..do	160 00	Buoys procured and placed.
	Metompkin inlet	..do		160 00	
	Occahannock	..do		160 00	

					and officer of topographical engineers charged with the construction.
	Jones's Point	....do	....do	5,000 00	Site selected, and negotiating for its purchase.
	Assateague	Fog-bell	....do	2,500 00	These fog-bells will be ordered and placed as soon as the machinery is sufficiently perfected to warrant it.
	Smith's Island	....do	....do	2,500 00	
	Cape Henry	....do	....do	2,500 00	
	White shoal, James river	Becon-light	....do	5,000 00	Sites selected, and plans submitted and approved; cession obtained and titles under examination by district attorney. So soon as valid titles are obtained, the works will be commenced.
	Day's Point ....do	Beacon	....do	1,000 00	
	Point of shoals....do	Beacon-light	....do	5,000 00	
	Lyon's Creek shoals do	....do	....do	5,000 00	
	Jordan's point....do	....do	....do	5,000 00	
	Upper Middle	Buoy	Mar. 3, 1853		In course of construction.
	Sand shoal	..do	....do	800 00	Buoys procured and placed.
	Hog Island inlet	..do	....do		Do do.
	Potomac river	..do	....do	560 00	Do do.
	Stingery Point	Beacon-light	....do	250 00	Appropriation insufficient.
	Rappahannock river	Buoys	....do	600 00	Buoys procured and placed.
North Carolina	Middle Ground shoal, Beaufort harbor.	Buoy	Mar. 3, 1851	200 00	Buoy under construction; unable to procure it near the locality.
	Upper Jettee, Cape Fear river.	Light-house	....do	*5,610 93	Work has been delayed in consequence of difficulties of determining proper site. Survey of the river just completed under the directions of the Superintendent of Coast Survey, will enable engineer officer in charge of the district to commence the work at an early day.
	Baldhead light-house	Fog-bell	Aug. 31, 1852	2,600 00	Will be ordered and placed so soon as the machinery is sufficiently perfected to warrant it.
	Bogue banks	Light-house	....do	5,000 00	Commencement of the work at the earliest practicable day is expected.
	Albemarle sound	Buoys	....do	200 00	Buoys procured and placed.
	Falken shoal	..do	....do	80 00	Do do.
	North river	..do	....do	100 00	In course of construction.
	Main, and Oak Island channels.	..do	....do	1,000 00	Do do.
	Cape Fear river	..do	....do	1,300 00	Do do.

* Balance.

A—Continued.

State.	Locality.	Description of object.	Date of appropriation.	Sum appropriated, or balance.	Action taken.
North Carolina—Continued.	Fryingpan shoals	Buoys	Aug. 31, 1852	$1,600 00	Under construction.
	Cape Hatteras	Elevating & refitting light-house.	Mar. 3, 1853	15,000 00	Lantern and illuminating apparatus ready for placing. The work of elevating the tower will be completed in a few weeks.
South Carolina	Cape Romain shoal	Bell-buoy	Aug. 31, 1852	3,500 00	In course of construction, and will be ready for placing at an early day.
	Charleston	Harbor light	do	500 00	Work in progress, and will be completed as soon as valid title and cession of jurisdiction are obtained.
	South and North Island Points, Georgetown.	3 beacon-lights	do	5,000 00	Surveys made under direction of Superintendent Coast Survey. Work will be commenced as soon as titles are approved, and jurisdiction to sites are obtained.
	Georgetown	Buoys	do	600 00	Under construction, and expected to be completed at an early day.
	Charleston harbor	Bell-buoy	Mar. 3, 1853	5,000 00	Do do do do.
	Rattlesnake shoal, off Charleston.	Light-vessel	do	20,000 00	Do do do do.
	Charleston bar and channels.	Buoy	do	3,000 00	Do do do do.
	Middle Ground shoal	do	do	500 00	Do do do do.
	Morris's island	Beacon	do	3,000 00	Preliminary steps taken for obtaining proper sites and commencing the work as soon as the titles are approved, and jurisdiction obtained from the State.
	Cape Romain light house	Rebuilding	do	20,000 00	Work delayed for the completion of the survey of Cape Romain shoals, which has recently been finished by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey. Site to be selected, and other necessary steps taken to commence the work, without unnecessary delay.
Florida	Sea-horse key	Light-house	Aug. 31, 1852	12,000 00	Site selected, reservation obtained, plans in preparation, and work to be commenced this season.
	Sand Bore and Boca Grande.	Buoys	do	840 00	Under construction, and expected to be ready for placing at an early day.
	Sea-horse reef	do	do	250 00	Do do do do.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	tion for the structure; plans in preparation. [illegible] of founda-
	Sand key	....do	....do	44,127 81	Completed, and lighted July 20, 1853.
	Rebecca shoals	Beacon	....do	10,000 00	Site selected by direction of Superintendent of Coast Survey; plans submitted by engineer officer in charge of the work, and approved.
	Mouth of St. John's river	Preservation of site of light-house.	....do	10,000 00	Surveys made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey; work suspended in consequence of disputed title to sites.
	Northwest Passage, (near Key West.	Light-house	Mar. 3, 1853	12,000 00	Site selected, plan submitted, and work to be commenced as soon as materials can be obtained.
	Jupiter inlet	....do	....do	35,000 00	Preliminary steps ordered to be taken in regard to obtaining title to the proper site; plans to be prepared, &c.
	Florida reef	Coast Survey signals.	....do	10,000 00	Referred to Superintendent of the Coast Survey; report submitted, and the necessary directions will be given for making the signals permanent, without unnecessary delay.
	St. Blas	Rebuilding light-house.	Aug. 31, 1852	12,000 00	Work to be commenced and completed this season: delayed in consequence of prevalence of epidemic on that coast the past season.
Alabama	Mobile bay	Bell-buoy	....do	4,000 00	Under construction, and expected to be ready for placing at an early day.
	Middle Ground	Buoys	....do	2,100 00	Do do do do.
	Northwest Pelican shoal	..do	....do	200 00	Do do do do.
	Sand island and Mobile Point.	Beacons	....do	4,000 00	Construction delayed in consequence of changes in channel subsequent to surveys by Coast Survey and the epidemic on that coast during the past summer. Channels will be re-examined, and the works directed to be commenced immediately.
	Revenue Point	...do	....do	3,000 00	
	Mobile bay	...do	Mar. 3, 1853	500 00	Completed.
Mississippi	Ship island	Light-house	Sept. 28, 1850	12,000 00	Completed, and instructions given for lighting.
	East Pascagoula	....do	Aug. 31, 1852	5,000 00	Selection of site referred to Superintendent of Coast Survey.
	Cat and Ship island harbors	Buoys	....do	1,800 00	Under construction.
Louisiana	Ship shoal	Surveys	....do	3,000 00	Surveys made during past season, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.
	Ship shoal	Light-house	Mar. 3, 1853	20,000 00	Preliminary steps will be taken towards the construction of this work so soon as reports are received of the surveys authorized.
	Horn Island pass	Buoys	Aug. 31, 1852	240 00	Under construction.
	Passes of Mississippi river	..do	Mar. 3, 1853	3,000 00	Under construction; twelve spar-buoys ordered to be placed in Southwest Pass so soon as the channel is deepened, under direction of engineer officer charged with that work.

A—Continued.

State.	Locality.	Description of object.	Date of appropriation.	Sum appropriated, or balance.	Action taken.
Louisiana—Cont'd	Chandaleur island	Rebuilding of light-house.	Mar. 3, 1853	$15,000 00	Will be constructed this season. Delayed in consequence of prevalence of epidemic on that coast during the past season.
	Pass a L'Outre	....do	....do	6,000 00	Work delayed for want of authority from governor of State to transfer the necessary land for site. Application will be made on the meeting of the legislature of Louisiana for the necessary authority.
Texas	Aransas pass	....do	Aug. 31, 1852	15,000 00	Two surveys made at different times, under the direction of the Superintendent of Coast Survey, for the purpose of ascertaining the change in the bar and channel, and for selecting the proper site. An engineer officer has been directed to visit the locality and examine the site with reference to the foundation, to enable the board to determine upon a proper plan for the structure.
	Mouth of Sabine river	....do	Mar. 3, 1853	30,000 00	Survey made, under direction of Superintendent of Coast Survey, of the bar and channel, and for the selection of the site. An engineer officer has been directed to visit the locality and examine the site with reference to the foundation, and to report a plan and estimates for the structure.
	Brazos Santiago	....do	Sept. 28, 1850	15,000 00	Completed and lighted.
	Padre island	Beacon	....do		
	Galveston bay	Three light-houses	Aug. 31, 1852	25,000 00	Under construction, and expected to be lighted at an early day.
	Brazos Santiago	Buoys	Mar. 3, 1853	2,000 00	Under construction, and expected to be ready for placing at an early day.
	Grand river bar	..do	....do		
	Matagorda bay	..do	....do		
Ohio	Green island, (Lake Erie)	Light-house	Mar. 3, 1851	5,000 00	Title deeds perfected and approved, jurisdiction ceded, and the work ordered to be commenced without delay.
	Mouth of Maumee river	....do	Aug. 31, 1852	5,000 00	District inspector has made examination of the locality and reported upon it. Instructions will be given to commence the work so soon as the necessary preliminary steps relating to title,

	Huron harbor / Vermillion harbor	Repair to light-house piers.	....do....	6,000 00 / 3,000 00	Work in charge of an officer of topographical engineers, and will be completed this season to the amount of the appropriation.
	Off Bois Blanc, (Lake Erie)	Beacon	Mar. 3, 1853	3,000 00	Under construction, and will be completed this season.
Michigan	Eagle river	Light-house	Sept. 28, 1850	5,000 00	Title deeds perfected and approved, jurisdiction ceded, and inspector directed to commence the work without delay.
	Marquette	....do	....do	5,000 00	Lighted on the opening of navigation last spring.
	Ottawa Point	....do	....do	5,000 00	Do. do. do.
	Saginaw bay	Buoys	Aug. 31, 1852	600 00	Buoys procured and placed.
	Round island	Beacon-light	....do	4,000 00	Preliminary steps taken for selecting site and obtaining title.
	Mouth of Clinton river	Light-house repairs, &c.	....do	5,000 00	Work examined by an officer of topographical engineers, who reported the necessity for repairing the pier in advance of commencing work upon the light-house.
	Mouth of South Black river	Light-house	....do	5,000 00	Preliminary steps taken for selecting site.
	Point Betsey	....do	Mar. 3, 1853	5,000 00	Sites selected and the requisite steps taken to obtain the necessary reservations. Plans submitted, and directions will be given for making the necessary preparations for commencing all the works on the opening of navigation in the spring.
	Grand island harbor	....do	....do	5,000 00	
	Rock harbor (Isle Royal)	....do	....do	5,000 00	
	Portage river	....do	....do	5,000 00	
	Point Iroquois	....do	....do	5,000 00	
	La Pointe	....do	....do	5,000 00	
	Thunder Bay island light-house.	Fog-bell	....do	2,500 00	Will be ordered and placed so soon as the machinery is sufficiently perfected to warrant it.
	St. Clair flats	Foundations for two light-houses.	....do	10,000 00	The site to be selected and the work executed under the direction of the Topographical Bureau. An additional appropriation of $20,000 asked by the chief of the Topographical Bureau.
	Otter creek	Light-house and sale of site.	Aug. 31, 1852	.....	Directions given to the superintendent of lights of the district to sell at public sale the light-house buildings and land belonging thereto, but no report or returns have been made to this office.
Wisconsin	Twin rivers	Light-house	Sept. 28, 1850	3,500 00	Lighted on the opening of navigation last spring.
	Neenah or Fox river	Buoys	Aug. 31, 1852	500 00	Buoys procured and placed.
	Winnebago lake	Light-house	....do	5,000 00	Locality visited, and necessary steps taken for securing title to site by reservation.
	Milwaukie	....do	....do	5,000 00	In negotiation with owners of land for the purchase of necessary site.
Illinois	Chicago	....do	....do	6,300 00	Work in charge of an officer of topographical engineers—progressing towards completion.
California	Alcatraz island	....do	Sept. 20, 1850	15,000 00	Tower constructed and reported ready for illuminating apparatus. Illuminating apparatus received at San Francisco.
Oregon	Battery Point	....do	....do	15,000 00	Built, but removed by the engineer officer charged with the construction of defences at that point.

A—Continued.

State.	Locality.	Description of object.	Date of appropriation.	Sum appropriated, or balance.	Action taken.
Oregon—Continued.	Farallones island	Light-house	Sept. 20, 1850	$15,000 00	Built and awaiting the arrival of the illuminating apparatus—expected at an early day.
	Monterey	do	do	15,000 00	Built and awaiting the arrival of the illuminating apparatus—expected at an early day.
	Point Conception	do	do	15,000 00	Under contract, but not commenced.
	San Diego	do	do	15,000 00	Do do.
	Humboldt harbor	do	Mar. 3, 1851	15,000 00	Do do.
	Completion	Light-houses	Aug. 31, 1852	120,000 00	A part of the illuminating apparatus received—the remainder is reported as being nearly ready for shipment.
California	Cape Disappointment	Light-house	Sep. 28, '50	53,140 00	Light-house at Cape Disappointment under contract, but not commenced.
	New Dungennes	do			Balance of the appropriation inadequate for constructing light-house on New Dungenness and Cape Flattery.
	Cape Flattery	Light-house and buoys.			Buoys procured and placed under direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.
California and Oregon.	Umpqua	Light-house	Aug. 31, 1852	15,000 00	Selection of site not reported.
	Santa Cruz island	do	do	30,000 00	Do. do.
	Humboldt harbor	Beacon	do	5,000 00	Awaiting the construction of the light-house at that point, under contract, to select the proper site for the range to cross the bar.
	San Francisco bay	Buoys	do	1,000 00	In course of construction.
	Commission ledge, (Mare Island straits.)	do	Mar. 3, 1853	500 00	Do.
	Middle Ground, (in Suisun bay.)	do	do	500 00	Do.
	San Francisco bar	do	do	800 00	Do.
	Sacramento river	do	do	2,000 00	Do.
	Humbo'dt harbor	do	do	500 00	Do.
	Umpqua	do	do	500 00	Do.
	Columbia river	do	do	1 500 00	Do.

				Instructions given to obtain valid title to site; work will be commenced as soon as the title is approved.
San Pedro bay	....do	....do	10,000 00	Preliminary steps taken for the selection of the site and to secure a valid title.
	Miscellaneous.			
	Life-boats, &c...	Aug. 31, 1852	10,000 00	The Superintendent of the Coast Survey has had examinations made during the past season, for the purpose of selecting proper sites for placing life-boats along the coast where they are not already supplied. The few necessary repairs required for their preservation have been made upon those previously constructed, by order of the department.
	....do	Mar. 3, 1853	10,000 00	
	Testing illuminating apparatus of Wilson & Meachum.	Aug. 31, 1852	1,000 00	The appropriation for this object was placed in the hands of Mr. Wilson, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of constructing the apparatus. No report has been received at this office.
Southern coast	Restoring sea-walls, &c.	Mar. 3, 1853	25,000 00	Considerable progress had been made in these works prior to the breaking out of the epidemic on that coast, which arrested the operations.
	Testing adoption of Jabez Stone's patent buoy.	....do	250 00	Partial tests made during the summer, and the subject is now in the hands of the engineer officer engaged in works well calculated to test its value.
	Testing plan of Chas. Babbage for distinguishing lights by occultation.	....do	5,000 00	For making these tests, apparatus provided and necessary machinery in course of preparation.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

No. 1.

PORTLAND, ME., *November* 22, 1853.

SIR: In obedience to the order contained in the circular of the Light-house Board on the subject of new structures, buoys, &c., as aids to navigation in this district, I have the honor to make the following report:

1. *Petit Menan light-house.*—This is the most eastern first class light on the coast of the United States. It is at present one of the worst of all the lights, and the tower is so badly built, and so old, and the lantern is so small, that little can be done to improve it; and all that could be done will not make it a light good enough for the important position of a first class seacoast light.

I therefore recommend that the tower and keeper's dwelling be rebuilt, and that there be a second order Fresnel lens apparatus placed in the new light-house. For this purpose an appropriation of $15,000 will be necessary.

2. *Baker's island light-house and Franklin island light-house.*—These two are secondary lights. The towers of both are entirely worthless, the lanterns are worn out, and the keepers' dwellings are so old and leaky that they are unhealthy. I recommend that both be rebuilt and fitted up with Fresnel lens lights of the fourth or fifth order. For this purpose, an appropriation of $10,000 will be required.

I select these two lights, not because they are absolutely the worst on the coast, but because a beginning must be made in rebuilding nearly all of the lights of this class on the coast; and these are important lights, and are as bad as any.

3. *Fog signal near Monhegan light house.*—Vessels sailing eastward from Portland, in a fog, first make Seguin, where there is now a fog-bell. They next make Monhegan island, but at that point there is no fog-signal. If one were placed there, vessels could, after making this point, shape their courses for Whitehead, entrance of Penobscot bay, and after making that point (where there is a bell,) would be in the bay and comparatively safe. I think it of great importance that there should be a bell at Monhegan.

The light-house is so far from the point where the bell should be situated, that the light-keeper could not attend to it, and it will be advisable, therefore, to have a house built on which the bell might be placed; and a man should be appointed whose sole duty should be to take charge of the bell. The proper site for the bell is on a small island which lies off Monhegan, called Manana. For the house and bell, and for purchasing the land, the sum of $3,500 will be necessary.

I have obtained evidence as to the necessity for the erection of this bell, and it is appended to this report.

4. *Harbor light on breakwater, Portland harbor, Me.*—The breakwater in this harbor is very much in the way of vessels entering the harbor, and a small light is needed on the end of it. If the board judge it necessary that a house should be built for the keeper on shore, an appropriation of $3,500 will be necessary; but if a house be not required, $1,000 will suffice. It might, perhaps, be well to have the house as a

store for supplies, &c., for the light. (See letters accompanying this report, for evidence of the necessity of this light.)

5. *Buoys, beacons, &c.*—There is an appropriation of $500 "for the beacon on Buck's ledge, Penobscot river." On account of ice in the spring freshets, and large rafts of logs that are floated down this river, nothing but a structure of the firmest kind should be erected at this point. One of cut-stone, of the size of the old one, will cost $2,500. I have examined two other stone beacons in this river—one on Odom's ledge, and the other on a ledge, the name of which I do not know. Both have been moved several feet by the ice, and should be taken down and rebuilt. For this purpose $1,000 will be required.

There are two stone monuments in this district which require repairs. One is in Casco bay, on Mark island, and the other is on an island at the mouth of Saco river; both are useful beacons, and should be repointed and overhauled thoroughly. For this purpose $1,500 will be required.

For buoys, beacons, &c., on various important points on the coast of Maine, I recommend that $2,000 be appropriated. The sum of $3,000 appropriated by the last Congress, was required, not only for buoys at new points, but for replacing a great many which had been carried away during the preceding winter.

RECAPITULATION.

1. For rebuilding light-house and keeper's dwelling on Petit Menan island, Maine - - - - -	$15,000
2. For rebuilding Baker's island and Franklin island light-houses, and keepers' dwellings - - -	10,000
3. For fog-signal near Monhegan light-house - -	3,500
4. Harbor light on end of breakwater at Portland harbor, Maine - - - - - - -	3,500
5. Buoys, beacons, &c., and repairs - - -	7,000
	69,000

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Light-house Inspector, First District.

Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
Secretary to Light house Board,
Washington, D. C.

—

BANGOR, *September* 12, 1853.

We, the undersigned, masters and pilots of the steamer Daniel Webster, steamer Penobscot, and steamer Boston, running between Bangor, Portland and Boston, and intermediate ports, would most respectfully represent that two very important points on this coast are neglected, and we would call your especial attention to them, to wit: the island of Monhegan and Portland harbor; that a fog-bell on the Manana island, a little island adjacent to Monhegan, and a bug-light on the end of the breakwater in Portland harbor, are two material points that are now very much needed by steamers and vessels on the coast of Maine; and we would

call your especial attention to them, and respectfully solicit your aid in procuring this protection to navigation.

There are no two points on our coast, where the aid of government is so much needed as these two named, and we respectfully request that you will urge the attention of the Light house Board to these particular points.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH FARWELL,	*Master of str. Daniel Webster.*
RICHARD DONOVAN,	*1st Pilot* " " "
ARCHIBALD G. SPEAR,	*2d Pilot* " " "
THOMAS B. SANFORD,	*Master of steamer Boston.*
WM. BLAKE,	*1st Pilot* " "
WM. A. BEAN,	*2d Pilot* " "
WM. FLOWERS,	*Master of steamer Penobscot.*
S. G. FLOWERS,	*1st Pilot* " "
DAVID H. STAPLES,	*2d Pilot.* " "

Lieut. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Light house Inspector, Portland, Maine.

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PORTLAND, *September* 14, 1853.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, managers of the Board of Trade of this city, would respectfully call your attention to the necessity of a light on the end of the breakwater in our harbor.

The main entrance to our lower harbor (so termed) is one of the best on the whole Atlantic coast; but after entering the lower harbor, the breakwater upon one side of the main channel, and Hog Island ledge on the other, make it dangerous in the night to come into the inner harbor abreast our principal wharves; but with a single light on the end of the breakwater, vessels could come to anchor in the inner harbor at any time.

A small movable light might be placed on the breakwater, and under the care of some person on shore, so that the expense might be light compared with the benefits it would afford to our commerce.

As Portland has been selected as the winter station for the line of steamers established by the Canadian government, and now during the summer running to the St. Lawrence, we think this, in addition to the wants of our own increasing navigation, is alone a sufficient reason for the establishment of this light.

We would therefore respectfully request you to call the attention of the Light-house Board to the necessity of the above named light, if, after examination, you concur with us in the necessity of the same.

With sentiments of respect, we are your obedient servants,

GEO. W. WOODMAN.
J. B. BROWN.
H. J. LIBBY.
T. C. HEISEY.
JEDH. JEWETT.
C. M. DAVIS.
J. C. BROOKS.
JONAS H. PERLEY.
A. K. SHURTLIFF.
RUFUS E. WOOD.

Lieut. WM. B. FRANKLIN, *Light-house Inspector.*

STEAMER DANIEL WEBSTER,
September 12, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of September 7 is before me, and with pleasure I take this opportunity to reply.

One of the most important aids to navigation on the coast of Maine is a fog bell on Manana.

The island of Monhegan is the island that all of our vessels on this coast take their departure from on leaving the coast, and is the most desirable headland to make on coming in from sea; and it is the only land that steamboats wish to make between Portland light and Whitehead light, and it is indispensably necessary to make Monhegan before you change your course either from Portland or Whitehead. The Manana is a small island, taken, as you may say, out of Monhegan island on the westerly side, and makes the harbor of Monhegan.

The only way to make it is to run and feel your way along the coast, stopping and going ahead until you find it. A sailing-vessel is obliged to run until she judges herself up, and then lay to until the fog clears up. Often a vessel or steamboat may be within a cable's length of this island in the fog, and not know whether they are very near or not, or whether they are inside or outside of the island. A bell, well arranged on Manana, would announce to a vessel the position of the island, and from that they could take their departure for Portland if going west, and for Whitehead if going east.

I think there is no point on our coast that needs so much the protection and particular attention of government, (as a good fog-bell well arranged,) as on the Manana.

I would also respectfully call your attention to Portland harbor. The breakwater runs out into the harbor, so that the channel is very narrow between it and Hog Island ledge and another island on the easterly side of the channel—so much so, that it is very dangerous running into this harbor in the night; and Portland being a good harbor, is a great resort to vessels on the coast in a storm. It is highly necessary that a light should be placed on the end of the breakwater—to be made a colored light, red, or to have some way to distinguish it from other lights of vessels at anchor, or from lights of houses on the point, in order that it may be known.

These two things are, in my opinion, of more importance than anything for the protection of life and property that can be done by government on the coast of Maine.

Hoping that you will lend your aid to forward as soon as practicable these suggestions, I subscribe myself

Your obedient and humble servant,

JOSEPH FARWELL,
Master of Steamer Daniel Webster.

Lieut. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Light-house Inspector, Portland, Maine.

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PORTLAND, *September* 14, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 7th came duly to hand; and feeling deeply interested in the subject of which you inquire, viz: "aids to naviga-

tion along the coast which our steamers navigate," I have conversed freely with our captains and pilots, and they are united in the opinion that a suitable bell placed upon Thatcher's island (Cape Ann,) to be rung during fogs, would be of immense benefit to the whole eastern coasting interest, as that point is the key to Boston harbor.

Further, they report that the light upon Boon island is very feeble, and altogether inefficient for one of so much importance, it being a guide among some of the most dangerous reefs on the whole coast.

And I will again take the liberty of calling your attention to the bell placed upon Cape Elizabeth, it being entirely too small for one occupying so important a position; and the manner in which it is rung does not at all answer the purpose intended. One of that size placed upon Portland Head, near the old light, would be an excellent guide for entering this harbor in thick weather; and if placed there, would be the means of saving much life and property.

A harbor light placed upon the breakwater would be of vast importance, as many serious accidents occur for want of some such guide in this harbor; and the great increase of trade to this port makes improvements of this kind of far more importance now than at any former period.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. COYLE,
Agent Portland Steam Packet Company.

Lieut. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Light house Inspector.

No. 2.

Extract from a report of W. B. Franklin.

PORTLAND, ME., *October* 27, 1853.

SIR: I yesterday received notice from the keeper of the light-house at White Head, Maine, that the Jones's fog-bell at that light-house stops after five or six strokes. The keeper considers the labor of ringing a bell by hand as less than that of winding up the new bell.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. B. FRANKLIN,
Light-house Inspector.

Lieut. T. A. JENKINS, *U. S. N.*,
Secretary Light house Board, Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, KENNEBUNK, *October* 19, 1853.

SIR: In reply to your circular of September 1, 1853, I have to state that there are two objects embraced within this district, the success of which the public have felt and still feel a deep interest, to wit: the establishment of a light house at the mouth of our harbor, on the end of the pier, and of a breakwater in Cape Porpoise harbor. Congress

have been memorialized upon these objects, and papers are on file at Washington, setting forth their great importance. Our delegation will bring the matter up for consideration at an early day.

A more formal statement will be made to you of their utility.

Very respectfully,

ENOCH COUSENS, *Collector.*

No. 4.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
District of York, October 24, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your circular of September 1st, I have the honor to reply, that I have made careful inquiry what further *aid* is required to navigation on the coast, which may be considered of present necessity, in addition to those already existing or authorized by law to be established in my district, and find that it is the general opinion of mariners, and others engaged in navigation, that a light house at the entrance of York harbor would afford great facility to the numerous coasting and fishing vessels which navigate the coast. As the harbor is adjacent to good fishing-grounds, it is always the resort of a large fleet of vessels during the fishing season, when the weather is more or less unsettled and boisterous. It is also frequented by large coasting vessels bound east, when headed by contrary winds in the bay east of this.

Our harbor, as you may be already aware, presents one peculiar advantage, which no other harbor for many miles east or west does; and that is, a northeast wind, which brings the most violent storms we experience on the coast, is fair to enter and anchor in perfect safety. It is said, by mariners, that it is as safe a harbor for vessels to lie, in violent storms, as any on the coast. Therefore, in my judgment, it seems very probable, and also very certain, that a light here might very much aid vessels in making this harbor in northeasterly storms, which must otherwise go ashore on Rye beach, and other dangerous places on our rock-bound coast, which, I regret to say, has been too often the case for several years past, and where many valuable lives have been sacrificed and lost.

I would further add and suggest, that from the information I can obtain, by the most reliable evidence, and from my own experience and observation, (having been employed as inspector of the revenue and boarding officer at this port, under the administrations of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Polk,) I have had occasion, from time to time, to converse with mariners upon the subject, who live both east and west, and have always found but one opinion, thereby satisfying myself that a light here would be of very great benefit to the aid of navigation; in fact I know of no place on the coast of Maine where a light is more needed.

But as the matter is now before you for your consideration, it is to be hoped it may be so presented to Congress, by you and the other members of the Light-house Board, with such estimates for an appropriation for that purpose as will secure the desired object.

According to my judgment, and the most reliable information I can obtain, five thousand dollars would be a sufficient sum to erect a good

and substantial light house at this harbor, with all the necessary apparatus, including lamps, reflectors, &c., &c.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUTHER JENKINS,
Collector, York, Maine

Lieut. T. A. JENKINS,
Brevet Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
Secretaries of Light house Board, Washington, D. C.

No. 5.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
District of Passamaquoddy, November 1, 1853.

SIR: Upon the receipt of your circular, (under date of the first of September,) I addressed communications to several gentlemen of character, intelligence, and experience, with a view to obtain the information you desired. I herewith transmit their answers, so far as they have been received.

The opinions contained in these answers are, in my judgment, entitled to great consideration. They come from reliable sources, and from men who understand, practically, the necessity for the "aids to navigation" which they suggest. I fully concur in their recommendations.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BION BRADBURY, *Collector.*

Lieut. THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
Secretaries of the Light house Board.

STEAMER ADMIRAL, *September* 27, 1853.

SIR: As regards the necessity of more light houses, fog bells, beacons, or buoys on the eastern coast, mentioned in your late communication to me, I can only say I think there should be a fog-bell on the island of Martinicus, and also on Mount Desert Rock, and a buoy on the southern point of Petit Menan ledge.

When bound from Portland, or other western ports, east, in thick weather, if a bell could be heard on Martinicus, (where the course is altered more than two points of the compass,) a vessel could be run up the bay with much more confidence and safety.

So also Mount Desert Rock, situated almost directly in the track from Boston into the Bay of Fundy: if a bell were ringing in thick weather, instead of trying to avoid the rock, navigators would calculate to go within hearing distance, get a new [course,] and proceed up the bay with much more safety.

Petit Menan ledges are four miles from land—always dangerous for ge vessels, and in rough weather for any class.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT WOOD,
Of Steamer Admiral.

ION BRADBURY, Esq.,
Collection District of Passamaquoddy.

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CALAIS, *September* 23, 1853.

EAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 9th, requesting me to report if light house, buoy, beacon, or monument are required on the St. x river, I beg leave to state that a monument or beacon on the lge," so called, four miles below Calais, and also two or three buoys above the ledge, are much needed. At this place the river curves he channel is quite narrow, which, in the spring and fall freshets our great rise of tide, renders the navigation extremely difficult langerous, except to those well acquainted.

ıe "Big island," ten miles below Calais, is another point difficult ss in the night; in fact, it is never attempted by heavy vessels, being tly in the centre of the river, with numerous ledges and small ls on the American side of it. A light-house upon this island is very sary, as the many vessels wrecked upon it abundantly prove. Not gle beacon or buoy of any description has ever been placed upon ver by the American government.

ty vessels, ranging from 500 to 1,300 tons, have been loaded at dge this season, and, but for the great draught, the number would been nearly double. Over 1,500 vessels, exclusive of steamboats, ported by the deputy collector at Calais alone as having arrived ailed from that port the last year.

e rapidly-increasing trade of Calais would seem to entitle it to the leration of the government; and during the five years I have been a steamboat, I have seldom passed either of the places before d that the importance of having a light house upon the one and a n or buoy upon the other did not occur to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. CARY,
Master of Steamer Pequasset, Eastport.

N BRADBURY, Esq.,
Collector of the District of Passamaquoddy, Eastport.

—

STEAMER EASTON CITY,
September 30, 1853.

Feeling honored by the privilege which you have given us of g out any improvements which may be made in regard to light-, &c., on our coast, we take the earliest opportunity of replying,

and would suggest, that for the safety and convenience of mariners a fog-bell should be erected on Mount Desert rock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

E. B. WINCHESTER,
JOSEPH ATKINS,
SIMON H. PIKE.

BION BRADBURY, Esq.,
Collector of Customs, Eastport.

No. 6.

COAST SURVEY STATION NEAR PHILLIPS, MAINE,
November 11, 1853.

DEAR SIR: In the report of his survey of Portland harbor, Maine, Lieut. Commanding Woodhull makes a recommendation for a light on the breakwater, and a can-buoy on the shoal to the northward of it, in that harbor. I communicate an extract therefrom upon this subject for the information and consideration of the board.

Yours, respectfully,

A. D. BACHE, *Superintendent.*

Lieut. T. A. JENKINS, U. S. Navy,
Secretary of Light house Board.

"I would recommend that a small sixth order harbor-light be erected on the extremity of the breakwater; also that a can-buoy be placed on the shoal to the northward of the breakwater—the one now down is too small to serve as a proper mark. I deem the light above mentioned very important. It is absolutely necessary to make a safe entrance into the harbor, and to guard against striking the breakwater itself, which is nearly under water at high tide, and is therefore on dark nights difficult to be seen so as to be avoided."

No. 7.

Extract from the report of Major C. A. Ogden, United States Corps of Engineers, dated November 9, 1853.

* * * * * * * * *

Towards the erection of a light-house on the rocks called the "Sow and Pigs" - - - - - $30,000

The hydrographical survey of these rocks has not yet been received, but plans for the light-house will be matured and submitted during the next winter. This work will require a large outlay at the commencement, and when commenced should be carried above the effects of storms in the shortest possible time. The present appropriation may possibly be sufficient to commence operations at this difficult location; yet I feel called upon (also having in view the amount of the appropriation of 1854) to ask for an additional appropriation of $30,000.

* * * * * * * * *

Spindles on the N. E. ledge of the Groves and Harding's ledge	$2,000
An additional appropriation was made for the same purpose August 31, 1852. - - - - -	6,000
	8,000

I have not been able to get on the Groves rock to examine its structure; but, judging from the formation in the immediate vicinity, I am led to the conclusion that it would not sustain the proposed spindle, nor does there appear to be base enough to build a mere permanent beacon. Harding's ledge is still lower than the Groves, and may have sufficient stability to hold a spindle; yet, so long as there is a doubt, I think it would be much better to expend the appropriation in placing a bell buoy, with a bell of about three hundred pounds, at the Groves, and a triangle buoy at Harding's, and a fog-whistle at the Boston light.

The fog-bell at Boston light, from its position, the confinement, or in proper deflection of the sound, or some other cause, is heard in storms but a few hundred yards in the direction of the channel of entrance; and it is believed that, independent of other aids, a fog-whistle would better answer the purposes of navigation.

* * * * * * *

SPINDLE ON THE LANDONER.

On the 21st July, 1852, a contract was made by P. Greely, collector of customs, with Luther Briggs, jr., for the erection of this spindle. The contract specifies no time for its completion, nor does it indicate any means of coercion; on the contrary, it specifies that when the iron spindle and superstructure shall be delivered at some point near the rock and remain forty days without an opportunity of erecting it, the contractor shall receive $2,500, and the balance, $2,000, when the work is completed. The spindle has been delivered at Rockport, and the contractor paid for it. Mr. Briggs informed me, in the last of July or first of August, that he was willing and anxious to complete his contract, and that he had an agent at Rockport waiting an opportunity for putting up the spindle. I saw the spindle at Rockport in September, but no preparation made for its erection. I am convinced, that unless some means of coercion can be found, the spindle will never be put up under the present contract, and I see no way of annulling it.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. OGDEN,
Major Corps of Engineers.

No. 7*a*.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Edgartown, October 6, 1853.

SIR: In reply to your circular letter of the 1st ult., I have to say that I know of no new aids to navigation required in this district.

The tower and keeper's dwelling at Gayhead are very old, the latter extremely inconvenient. The tower is too low, and the light is by no means so powerful as is required at so important a point.

In my opinion, a first-class lens light should be erected there as soon as is practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH T. PEASE,
Superintendent.

Lieut. T. A. JENKINS,
Secretary of Light-house Board.

No. 8.

BOSTON, *November* 9, 1853.

SIR: In compliance with the circular of the Light-house board of the 1st September, I would suggest that an appropriation of $30,000 be asked for towards the erection of a first-class lens light-house at Gayhead, (Martha's vineyard,) and for the erection of a new tower for a second-class lens light at Brant point, Nantucket, $15,000.

The board is fully aware of the necessity of the immediate erection of the proposed light at Gayhead. The frame of the light-tower at Brant point is so completely rotted as to require reconstruction with the least possible delay; and believing it to be the wise policy of the board to make all its future constructions permanent, I have asked the above amount for the tower. The dwelling-house is much decayed, but has a nearly new roof and weather-boarding on it, and may last for some years yet.

The beach south of Long Point light, Provincetown harbor, has worn away considerably on the east side, and made some on the west, since the survey of Major Graham; but as the progress of the change appears to be slow, I would rather watch it another year than recommend an appropriation for its preservation at present.

Billingsgate island, Wellsfleet bay, requires protection. There has been expenditures made for this object sometime heretofore; but, from the present appearance of the work, I cannot trace the design of the particular object sought to be obtained beyond that of the immediate protection of the house. The work, however, appears to have been left in an unfinished state, and wherever large rocks have been left, there has been an accumulation of sand and a partial increase of the shore. I therefore propose, during the next year, to properly arrange the loose stone that are now there, and procure enough more to make the island secure; for which I ask for an appropriation of $2,000.

I consider the protection of this island and light of the first importance, as it is the only harbor of refuge from a southeast gale in Cape Cod bay for vessels that have been unable to make Provincetown harbor.

Recapitulation of appropriations asked for new works:

Light-tower at Gayhead - - - - -	$30,000
Light tower at Brant point - - - - -	15,000
Preservation of Billingsgate island - - - -	2,000
	47,000

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. OGDEN,
Major Topographical Engineers.

Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
Secretary Light-house Board, Washington.

No. 9.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
District of Nantucket, October 22, 1853.

SIR: I would say that no new additions are required at present, but I would respectfully recommend some improvements in those existing, viz: a new light-house and dwelling at Brant point, (harbor light,) and an additional dwelling-house at Sankaty head for the assistant keeper and his family. The whole establishment at Brant point is very much out of repair, and from the age, material, and construction of the building, I should not consider it good economy to repair it; the interests of the government, and all concerned, seen to demand a more permanent and commodious structure. The assistant keeper at Sankaty head is at present subjected to a daily travel of about seven miles, in consequence of the incapacity of the present dwelling at that station to accomodate more than the principal keeper and his family; this, in the winter season, is not only an arduous task to perform, but is attended with great inconvenience to the keeper, as the daily absence of the assistant from the station is necessarily considerable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EBEN W. ALLEN,
Collector and Superintendent.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Esq.,
Secretary of Light-house Board, Washington.

No. 10.

Extracts from a letter from Captain R. B. Forbes, of Boston.

I therefore only make two or three suggestions for your consideration, fearing they may come too late, and supposing also that they are not new:

1st. Highland light is shut in by the bluff to the south of it, and ought to be placed a mile or two from its present position, as all know who make it coming from the south-southeast and south.

2d. Light-boats on our northeastern coast, particularly in Vineyard sound, Pollock rip, and Tuckanuck, should have larger bells, and should, during thick fogs, fire guns at stated intervals.

3d. Shoal spots off Nantucket, and particularly the new discoveries, ought to have buoys or buoy boats on them.

4th. There should be a number of large boiler-plate buoys, securely moored, say half a mile to one mile apart from the channel, off Boston light, seaward, so that vessels coming in during foggy weather may find their way into harbor; the outer buoy to be at least ten miles from Boston light.

5th. All buoys in our harbor channels should be of boiler plate, and large enough to be seen at night in any proper sailing weather; the "broomsticks" now used are scarcely perceptible in the clearest night until you run against them.

6th. The buoy on Pollock rip, starboard-hand going southwest, does not "watch" in strong tides; and all the buoys in the same vicinity, except the buoy boats off Nantucket, are altogether too small and indistinct, rendering the navigation dangerous where it ought to be quite easy and safe.

No. 11.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF LIGHTS, &c.,
New York, November 19, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: The following aids to navigation in this district are very much required, in addition to those already reported on, and I think will be largely petitioned for, viz:

Fog-bell at Little Gull island, New York, weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds.

Fog-bell at Stoney point, New York, weighing from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds.

Fog-bell at Lynde point, Connecticut, weighing about 1,000 pounds; all to be run by machinery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. LUDLOW CASE,
Inspector of Lights, &c., &c., Third District.

Lieutenant T. A. JENKINS, U. S. N.,
Captain E. L. F. HARDCASTLE, U. S. T. Eng.,
Secretaries Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No. 12.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF LIGHTS,
New York, October 21, 1853.

SIR: I have just returned from an examination of Lloyd's harbor, Huntington bay, L. I. It has always been, and is still, a great harbor of refuge for vessels navigating Long Island sound in stormy or easterly

weather. A light, say of the fourth order Fresnel, would be of the greatest service in making it, and in my opinion is very much needed. If one is erected, I think it should be placed on the end of the sand point, north side of the harbor. By referring to the coast survey chart of Huntington bay, you will see that the water is bold to it. The point is formed by the wash of the sea; is of coarse sand and gravel, and at times entirely covered by water.

The letter from Captain Paulding, U. S. N., to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, and enclosed to me by the Light-house board, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Inspector of Lights, &c., Third District.

Lieut. T. A. JENKINS, U. S. N.,
Secretary to Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

NAVY YARD AT WASHINGTON,
August 9, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor briefly to address you on a subject of importance to the interests of commerce as well as to the cause of humanity.

Lloyd's harbor, on the Long Island sound, is the only refuge in stormy weather, for many miles, for the numerous coasting and other vessels that navigate the sound at all seasons. The light on Easton's neck guides them to the bay of Huntington; but the approach to Lloyd's harbor, where alone they can find a safe anchorage, is dangerous and extremely difficult, from the existence of a low sand-spit on one and a rocky shoal on the other side of the channel. It is suggested that a beacon, or some other conspicuous landmark, should be erected in such locality as may be adjudged best.

Having been respeatedly requested by the watermen who navigate the sound to give my aid in bringing this subject to the notice of the government, I have considered that I could in no way more properly do so than by addressing myself to your excellency. That a more perfect knowledge may be communicated to the department, and upon which an appropriation may be asked of Congress, I would most respectfully propose that a commission of two or three officers be appointed to examine the location, and report to the department over which you preside.

I would take leave further to remark, that in the intervals of service for the last fifteen years my residence has been in the vicinity of Lloyd's harbor; and my professional calling has often led me to consider the importance of a beacon or some other guide by which the harbor could be approached in stormy weather.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

H. PAULDING,
Captain U. S. Navy.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 13.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF LIGHTS,
New York, November 15, 1853.

SIR: Enclosed herewith you will find statements of the condition of the illuminating apparatus and lanterns of the light-houses and vessels of this district. I have notes of the condition and state of the towers and dwellings also; but as Major W. D. Fraser, United States engineers, accompanied me in my visits, and will give a full detailed report of the repairs required, the necessity for tearing down, rebuilding, &c., &c., I have said but little about them.

The illuminating apparatus in the small stations on the Hudson river and Newark bay are old ones from coast stations, well worn out before they were removed to make place for larger reflectors and better lamps. I have generally recommended a small lens for them; one of the fifth order would be larger than necessary, and one of the "steamer lens" too small. Something between them both, say with a perpendicular face of 12 to 18 inches, would be ample. The difference in the consumption of oil would soon pay the expense of alteration. Lenses of that size would also answer very well for the smaller stations which require new apparatus in Narragansett bay; the lights along Long Island sound requiring new apparatus would want a larger size, say from third to fifth order, according to their importance and the distance necessary to be seen.

In almost every instance where the lighting apparatus requires renovation the lantern frames should be reduced, and large-sized plates of glass substituted for the small ones now in use, to prevent as little obstruction to the light as possible.

With the exception of the Highlands, and one or two other towers, the whole are without closets or shelves for stores, or tables for cleaning. I would respectfully repeat my former suggestion, that as we now know the size of the faces of the octagons, they be made during the winter, and furnished in the spring by the vessel which delivers the supplies, or carries the men to make the repairs, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. LUDLOW CASE,
Inspector, &c., Third District.

Lieut. T. A. JENKINS, U. S. N.,
Secretary Light house Board, Washington, D. C.

No. 14.

Extracts from the report of Major Wm. D. Fraser, Corps of Engineers.

On making inquiries of pilots and others interested in the navigation of Lake Champlain, in relation to such additional lights as might be required, I was informed that two bug-lights were wanted on the Burlington river—one at the north end, and the other at the south; that the steamboat company had, at their own expense, kept up a light at Windmill point, and at the north end of the Isle au Motte, and that at the former place a

light-house was necessary, at the latter a small light only. These lights, with the one to be erected at Point au Roche, would be all that the middle and north part of Lake Champlain required.

At the southern end I had an opportunity of observing for myself, and am satisfied that at Crown point a light house should be built, and that the charge of the nine small lights kept up 10 or 12 miles off Whitehall by the steamboat association, should be assumed by the general government. It is true they are most useful to those who have heretofore borne all the expense, but as they are of great advantage to the public generally, they ought no longer to be a burden to private individuals. At present they are merely placed on poles or upon the bushes.

Estimate—

Bug-lights on Burlington pier	$1,000 00
Light house at Windmill point	8,000 00
Bug-lights on the Isle au Motte	500 00
Light-house at Crown point	8,000 00
Nine bug-lights near Whitehall	4,500 00

* * * * * * * *

I omitted to mention in its proper order the condition of the East river from Throg's neck to New York in respect to lights.

It is well known to be the most intricate and dangerous part of the whole route from the east, and has not a single guide of this kind for those who may wish to pass through at night. Without having examined the river with reference to this matter, it appears to me that a small light on Mill rock, at Hellgate, would be found highly useful; others perhaps are necessary, but this I regard as most important.

No. 15.

Extract from a communication from Benjamin Brayton, esq., manding the steamer Empire State, dated November 4, 1853.

* * * * * *

Bristol ferry, which is a narrow strait, is the point of connexion between Narragansett bay proper and its eastern branch, known as Mount Hope bay, and Taunton river. By reference to the chart (see chart of Narragansett bay, which was published by the Navy Department, showing result of the survey of 1832) you will perceive that the passage between what is there designated as Bristol neck and the island of Rhode Island is very contracted, and that here the course of a vessel, entering or departing, changes; and you will readily appreciate that in the absence of a light on the point of Bristol neck, (which is the proper locality for the light asked for,) the passage through this strait in bad nights must always be attended with great difficulty, and often with danger. This is so truly the case, that for the last seven years, since the first establishing this line of steamers, our company has maintained a light on that point at its own private cost, benefiting alike their own boats (two of which pass every night) and the numerous sailing craft constantly plying

these waters, and which, but for our light, would never, except under very favorable circumstances, attempt to pass through Bristol ferry in the night. Our light is not always as reliable as would be a light subject to government control, which must lead all to desire to see a light-house established there; and inasmuch as the general commerce of Mount Hope bay and Taunton river is heavy, this forms a just reason why the light there should be maintained at government expense rather than at private cost. The light should be a fixed light, similar to the light in its vicinity on Sandy point, (Prudence island.)

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours,

BENJAMIN BRAYTON,
Master Steamer Empire State.

To Messrs. T. A. JENKINS, *U. S. Navy*, and
E. L. F. HARDCASTLE, *U. S. Top. Engineers*,
Washington, D. C.

No. 16.

Extract from letter from Walter R. Jones, esq., President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and of Board of Underwriters, dated New York, November 29, 1853.

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I am also told that a light-house is needed at Niantic, on Long Island sound, about ten miles west of the entrance into New London; that the harbor has good deep water, and makes a safe anchorage for vessels in need of shelter.

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No. 17.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW LONDON,
Office of Superintendent Lights, October 7, 1853.

SIR: Since the receipt of the circular of the Light-house board of September 1st, I have made inquiry of those most likely to be well informed on the subject, as to the necessity of additional guides to navigation in this district. The general, I may say the universal, opinion is, that a beacon, instead of a buoy, on Black ledge, a reef of rocks at the entrance of this harbor, would be a great additional protection to vessels navigating Long Island and Fisher's Island sounds; more especially those passing through Fisher's Island sound and entering and leaving this port.

A light-house on Race point, west end of Fisher's island, would be an additional protection to commerce. With the exception of Black ledge, this reef is considered the most dangerous in the district. Hardly a month passes that a vessel is not run on Black ledge, always receiving more or less damage. These are the only points that I have heard mentioned as requiring additional aids at this time.

I transmit with this two letters on the subject—one from Captain Mather, the other from Captain Smith. Both of these gentlemen have had much experience in navigating the sound. Captain Mather com-

nanded the revenue cutter stationed in this district for many years. He s a man of intelligence and judgment; his opinion is entitled to consid-ration, as is also that of Captain Smith. The opinions of these gentle-nen are corroborated by all who I have conversed with who have any nowledge on the subject.

Should the board deem it necessary, I will have estimates made of the ost of a beacon on Black ledge.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. HOBURT,
Superintendent of Lights.

To THORNTON A. JENKINS, Esq.,
Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington.

—

NEW LONDON, *September* 26, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I think there ought to be a beacon on Black ledge, at the entrance of New London harbor, for there have been very many vessels lost on the ledge; there are not more than two feet water on the ledge, and there would not be any difficulty in making a beacon stand there; and there ought to be a light-house on Race point, the west end of Fisher's island.

Yours, truly,

LEONARD SMITH,
Master Steamer Chicopee, of New London.

Mr. HOBURT,
Collector at New London.

—

NEW LONDON, *October* 1, 1853.

SIR: You ask my opinion as to the importance of a beacon on Black ledge, off the east entrance to New London harbor.

Black ledge is a very dangerous reef, extending about two hundred yards in a N. E. by E. and S. W. by W. direction. There is a channel between the N. E. end of this ledge and Pine island, of about two hun-dred and twenty yards wide, with three fathoms water in it; and about two hundred yards W. ½ N. from the S. W. end of this ledge lies S. W. edge, with a channel between them of five fathoms water.

There is a buoy on each end of Black ledge, and one on S. W. ledge. These buoys being so near each other often deceive the navigator; there-ore I think it would be very important to substitute a beacon in place of he buoy on the N. E. end of Black ledge. There has been a number of vessels wrecked on this ledge, and many of them have been a total loss of vessel and cargo; and in some instances lives were lost. I have no loubt that many of the above losses would not have occurred had there been a beacon as above.

All vessels coming into New London from the east through Fisher's sland sound, &c., pass near this ledge, and often pass between the ledge

and Pine island, where the beacon would be of very great importance, particularly in thick, blowing weather.

Yours, very respectfully,

ANDREW MATHER.

HENRY HOBURT, Esq.,
Sup't buoys, beacons, &c., New London.

STEAMBOAT BAY STATE,
New York, November 22, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: I would suggest that a fixed light upon Horton's point would be of great value to those who navigate Long Island sound, supplying, as it would, the existing deficiency of lights upon the Long Island shore between Old-field Point light and Plumb Island light.

It is also of all essential importance that a light-house be constructed at Bristol ferry, in Narragansett bay. There is probably no locality in the country, certainly none within my knowledge, where a light-house is so much needed. All that was set forth in a petition to which I affixed my name, and which I learn was forwarded to you, is strictly and literally true. Indeed, the petition but inadequately sets forth the importance of this object.

Those of us who have to pass through this strait on dark and stormy nights, or else are brought to a stand in the attempt to grope our way through, realize that, as it now is, we are subjected frequently to a responsibility more weighty than ought to be placed on any one.

The difficulty is partly obviated by a light which is now maintained there by our company; but this of course is of less power, and less to be relied upon, than a government light.

I am, gentlemen, yours, very truly,

WILLIAM BROWN,
Master Steamer Bay State.

To Messrs. THORNTON A. JENKINS, U. S. Navy, and
E. L. F. HARDCASTLE, U. S. Top. Eng's,
Secretaries of Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No. 18.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW LONDON,
Office of Supt. of Lights, November 14, 1853.

SIR: I herewith transmit petitions for a beacon on Black ledge. The petition might be more numerously signed were it deemed necessary, for all who are interested in navigation between our eastern ports and New York are in favor of a beacon. I will, in the course of a few days, forward to the board estimates of the probable cost of a beacon of suitable dimensions and construction.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. HOBURT,
Superintendent of Lights.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Esq.,
Secretary Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No. 19.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHTS,
Sag Harbor, October 17, 1853.

SIR: In answer to a circular letter from the Light-house board asking a description of such aids to navigation, in addition to those already existing, as are required within this district, I have the honor to report:

Within that portion of the district assigned to the surveyor at Greenport, spar-buoys are required at the following points: At Hay Beach flats; at Great Hog-neck, Southold; at Little Hog-neck, Southold; at Miaming bar, at the entrance of the channel at Riverhead.

Within the other portion, spar-buoys should be placed at a point in Shelter Island ferry; at Nicholl's rocks, between Ramhead and Meshomac point; at a shoal or sand-bar east of Gardiner's point.

At Gardiner's Point shoal a spar-buoy formerly was placed by boatmen, which is now lost. The shoal extends off three-quarters of a mile: the water shoals suddenly from six fathoms to seven feet, and vessels frequently strike upon the bar.

At Shagwonunck, or Shagwan reef, a bell-buoy should be placed. A beacon or spindle will not resist the surf. This reef is about four miles west of Montauk, on the north side, and extends into the ocean about three miles. It is in the path of vessels bound up or down the sound around Montauk, and dangerous in foggy weather. I have spoken with several gentlemen, shipmasters and ship-owners, and all concur in the opinion that a bell-buoy is the only signal proper to indicate its position, and of the necessity for it. Many vessels, I understand, have struck upon the reef, and several have been wholly wrecked. The general coastwise trade will be aided rather than that of this district, and for that reason I solicit your attention to it.

The foregoing are all the points, so far as I can learn, at which additional aids to navigation are needed.

It is probably too late to commence the construction of the beacon at Plum gut, or the light house at Gardiner's island. The importance of these structures require their completion at the earliest time practicable.

Although not within this district, I again call the attention of the Light-house board to the subject of the erection of a light-house between Montauk point and Fire island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. GARDINER.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Esq.,
Secretary Light-house Board, Washington.

No. 20.

Extract from a letter from H. B. Smith, esq., collector of customs at Plattsburgh, New York, dated November 1, 1853.

* * * * * * * * *

I have the honor to submit, and would most respectfully recommend, appropriations for the following objects, viz:

1st. $200 for the purpose of building and placing buoys on Point au Fer reef. This reef is about four miles south of Rouse's point, and is

about three-fourths of a mile in length. It is located near the centre of the lake, which at this point is about two miles and a half wide. Vessels pass on both sides of the reef, the top of which in low water is level with the surface of the water.

2d. $100 for the purpose of making and placing buoys on Perry's reef, opposite Point au Roche, at which point the lake is very narrow. This reef lies southeast from the site selected for the light-house to be erected on Point au Roche, and is about sixty rods long, and is covered with water, and in bad weather vessels are in great danger of running on to it.

3d. An appropriation of $75,000 will be required to finish the breakwater at Plattsburgh, according to the original plan of engineers. It is absolutely necessary that this work should be completed for the protection of vessels lying at the docks, and to afford a safe harbor for vessels in bad weather. There is no improvement on the lake more necessary than this.

4th. $100 for the purpose of making and placing buoys on a reef between Valcona island and the main shore of the lake. This reef is situated west of and about half-way between the island and the main land, and is very dangerous.

5th. $100 for the purpose of making and placing buoys on Ferris reef. This reef is in the main channel between Plattsburgh and Burlington, nearly opposite Port Kent harbor, and is very dangerous in bad weather for vessels passing through the lakes. This is a small reef or rock, about thirty or forty feet in diameter, coming near the surface of the water, and might easily be blasted away and broken down at an expense not exceeding $2,000—which is the true way of disposing of this rock. There has been a number of vessels materially injured by running on this rock. Last fall one of the lake steamboats ran on this reef, and went down in a few minutes. I would recommend an appropriation of $2,000 for the purpose of breaking down the rock.

6th. $200 for the purpose of making and placing buoys on Schuyler Island reef, lying between Burlington and Port Douglass. This reef is about half a mile in length, is very dangerous, and requires buoys to mark its particular location.

7th. $6,000 for the purpose of purchasing a site and building a light-house on Crown point, near the old fort. A light house is very necessary at this point, to enable vessels to pass with safety through the dark narrow channel at Chimney point. It is said, by those who are best acquainted with the navigation of Lake Champlain, that a light-house is more necessary at this point than at any other on the lake.

8th. An appropriation of $10,000 or $15,000 should be made for working the new steam-dredge at Whitehall. There was an appropriation made for building the boat, but no appropriation was made for working it. It is absolutely necessary that the channel near Whitehall should be dug and cleaned out, or the navigation will have to be suspended in a short time.

I would further recommend an appropriation of $5,000 for the erection of a light-house upon the north end of Isle La Motte, which is very necessary for the safe navigation of the lake. I have thought proper to make this recommendation, although the site of the proposed light-house

is not within this district, because its erection is necessary to render navigation safe.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours,

HENRY B. SMITH, *Collector, &c.*

To Lieut. THORNTON A. JENKINS, U. S. N., and
Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE, U. S. A.,
Secretaries of Light house Board, Washington, D. C.

No. 21.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SOMERS POINT,
September 30, 1853.

SIR: By the request of those interested in the coasting business, it is deemed to be of the greatest importance, for the safety of lives and property, that a light house be built on Absecum beach, and a bell-buoy be placed outside of the Absecum bar, in the district of Great Egg harbor, New Jersey.

We would ask that the sum of $10,000 be appropriated at the next session of Congress, and the sum of $3,000 to build and place the said bell-buoy on said bar, making the sum of $13,000.

From your obedient servant,

THOMAS D. WINNER, *Collector of Customs.*

Lieut. THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Secretary of the Light-house Board.

No. 22.

OFFICE OF FOURTH AND FIFTH LIGHT HOUSE DISTRICTS,
(exclusive of Albemarle and Pamlico sounds,)
Philadelphia, November 1, 1853.

SIRS: I beg leave to suggest, at the request of the board, communicated in the circular of the 1st of September, the following-described aids to the navigation of Delaware bay.

1. To substitute a lenticular fixed light of the first order, for the catoptric fixed apparatus now forming the main light at Cape Henlopen.
2. To place a fog-bell at the harbor of the Delaware breakwater.
3. To substitute a light house, with a lenticular revolving or flashing light of the fourth order, (U. S.) on Cross ledge, for the light vessel in the channel off that shoal.
4. To erect a light-house, with a lenticular fixed light of the fourth order (U. S.) on Ship John shoals.
5. To bank in Reedy island, in part or entire. And
6. To place a fog-bell at the Reedy Island light-house.

(1.) Cape Henlopen, as the deep water cape of one of the principal estuaries of the line of the Atlantic coast, calls for a first-class seacoast light. The numerous accidents that have occurred in consequence of the inferiority of the lighting apparatus, from confounding a light which, from position, should be one of the principal seacoast lights for the

light-ship off Five Fathom bank, would be wholly avoided by the change suggested. The elevation of the tower (170 feet) above the level of the sea is favorable for such an application as that proposed. The light of the present catoptric apparatus, consisting of eighteen 21-inch reflectors, it is evident, from the statement of the special Light-house board, (see printed report, pp. 136, 191,) that in useful effect it was to the third order (U. S.) of the Brandywine light, as but one to six cannot penetrate as far as the visible horizon of such an elevation. The cost of carrying out the change would be as follows:

For a lenticular apparatus, first order, fixed - -	$8,500
For a watch-room and lantern - - - -	4,900
For preparing the tower and receiving the above - -	1,600
Amount - - - - - -	15,000

As it is necessary to illuminate only three-fourths of the horizon at Cape Henlopen, I would respectfully recommend a fountain lamp, and that the land quadrant be occupied by holophotal panels, to turn back the light for distribution in the remaining three-fourths of the arc. I may also remark, that as the present coping course of the tower is but four inches thick, a new one, of proper dimensions, may be required in fitting on the new lantern. In that case, the amount set down against the last head will be found none too large.

(2.) The benefits of the harbor of the Delaware breakwater can never be fully available until the means are supplied, through sound, for entering it in thick and foggy weather, as these are now afforded through light by sight. Both ends of the principal work should properly be occupied by a fog-bell; but as the southern or cape end is not yet built up to the full height, this useful help to navigation should at present be confined to one at the present light.

(3.) The light-vessel off Cross Ledge shoal should long since have given place to a permanent light. On expressing an opinion some years since of the advantages likely to follow such a change, in the presence of one of the then representatives in Congress from this city, he requested me to address a letter to him upon the subject. I should here say I had an object, apart from improving the aids to the navigation of the bay, in suggesting this change, in making available the caisson and stone provided for the Brandywine, the plan of which had been changed to one of screw-piles, which would otherwise be sold at great loss. From this letter, dated the 21st of April, 1848, I beg leave to extract the following, as embodying the views then entertained in reference to the change in question, as no less applicable now than at that time, saving that the caisson has long since passed into other hands:

"The considerations which commend the proposed measure to the favorable notice of Congress, beyond those arising from a saving to the public of valuable property otherwise destined to be sold at a ruinous sacrifice, are found in the advantages of a permanent over a floating light. These consist, first, in the light being always in position; whereas the floating light, besides being removed at times for repairs, is liable to be driven off from its station by stress of weather at the very time of all others (the seasons of storms and running ice) when these very useful beacons are of most importance to the mariner; and, second

in the reduced cost of maintaining such a light over a floating one—known, from experience, as about one-third only, without taking into account the charge for renewal of such lights."

The Cross ledge is on the eastern side of the main ship channel, and about fourteen and a half statute miles, measured to the lower end in six feet at low water, above the Brandywine light, correspondingly situated on the lower end of the shoal of that name. A revolving or floating light would effectually distinguish it from the fixed light of the Brandywine, and the light recommended under the fourth head on Ship John shoal, which should also be a fixed light. As a channel light, the period of obscuration should of course be very short. The position of the shoal, depth of water, and nature of the bottom, all point to the pneumatic pile to secure a foundation for the structure, which, by selecting a point seaward, as proposed, would be protected by the interposition of the crest of the shoal from the heavy running ice borne on the ebb current from above, and thus supersede in part, if not altogether, the necessity for any costly works to guard against its destructive effects.

The probable cost of the structure can only be based on a well-matured plan, including details. The greater exposure, the use of a different pile, and the absence of all experience in like works, in case of the Brandywine, to say nothing of a full ice protection for that light, will hardly serve as a criterion on which to found even an approximate estimate. Thirty thousand dollars may, however, be named as likely to cover the cost.

(4.) Ship John shoal, the next point in ascending the bay which should be occupied by a light, is also on the eastern side of the main ship-channel, and about twelve statute miles. Assuming a seven-foot lump as the proper position above the site selected for the light on Cross Ledge shoal, it will be found, on examination of the coast survey chart of the Delaware, to protrude somewhat beyond the general line of the shoal ground bounding the channel on that side; which circumstance, in connexion with the small depth of water and lumpy and hard character of the bottom, renders it highly desirable that it should be distinctly marked at all times. There is no reason to doubt the applicability of the atmospheric pile for this structure also. The cost, from the position being further removed from the sea, would not probably be as great as the cost of the light on the Cross ledge, unless indeed it should require, from the prominence of the site on the line of the channel, more costly works for protection against the ice, which would sweep close along by it at every ebb and flow of the tide. A selection of a position more retired on the lower slope of the shoal may be occupied with less exposure; but by this change the light would be less of a leading light, and in so much not as well subserve the purposes of navigation.

The distances from the main ship-channel of the lights on either shore of the Delaware below Ship John shoals, are so great, varying as they do from six to ten miles, as to afford little or no assistance to vessels passing through that channel. They were erected, indeed, with no reference to the wants of general commerce, but solely with a view to the local trade in each case. The only dependence, until late years, in the run up the bay, on entering the capes at night, was in the light-vessels off the Brandywine and Cross Ledge shoals; and these, it is well known, if not taken off their stations, were driven off during the season of storms and

running ice. The first has been superseded by the light-house erected on the shoal; and were the recommendations now made in reference to Cross Ledge and Ship John shoals carried into effect, the very difficult navigation of the bay would be made comparatively safe and easy; as a vessel taking the principal channel would always, in the ordinary condition of the atmosphere, be in sight of a leading light between Cape Henlopen and Reedy island, as will appear from the following statement of distances:

Cape Henlopen light to Brandywine light	-	14½ statute miles.
Brandywine light to Cross Ledge shoal	-	14½ do.
Cross Ledge shoal to Ship John shoal	-	12½ do.
Ship John shoal to Reedy Island light	-	17½ do.

Should it be desired still further to aid the navigation, the last distance may be divided by occupying Siston's point, the lowest point at which the main channel runs close to the shore, six miles below Reedy island.

(5.) The object of banking in Reedy island is to get rid of the growth of reeds, which, when dry and fired, endanger, on the prevalence of certain winds, the keeper's house and out-houses of the light-house station on the lower end of the island. To bank the ten acres understood to be owned by the United States will cost as follows:

3,300 feet of embankment, at 50 cents - - -	$1,650
Contingencies, 10 per centum - - - -	165
	1,815

The general level of the island is about eighteen inches above ordinary high water. The soil would almost at once produce crops of grass or corn, and rent probably for ten dollars an acre; thus affording a fund for the improvement of the place, or in so much to reduce the salary of the keeper, or as a perquisite to him, as may be considered best. There are, however, more collateral advantages growing out of the proposed measure, which should in any event be carried out.

(6.) The absence of any means to point out in thick and foggy weather the position of the lower end of Reedy island, is a source of much annoyance and some hazard to vessels ascending the bay, particularly to the steamers which ply regularly between the city and ports below the island, and which would be obviated by the use of a fog-bell at that point. This fog-bell, as well as the one for the harbor of the Delaware breakwater, and those for the establishment of the proposed light stations at Cross ledge and Ship John shoals, should all, as a matter of course, be struck by clock machinery, and in such manner as to make them easily distinguished one from another.

In the foregoing suggestions I have omitted to notice the new ice harbor on the east side of Reedy island, as I presume the officer in charge of that important auxiliary to the navigation of the Delaware during the winter will call attention to the subject of lighting it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARTMAN BACHE,

Major Topographical Engineers, Brevet Major in charge.

Lieut. THORNTON A. JENKINS, U. S. N.,

Brevet Capt. EDMOND L. F. HARDCASTLE, U. S. A.,

Secretaries Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No. 23.

OFFICE 4TH AND 5TH LIGHT HOUSE DISTRICTS,
(exclusive of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds,)
Philadelphia, November 11, 1853.

SIRS: As a portion of a semi-official letter just received from Major John Sanders (corps of engineers) refers to one of the objects noticed in the enclosed communication, in answer to the call for suggestions for improving the aids to navigation, I beg leave to make the following extract from it for the information of the board: "I wish to call your attention to the necessity of a beacon-light on the outer pier of the lower line of our new harbor to the east of Reedy island. This pier is now constructing and will be finished this season. The corresponding one of the upper line will not be commenced until we have a new appropriation."

I have the honor to be, sirs, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HARTMAN BACHE,
Maj. Topographical Engs., Brevet Maj. and Eng. in charge.

Lieut. THORNTON A. JENKINS, U. S. N.,
Brevet Capt. EDMOND L. F. HARDCASTLE, U. S. A.,
Secretaries of Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No. 24.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 26, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to communicate, for the information of the Light-house board, the enclosed extract from the report to this department of Major John Sanders, of the corps of engineers, dated the 21st inst., on the construction of a harbor on the east side of Reedy island, in reference to establishing a beacon-light on one of the outer piers of that harbor.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Bt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Engs.

To the SECRETARIES OF THE LIGHT HOUSE BOARD.

Extract from the report to the Engineer department of Bt. Major John Sanders, of the corps of engineers, dated the 21st of October, on the construction of a harbor on the east side of Reedy island, Port Penn, Delaware.

"The safety of vessels navigating the river at night will require a beacon light to be kept on one of the outer piers. I would suggest that the attention of the Light-house board be called to this subject."

No. 25.

Extracts from a communication of the Philadelphia Board of Trade to the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 15, 1853.

SIR: The committee of the Board of Trade on the lights, buoys, harbors, and the navigation of the Delaware, to whom your letter was referred, beg leave to state that the necessity existing for the erection of additional lights and buoys, in order to improve the navigation of the Delaware, has been for some time past under their consideration, and from a careful examination of the subject, and consultation with some of our most experienced pilots and navigators, the committee earnestly recommend as follows:

1st. A light-house on the lower part of the Ledge shoal, to be of the same height and construction as that now on the Brandywine shoal, but showing a *revolving* light, to distinguish it from the Brandywine light. A light is much needed in this dangerous part of the bay, particularly during the winter season, when the floating light is removed on account of the drift ice, there being now no doubt (from the success of the construction of the Brandywine light house) that a similar construction on this shoal would be permanent, particularly when it is known that part of this shoal is frequently bare at low water.

2d. A light on the lower pier of the new harbor, eastern side of Reedy island, to show a red light to distinguish it from those of passing vessels, and to be placed on the extreme outer pier, which is situated near the channel, a distance of 800 feet from the shore, and is very dangerous at night. This light would also be of great service in navigating this part of the river.

3d. A light on Reedy point, in order to point out the fair way when approaching the Pea-patch shoal. This light to be of moderate height, and to show two lights, one above the other; the lower light to be bright red, which will prevent the upper light from being mistaken for those on board of vessels.

4th. A large boat or nun-buoy, with proper distinguishing marks, on the southwest point of the over-falls at the entrance of the bay. This buoy would mark the eastern edge of the channel, and would be of much service.

* * * * * * *

11th. Cape Henlopen light-house to be renovated and fitted with a lens apparatus of first order, with a revolving or flashing light, instead of a fixed light, as at present, so that it cannot be mistaken for the fixed light on Five-fathom bank, which has been frequently the case, thereby causing the loss of many ships, viz: Tuscarora, Swatard, Walter, &c. The light on Cape May, now a revolving light, to be changed to a fixed light.

12th. A large bell buoy to be placed on Fenwick Island shoal. This shoal is situated 20 miles south by east of Cape Henlopen, 6 miles distant from the beach, with 12 feet water on it, and is much in the way of passing vessels.

13th. A large buoy on McCrea's shoal. This shoal is situated off Cape May, and is in the way of passing vessels.

14th. A large buoy on the northeast part of the Five-fathom bank. This

is a very dangerous shoal, and is constantly approached at this point by vessels arriving from Europe. The light-boat lies from one to two miles west of this shoal, and therefore is but little service to vessels inward bound.

15th. That as most of the buoys in the bay and river are small, they should be replaced with those of larger size.

16th. That authority should be given to the superintendent of the buoys on this station to remove immediately, when practicable, all wrecks when sunk in or near the channel, or place buoys on them to warn vessels passing.

17th. That from 15th December until 1st March all the can-buoys from the Ledge shoal to the city shall be replaced with spar-buoys, they being so much less liable to be taken out of place by drift ice.

18th. To remove the superintendence of the lights and buoys from the collector at Wilmington to the collector of Philadelphia, as very few vessels passing through the bay go into that port; and consequently the collector there cannot obtain any information direct from pilots or others relative to the neglect of duty of light-keepers, or the misplacing or drifting of buoys.

The committee also call the attention of the Light-house board to the fact that the Delaware river and bay are among the most intricate and difficult of navigation of any of the rivers and bays of the United States; and as the distance from the ocean is so great, ocean steamers are compelled to navigate the bay and river at night, in order to compete in time with the lines of other ports; therefore the want of a sufficiency of lights and buoys is much felt and complained of.

Philadelphia already has six lines of ocean steamers, all of which are compelled to navigate the bay and river at night; and although the greatest care and caution are always used, yet running on shore is of frequent occurrence.

The number of vessels navigating the Delaware is very great. Independently of those engaged in the foreign and general coasting trade, the statistics of the government show that the tonnage of the boat trade alone exceeds that of the whole foreign commerce of New York.

These facts will make apparent to the Light-house board the benefit which will be conferred on the commerce of the port of Philadelphia by carrying out the suggestions herein made, as it will enable vessels to pass the dangerous points in the bay and river by night as well as by day, and thus materially diminish the time now occupied in their navigation.

Under the old light-house system of the government, nothing could be obtained toward aiding the navigation of the Delaware. On the establishing of the Light-house board, the Board of Trade, being well aware from the frequent representations made to their body of the defects and wants of the mercantile community, appointed some months since a committee to examine into the matter.

The committee, therefore, after having carefully considered the subject, earnestly recommend that the lights and buoys mentioned should be placed in the Delaware, believing them to be of present necessity.

JNO. R. PENROSE,
FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAM'L C. MORTON,
Committee.

CHARLES BROWN, Esq.,
Collector of the port of Philadelphia.

The above report having been submitted to and read before the directors of the Philadelphia Board of Trade at their last stated meeting, held on Monday evening, the 17th instant, "it was formally approved, and ordered to be transmitted, through the collector of the port, to the United States Light-house board."

Attest: FRED'K W. GRAYSON,
Secretary of the Board of Directors.

No. 26.

Extracts from the report of Lieutenant A. M. Pennock, Light-house Inspector.

I would recommend that an appropriation be asked for four buoys to be placed on the shoals off Cherrystone; one for the tail of the southeast and one for the tail of the southwest spits making off from New Point Comfort; four for York spit and river; two at the entrance of Peankatank river; two for the Great Wicomico river, Virginia; one in Chesapeake bay, a mile and a quarter east of Stingray point; five additional ones for the Rappahannock; one on a wreck in Chesapeake bay, about five miles southeast from Smith's Point light-boat; and one on the spit of Drum point.

I beg leave to call the attention of the board to the dilapidated condition of Smith's Point light-house. The entire illuminating apparatus requires renewing. The iron frame which supports the lamps is so weak that no great effort would be required to shake it down. The tower is badly cracked, and not more than thirty-five feet from the edge of the bank, which is fast giving way. To put this establishment in order the cost would be great. With a view to economy and utility, I recommend that a first class screw-pile light-house be built near the end of the spit making off from that point. Such a guide would do away entirely with the necessity of the light-boat stationed there, and the present light house could be abandoned.

I recommend also a small screw pile light-house to be placed on one of the numerous shoals near the entrance of the intricate channel leading into Cherrystone harbor, in the county of Northampton, Virginia. As there are no lights on that side of the Eastern shore, it would be of great service to vessels beating up and down the bay.

A small light should be placed on Drum point, inside of the Patuxent river. Vessels of all classes take advantage of this lee, and in thick weather several have brought up on the spit making off from the point.

A small light on the end of the naval hospital wharf, opposite Norfolk, would prove of great service. It would guide vessels clear of Spinner's and Lambert's points, making it safe for them to run up the darkest night.

Accompanying this report is a petition to Congress, from the underwriters and some of the principal shipping merchants of Baltimore, asking for light-houses on Sandy point, Chesapeake bay, and False cape,

ıcess Ann county, Virginia. I strongly recommend it to the favora-
consideration of the board.

'he yearly shipwrecks and loss of life at or near False cape speak
ımes in its favor. The signers of this petition desire it to be pre-
ted to Congress at such time and in such manner as may be deemed
ıt advisable.

'he appropriation for a light on Stingray point is too small. It is evi-
t that a small light should be there, from the number of vessels that
on the spit. Strangers frequently keep out in the bay during the
ht, fearing to enter either the Rappahannock or Peankatank rivers; to
h of which this light would serve as a guide.

am of the opinion that the beacon for Naylor's hole, for which an
ropriation was made, if erected, would prove rather detrimental than
eficial. It would have to be so placed that in a dark night vessels
ıld be in great danger of running into it, and, being a fixture,
ıe damage might ensue. As a guide at this locality need be seen
ı a short distanee, I recommend that two buoys be substituted.
ɔy could be placed so as to serve for a guide through the narrow
ınel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. PENNOCK,
Light-house Inspector.

No. 27.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, D. C.,
October 8, 1853.

ıR: I have the honor to state that, from information received from
chants of this district engaged in the foreign and coasting trade, it
ıld add greatly to the safety and facility of vessels navigating the
ɔmac river from Georgetown, D. C., to Alexandria, Va., to have the
ınel of the river either staked or buoyed out between those towns.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT WHITE,
Collector.

ɔn. J. GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 28.

EASTVILLE, *September* 30, 1853.

ENTLEMEN: In reply to your circular of September 1, 1853, asking
ı description of such aids as may be required to navigation in this
ıict, I most respectfully submit, that I have sought information from
most reliable seamen of my acquaintance, all of whom unite in
mmending that a light-boat should be placed at the Point of Shoals,
ɔh is at the entrance of both King's creek and Cherrystone, i. e.
ıe fork of these two creeks. These creeks are navigable for large

vessels, and the principal shipping from and to Northampton county is carried on on them. The steamer William Selden also enters Cherrystone twice a week with the United States mail. They cannot be entered, either at night or in a fog, on account of the dangerous shoals near their channels; and it is thought a light-boat, with a fog bell, would remedy this great bar to the convenience and interest of this community.

There is also a shoal known as the Middle Ground, which is dangerous to vessels passing up and down the eastern side of the bay, which could be avoided by the aid of a light-boat and fog-bell at the aforementioned point.

I am also informed that a buoy at the westward entrance of Cherrystone creek would be vastly beneficial. Wrecks have happened upon the Middle Ground shoal, and there is always great liability of danger from that shoal. Pungoteague creek is of equal importance, and similarly situated to King creek and Cherrystone; a light-boat is required there, and, if I mistake not, Lieutenant Pennock informed me it was contemplated to place one there. I have had no opportunity of obtaining information with regard to any other part of the district, but I believe Lieutenant Pennock has lately visited nearly every part of it, and can give you the desired information. That part of the district embracing Apatague light-house is under the inspection of Lieutenant McBlair, and is very remote from me. I can give no information in regard to it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. PARKER,

Collector, &c., for the district of Cherrystone.

THORNTON A. JENKINS and
EDMOND L. F. HARDCASTLE, Esqs.,
Secretaries of Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No. 29.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, Wednesday, November 30, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I have received your note inquiring the locality of Sandy point, Chesapeake bay.

I don't know but that there may be more than one Sandy point, but the one which is referred to, I am inclined to think, is at Cherrystone inlet, on the eastern side of Chesapeake bay, about nine miles to the northward of Cape Charles. If Mr. Wise or Mr. Baily has made application in regard to it to the Light-house board, this is the place.

Next to Pungoteague creek, which is about 25 miles to the northward, Cherrystone is the best harbor on the southeastern part of Chesapeake bay. The steamer runs there twice a week from Norfolk; and if the contemplated air-line railroad from New York to the south is constructed, here will be the steamboat landing by which to connect south across the Chesapeake.

The kind of light required here is exactly the same as the one required at Pungoteague; there being an immense bar, or rather flat, ex-

tending out on the port hand, which it is important to avoid on entering, and which a light would effectually subserve.

By making application to the office, a sketch or tracing of my survey would no doubt be furnished you.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN J. ALMY,
Lieut. Comd'g and Assist. in the U. S. Coast Survey

Lieut. T. A. JENKINS,
Secretary of the Light-house Board.

No. 30.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICE,
Yorktown, Va., September 19, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: * * * * * * * * * * * A light is indispensably necessary at the York spit. The soundings on the east side of the spit are gradual, and vessels are easily warned of danger. But not so on the southwest point. The soundings up to the point are eight fathoms water, and the next instant vessels strike on a hard sand-bank. On the opposite side of the spit, the Egg Island shoals, and Jew's-Marshes point, present another obstacle to safe navigation. Many vessels have been injured, and some wrecked, on these two points. At night, in a gale of wind, vessels are prevented from making the safe harbor of York river, by the danger of running either upon the spit or the Egg Island shoals, and are compelled to run all risk in the Chesapeake bay. In addition to the above mentioned, several masters of vessels, who have for years sailed up this river, have suggested the importance of a buoy being placed at Green point, and one at Sandy point, up the river. With the latter I am quite familiar. There are there sunken oyster-rocks—positions of which only are visible at very low tides. With the light-boat, and the buoys at the points severally designated, the navigation of this river, from the bay to its source, would become perfectly safe and easy for any class of ships or vessels, in the day or night, under any circumstances, and in any sort of weather. I do sincerely hope the department will take this subject into serious consideration; and that these much-needed improvements, to which the people here have looked to in vain for years past, will now be accomplished, when the commerce of York river is rapidly increasing in importance. The accompanying documents exhibit the opinion of some of the most respectable and intelligent portion of this community, which I have deemed necessary to add to my suggestions.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILIP J. BARZIZA, *Collector.*

To Messrs. THORNTON A. JENKINS,
EDMOND L. F. HARDCASTLE,
Secretaries of Light-house Board.

No. 31.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEWBERN,
Collector's Office, September 13, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: There is at this time great complaints among seafaring men about stakeage; they all agree that it is very difficult to keep the stakes up at the different points of shoal. They all concur also in opinion that it would be better to have buoys placed at the following places, viz: Piney point, Garbacon, Wilkesbarre point, Cherry point, Otter creek, Hamilton shoal, Johnson's point, Fort point, Hanging point, Straddle and Green Spring point,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. S. SINGLETON, *Collector.*

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
EDMOND L. F. HARDCASTLE, Esqs.,
Officers of Light-house Board.

No. 32.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,
September 23, 1853.

SIRS: The only object brought specially to my notice is the erection of a light house at Roanoke marshes, for which purpose a memorial has been circulated, and, I understand, numerously signed by those interested in shipping. The memorialists represent that there was a light-house at the marshes some years ago; that owing to the refusal of the government to pay the exorbitant price demanded by the owner for the land upon which it was located, and his persistence in refusing to surrender it except at such exorbitant price, the government determined to discontinue it; that the absence of a light at that point not only exposes vessels and their cargoes to the dangers of the shoals, but also seriously delays them in their voyages; that in thick and foggy weather such light would enable them to pass through the "Narrows" without obstruction or detention, and to reach a harbor secure from boisterous weather, to which they are at present exposed; that there is no light within many miles of the proposed light; that the former site can now be purchased at a moderate price; and that there is a building upon it which could readily, and at very small cost, be converted into a suitable light-house. This memorial will doubtless be forwarded in a short time. From the representations that have been made to me by well-informed gentlemen, I feel warranted in commending this subject to your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. D. STARKE, *Collector.*

Lieut. THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Brevet Capt. EDMOND L. F. HARDCASTLE,
Secretaries of Light-house Board.

No. 33.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,
October —, ——.

SIR: I transmit herewith the memorial of many persons interested in navigation for a light house at Roanoke marshes, in this district.

From the best information I can gather from the most experienced and reliable captains of vessels, I am induced to regard this as a very indispensable aid to navigation, more so than any other that could be suggested in this State, or perhaps any other.

In addition to the representations of the memorialists, I deem it only necessary to state, that the open area of water in the sound at the entrance of the narrow passage through the marshes is represented to be twenty miles wide, while the passage itself is only some three or four hundred yards in width; that there are no high lands or trees by which to direct the course of ships; that there is no light in the vicinity; that the sound is very much exposed and dangerous; and that it is always difficult, and frequently impossible, to effect an entrance into the narrow passage alluded to, at night or in thick, foggy weather.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

L. D. STARKE
Superintendent of Lights.

Lieut. THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Secretary Light house Board.

No. 34.

Extracts from report of Capt. D. P. Woodbury, Light house Inspector.

SIXTH DISTRICT, *October* 15, 1853.

An open wooden tower, like the beacons recently proposed for Charleston harbor, near Federal Point light—the two to range nearly with the light-vessel on Horseshoe shoal—the object being to dispense with that light-vessel altogether; it is of little use. Vessels going up from Smithville pass over the foot of Horseshoe shoal by following the range of Price's Creek lights until they come to a buoy a little below the light-vessel, when they turn and take their course up the river.

The light-vessel is of some use at night in finding the buoy or turning point. The proposed Federal Point range, by its intersection with Price's Creek range, would give the turning point with still more accuracy. The light vessel is also of little use at night for vessels coming down the river; but its place in that particular will be fully supplied, I believe, by the Cape Fear light proposed below.

The proposed beacon should be about three hundred yards from Federal Point light, would be tended by the same keeper, and the annual cost would of course be small compared with that of the light-vessel.

Estimated cost of the proposed beacon, with three lamps and reflectors, including site - - - - -	$1,500
For an enclosed wooden lantern, and a fixed light with three reflectors, on top of Charleston beacon, and steps leading thereto - - - - - - - -	1,000

The light—two lamps and reflectors in a small lantern—is raised by a windlass, and must of course be let down one or more times every night for trimming. The tower is five feet six inches square inside, and nine feet three inches square outside, at the base. It is open at the top, but covered with a roof supported by four posts resting on the top of the tower. The steps must be on the outside of the tower, and a small storm house must be made in the rear of the proposed framed lantern.

For rebuilding Sullivan's Island beacons and placing in each three fixed lamps and 21-inch reflectors at a suitable elevation, in place of the present single lamp and 15-inch reflector, moving up and down a mast - - - -	$3,000
For purchase of site and erection of keeper's house -	3,000
	6,000

For a lens light of the sixth order, with the necessary fixtures, to be placed on top of the walls of Fort Sumpter, on the eastern side - - - - - - - $1,000

This light, and the new light to be erected on the battery, will range with the bar of the north channel, which vessels are not able to cross at night for the want of such aid.

Tybee Island knoll light-vessel might be replaced by a small light-house on a neighboring shoal, but I present no estimate at the present time.

For five iron buoys for St. Helena bar, with cables and sinkers $3,000

There are now three buoys on this bar—two of them oil-casks. The necessity of the new buoys—two of them to take the place of the oil-casks—is urged by the collector at Beaufort, South Carolina, and was pointed out to me by the captain of one of the Savannah and Charleston steamers.

There are doubtless other points in this district, particularly in Georgia and Florida, where buoys would be of great service, but I am unable to point them out at the present time.

No. 35.

SMITHVILLE, BRUNSWICK Co., N. C.,
October 22, 1853.

SIR: In my letter of the 15th instant I recommended a beacon-light near Federal Point light-house, in view of discontinuing the light-ship on Horseshoe shoal. Yesterday I enclosed a copy of a letter from the chairman of the commissioners of navigation, Wilmington, relating to that subject. I now subjoin an extract from a letter just received from the collector at Wilmington, bearing on the same.

You will see that the light-ship is regarded as of little use by those persons whose opinions are entitled to most respect, as representing the classes most interested.

I have asked for an appropriation; but without waiting for that, I would like to receive directions to put up the proposed beacon and then discontinue the light-vessel.

I have all necessary apparatus here, having spare (dismounted) lamps and reflectors at Price's creek and Oak island. I don't think the whole cost of the beacon, complete, will exceed $800.

It will be similar to the proposed Charleston beacons, of the same size at top, but not so high. I would like much to put it up, as a means of gaining experience, before putting up the higher Charleston beacons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. P. WOODBURY,
Light-house Inspector.

T. A. JENKINS, Esq.,
Secretary Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA,
October 18, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Your communication with regard to the removal of the light-boat, and the substitution of a range of lights on Federal point, was duly received, and laid before the "commissioners of navigation" at their last regular meeting.

The board see but one objection to the change which you propose. From Orton point to the turn of the channel, as indicated by the range of lights at Price's creek, the light-boat furnishes the only guide to vessels going down the river at night. If the light-boat is removed there will be no guide, and you propose nothing to supply the deficiency.

I am instructed by the board to say, however, that for reasons obvious to you they attach but little importance to this objection, and regard it as much more than counterbalanced by the benefits which will unquestionably result from the change.

There is but little navigation down the river at night—that little is confined to a small class of vessels; and the board are inclined to believe that they may be very easily guided by the lights which are now in use.

The board have delayed their action on this matter, that they might have full and free conversation with pilots and shipmasters in whom they had confidence. They have done so, and find no one to differ from the opinion expressed above.

* * * * * * * * *

With sentiments of high regard, your obedient servant,

ROB'T H. COWAN,
Chairman, &c.

Capt. D. P. WOODBURY,
United States Engineers.

No. 36.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Washington, N. C., Sept. 29, 1853.

SIR: I have to state that I have made all the inquiry in my power, and am enabled to state that there is nothing required as aids to naviga-

tion in this district, unless the Light-house board should deem it advisable to supply the deficiency that now exists in stakes, by placing buoys in their stead. I have conversed with captains and pilots in reference to this matter, and their united opinion is in favor of buoys, as better and more permanent marks to navigation. I have made the inquiry as to the number that would be required in addition to those now in use, and find that ten additional buoys would answer for Neuse river; thirty for Pamlico river and the sound as far as Mattamuskeet; ten for Ocracoke inlet; and fifty for Core sound—making in all 104 buoys. The cost of the buoys and iron-work (not including sinkers) would be about $15 or $16; and one person making such a quantity, I doubt not, it could be done for even less. Should I know of any other improvement I will inform the board immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. HANCOCK,
Superintendent.

Lieut. THORNTON A. JENKINS, *Secretary.*

No. 37.

Extract from two petitions, numerously signed, of citizens of the United States, and owners of vessels, carriers, merchants, planters, factors, residing in the State of South Carolina.

* * * * * * * *

In view of these facts, and in order to remedy the evils complained of, your petitioners would respectfully suggest, and pray your honorable body to establish, a light-house and corresponding beacon-light on the main land at North Edisto; and also two buoys at the North Edisto inlet; to remove the St. Helena light-ship from its present position to Cornbahee bank, for the purpose of enabling vessels (particularly at night or during foggy weather) to clear a very dangerous shoal; to establish a light-house and corresponding beacon-light in the stead of the St. Helena light-ship, on the northern point of Hunting island, to range for the Swash channel; and six large buoys to be placed on the points of the large dry shoals that are in the sound and about the bar. Also, that the light-ship, now at "Martin's Industry," be removed to Grenadier shoal, entrance of Calibogue sound, with a range beacon to be placed up Calibogue sound, to be used in connexion with said light-ship; and that, in the place of the said light-ship, another, with a lamp of twice the illuminating power, be established at "Martin's Industry." And also to establish a light-house and a corresponding beacon-light for Port Royal entrance, to be located in the neighborhood of Hilton Head; and five buoys for Port Royal bars and harbor.

No. 38.

DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S,
Port of Jacksonville, September 29, 1853.

SIR: In reply to circular of Light house board of the 1st instant, in relation to aids to navigation, I have the honor to report, that in my opinion, based on the information I can obtain, the navigation of the St. John's river and bar might be considerably improved by the following aids to those existing at present, viz:

1st. A beacon or range-light to be placed to the eastward of the present light, to range with the same, to assist in crossing the bar, so constructed on rollers that it may range at all times with the large light, to be moved by two hands; the cost of which will not exceed $1,500, exclusive of lantern.

2d. Two buoys (copper sparred) to be placed at the narrows of Brown island; also two at the Corwin shoals near Dame's point, on St. John's river; also two near Dunn Creek flats, on said river; also some stakes or beacons at different points of the Marsh islands, on said river, the cost of which will be trifling. The reason for recommending spar-buoys is, that vessels can pass over them without dragging them adrift; reason for coppering is on acccount of worms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES G. DELL, *Collector.*

To Lieut. THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Secretary Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No. 38.

Extract from a letter from Dr. A. J. Baldwin to General J. G. Totten, chief engineer, dated Jacksonville, November 3, 1853.

Since I last wrote you, I have been informed by residents near the mouth of the river that considerable damage to the light-house grounds has been sustained from the encroachments of the river upon that side; and you will recollect that the plan presented by me contemplated the arrest of this encroachment as one of its results, and one of the appropriations for carrying it out was obtained in the light-house appropriation bill. I mention this as a further inducement for prompt action in this matter; but I beg you not to understand me as urging it upon your attention in the spirit of complaining at the delay which has occurred, but simply as a fact with which you had not probably been made acquainted before. I know your mind is occupied with a multiplicity of business, pressing upon you in all directions; hence I have felt it my duty to inform you of this new fact, as requiring action on the score of economy in the expenditure of the public funds, for it is very evident that the expenditure will be increased the longer the causes which are washing away this bank of the river are allowed to operate. In my humble opinion, the time is not distant when the present stratum will be destroyed, if the causes now in operation for its destruction are not

soon arrested; and I fully believe they can be permanently r
and I feel sanguine of being able to make this apparent to the
of the commission who may be appointed to examine this subje

No. 39.

*Extract from a letter from Lieutenant H. G. Wright, corps of e
to the secretaries of the Light house Board, Washington, D.
Garden Key, Fla., November* 1, 1853.

Light house at the mouth of the St. John's river, Florida.—
priation of $10,000 was made in 1852 for the protection of t
this light, on which the sea had been fast encroaching for son
a survey of the environs was made in connexion with that fo
provement of the bar of the river, and the causes of the encro
carefully examined. It was believed that the process of encro
was working its own remedy, by forming a bank in advan
beach, which would, in a short time, effectually destroy the
the waves on what was then the shore-line; at any rate, that t
ings were secure for some time to come. That in case the encr
should continue to progress, so as to endanger the safety of the st
it would be better to change the locality of the light than to att
protection of the present one. The present tower is too low t
by vessels close in-shore to the southward of the entrance; a
walls are hollow, it is doubtful whether it would be safe to
height. It will soon need considerable repairs; and the dwellin
is nearly buried in sand, will, before long, require a considerable
iture for repairs to make it habitable. All these reasons induc
recommend a new tower and dwelling, in a better location, rat
protect and repair the present ones. A plan was submitted for
the encroachment of the sea, but its adoption was not recomme
the reasons given.

No. 40.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA, *November* 5,

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with a circular from the offic
Light-house board, directing me to furnish the annual memoir in
to the condition of the site of the light-house at the mouth o
John's river, Florida, I have the honor to report that I visited t
ity on the 1st instant, and transmit herewith the result of my obs

This site is a portion of a long and narrow sand-beach, whi
the right bank of the river near its mouth, having to the rear a
sive marsh, through which the water circulates in small chann
which is flooded almost entirely in very high tides. The wate
this space communicate with the river by several inlets, of two
only it is of present concern to speak. One of these, some
east of the light-house—by the action of the currents flowing
it, taken in conjunction with that of the waves upon the ban
river—has caused a long spit to be formed parallel and exteric
shore, and extending so far as to be opposite, at its western extr

the keeper's house. The other inlet serves as a channel for the waters at tides only above the average, and is contiguous to, and directly west of, the keeper's house.

From this house to the shore extends one range of sand hills; from the light-house to the shore there is another range; and about two hundred and fifty feet to the east of the light a third is to be found. The two valleys thus formed are in danger of becoming, in the space of a few years, two other inlets, by the formation of which the present site will be entirely destroyed. These valleys, being channels for the winds, are excavated by its action every day; that one directly east of the keeper's house having become three feet deeper, for some distance back from the river bank, since April last, while at the same time the waters have gained about thirty feet along the front of the site most exposed, during the same interval.

The *spit* above mentioned has been broken through in one place, leaving the valley directly east of the light tower more exposed to the action of the waves. I could not ascertain from the keeper whether the *spit* has increased since the date of Lieutenant Wright's report, and have requested him to mark its present extremity, as a point for future comparison.

Any work of protection for the site should extend across the mouth of the inlet partially formed, and west of the keeper's house, and should run in an easterly direction to cover the openings of the two valleys before spoken of. For this purpose I would recommend a line of piling along the river front, of about seven hundred feet in length, and at a probable cost of $2,500. To protect the premises in the rear from being flooded by the waters of the marsh, an embankment is also needed, and, to adopt Lieutenant Wright's estimate, at a probable cost of $200.

The above views, which would appear evident upon a cursory examination of the site, are respectfully presented to the consideration of the board; as, also, whether it be better to adopt the temporary expedient for protection just mentioned, or leaving the site to its own power of resistance to the waves, to seek a better and permanent location for the light-tower. The site will probably endure, unaided by artificial means, for several years.

The lantern leaks very badly through both the top and sides; new window-frames are required in the tower; and a portion of the newel-post, much decayed, requires replacement. The steps, during the past season having separated from the post, incline perceptibly to the interior, and an accident might happen from this defect. The roof of the keeper's house will shortly require renewing; it is much decayed, though it does not leak badly at present.

A door and platform have lately been placed in the tower; and the newel-post strengthened by flat iron bars nailed along its length, though this has not remedied the separation of the steps from the newel.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Engineers.

Lieut. THORNTON A. JENKINS, *U. S. N.*,
Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE, *U. S. A.*,
Secretaries of the Light house Board, Washington.

No. 41.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 26, 1853.

SIR: I had the honor to receive, some time since, the printed circular from your board, calling on me for "suggestions in relation to such aids to navigation in the seventh district as may have come to my notice, and be deemed of present necessity, in addition to those already existing, or authorized by law."

In reply I must remark, that my duties in this district having been of a special character, it has not been in my power to make such examinations as would authorize the presentation of estimates; at the same time, a general knowledge of the character of existing works, and of those proposed, so far as laws already enacted indicate, together with the general wants of this district, place it in my power to make some suggestions which may prove of value.

Commencing at Cape Florida light, I would respectfully suggest the raising of the tower as far as the present structure will permit, and the placing therein a Fresnel illuminating apparatus of the second order, to replace the present catoptric apparatus; and as a glance at the sketch of Key Biscayne, published by the Coast Survey report of 1851, will show that this light is not required to illuminate more than two hundred degrees of the horizon, I would recommend that the remaining one hundred and sixty degrees be filled with the totally reflecting rings of the Holophotal plan, as designed by Mr. Thomas Stevenson.

I am not aware of the actual condition of the tower at this point; but if it is properly founded, and built in a strong and substantial manner, I should think a light iron structure could be placed on top of it, that would add twenty or thirty feet elevation to the focal plane, and increase greatly the range of this important light.

I understand the reefs and shoals extend some eight or ten miles to seaward of this light. Its want of elevation, and the inefficient condition of its illuminating apparatus, gives it an actual and available range but a short distance outside of the dangerous ground. I am not able to present an estimate, from want of necessary data; but it has occurred to me, the operations at present going on at Cape Hatteras would serve as a guide in asking for an appropriation for this object.

The light next in order to Cape Florida is the one recently erected on the Carysfort reef. I have already reported to the board the difficulties which prevented the exhibition in this tower of a Fresnel illuminating apparatus, and the necessity there was of setting up a temporary catoptric apparatus. I am quite satisfied, if the keeper will faithfully attend to this light, that the present apparatus is as efficient as one of reflectors can be; but I would most urgently press on the board the expediency of replacing it, without delay, by a revolving Fresnel apparatus. * * * The lantern being designed and prepared for a lenticular apparatus, the only expense to be incurred would be its first cost in France, transportation to the site, and the necessary labor in setting it up; all of which, I think, ought to be covered by the sum of $11,000.

An appropriation having been made for a light house on Coffin's Patches, and the law requiring it to be placed "half-way between the Carysfort reef and Sand key," seems to settle the question as to the

number of lights on the Florida reef. I am now preparing the designs and estimates for a suitable structure for a first-class light at this point.

The light-house at Sand key, as previously reported, was illuminated on the 20th July last. It is believed this light is highly efficient, and answers all the wants of navigation at this point. When the structure (for which designs are now being made in this office) is erected in the Northwest channel, Key West harbor, to replace the present light-ship, it is believed this harbor will have received, so far as lights are concerned, all the attention it deserves. The light at Tortugas is one of the most efficient reflection lights I have seen. Nevertheless, in my judgment, the elevation of the tower should be greater; and, for the purpose of penetrating a dense state of the atmosphere, I would recommend the placing thereon a second-order fixed Fresnel apparatus.

When these changes shall be made, and the new works designed are executed, the Florida reef will be as well illuminated as any part of the world. The beacon stations of the Coast Survey are of great value in pointing out this dangerous reef during the day; they, however, should be higher, as I understand it is the intention of the department to make them.

I am under the impression that a day beacon is wanted on one of the outer shoals of the Tortugas, which is at such a distance from the light on Garden key, that navigators should have their attention called to it before getting too near. My information is so vague, that I cannot indicate the shoal, and only refer to it here that the question may be raised, and the necessary investigation be made if the board deem it necessary.

Trusting these suggestions may be of some value, and with the earnest desire to forward in all things the views of the board,

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Lieut. Topographical Engineers.

Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE, *U. S. A.*,
Sec'y Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No. 42.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 31, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the circular issued by your honorable board, dated September 22, 1853, I have the honor to submit the following report, showing "the progress made upon, and the condition of all works belonging to the United States light-house department, up to the present date," under my charge:

Light-house on Sand Key, Fla.—This work was erected, and furnished with the necessary supplies, during the present year. A light was exhibited therefrom on the 20th July last, and the work turned over to the Treasury Department at the close of the last quarter. A detailed report was transmitted to the board, (through the Bureau of Topographical Engineers,) giving a minute history of the operations at this work, to which reference is respectfully made for all such information. This report was made the 27th August last, and was transmitted to Washington on that day.

Beacon on the Rebecca shoal.—An examination of this shoal was made in May last, and on the 28th instant I transmitted, through the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, a report of the same, and submitted a project for a beacon, accompanied by designs and estimates.

Iron pile light-house, N. W. channel, Key West harbor.—An examination of the site was made in June last, under the instructions of the board, and the report of the same, with plans, estimates, &c., will be presented to the board, and will certainly be forwarded during the present quarter.

Light-house at Cedar Keys, Florida.—An examination of Sea-horse key was made in August last, and so soon as it can be prepared, a report, with plans, estimates, &c., will be presented to the board, which, it is confidently anticipated, will be during the current quarter.

Light-house on Coffin's Patches, Florida Reefs.—This reef, under the orders of the board, was examined in June last, and the work of preparing the necessary drawings and estimates to accompany the report to be made, is now actively prosecuted in this office. A work of this magnitude (being of the first class) requires so many drawings, and these are so necessary to form any idea of the weight and consequent cost of the materials, that it is not deemed safe to assert at what precise time they can be submitted; but every exertion, consistent with the other duties imposed upon me, will be made to prepare them as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Lieutenant Topographical Engineers.

Lieut. T. A. JENKINS, *U. S. N.*,
Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE, *U. S. A.*,
Secretaries of Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No. 43.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Key West, October 19, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report:

1. That those parts of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of Florida which lie within this collection district are deficient in lights and buoys. There is but one opinion upon this subject in the merchant marine familiar with it. My judgment is based upon a residence of twenty years here, upon an intimate knowledge of the shipwrecks, the business of wrecking within this district, and of the causes generally assigned for them.

2. In my judgment there is an urgent necessity for a good light upon the main land of Florida, either at St. Lucie sound, Grenville inlet, Cooper's hill, or the Black Rocks. These points are all near together, upon the elbow of the coast, (as shown upon the abstract hereunto annexed,) at the entrance of St. Lucie sound. The steamers running between the Atlantic ports and the Gulf, including the Law line and the Isabel, between Charleston and Cuba, all endeavor to get hold of Cape Canaveral; and from thence a south course, as reference to the map will show, would put them off the elbow at the point above mentioned. It

being very important for them to keep close in with the land, to avoid a two-and-a-half or three knot stream, a light at this point would enable them to do so with security. A light at Mosquito inlet, for similar reasons, is necessary, though, in my judgment, of less importance. In 1837, $7,000 were appropriated for rebuilding and changing the site of the old light at this latter point.

3. The next point at which a light is most urgently wanted, following the course of the reef, is at the Sister keys. These are two small, rocky, elevated keys, more submerged in the heaviest gales, standing well out from the general line of keys, near Key Vacas, about forty miles from this place. They lie between three sunken reefs, all of which have proved very perilous to navigation, being the Delta shoal, distant three and a half miles, S. by W. ½ W.; Coffin's Patches and Dry Rocks eight miles east of them.

4. The next point is the Marquesas islands, twenty miles about W. ½ S. from this place. I regard a good light here as of the first consequence. A glance at the chart will show its bearings upon the navigation around the tail end of the Quicksands, of vessels bound into the Gulf; and such a light would be of the greatest advantage to vessels making a passage from the Gulf around the Tortugas, or between the Tortugas and the Quicksands.

5. Key West harbor is almost destitute of buoys. To ordinary merchant vessels, indeed to all vessels drawing under 16 feet, the existing harbor buoys afford but little aid. Such vessels could come into port, by night or day, with the lights and lead, as well without as with them. They are of great consequence to naval ships of heavy draught; but since Lieutenant John Rodgers has submitted his hydrography of the harbor, it is evident that they are totally insufficient to protect a heavy ship from striking. Heavy ships may, and have, run in safely; but as there are some 12 or 15 coral cones, of narrow base, standing up like ninepins from the general level of the 27 feet channel, directly in the track of ships, striking or not striking is a mere matter of chance; no pilot can mark, designate or avoid them. Indeed, it is difficult to find them, as they are not more than a fathom broad at the apex. In my judgment, they should be at once buoyed or blown down by Maillefert's system. The expenditure consequent upon one of our frigates striking either of them, would exceed the cost of all necessary buoys.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. BALDWIN,
Collector, and Superintendent of Lights.

Lieut. THORNTON A. JENKINS, *U. S. N.*,
Brevet Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE, *U. S. T. E.*,
Secretaries of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

No. 44.

Extract from the report of Captain D. Leadbetter, corps of engineers, light-house inspector, 8th district, dated Mobile, Alabama, November 21, 1853.

For the next year I am at present prepared to offer only the following project:

For new light-house at Port Pontchartrain - - -	$6,000
Do do Bayou St. John - - -	6,000
Do do New Canal - - - -	6,000
For beacon-light at Proctorsville - - - -	3,000
For blind-beacon on east end of Horn island - -	1,500
For making permanent five range-stakes at the Choctaw Pass and Dog River bar, Mobile - - - -	1,500

A new light-house is much desired by the people of Florida, on the southwest cape between Appalachicola and St. Mark's. It is needed to warn vessels against the Ocklochony shoal, which lies east of that cape, and out of range of any existing light. Vessels bound to St. Mark's and Appalachicola are often endangered from the want of it, and the light would be of the greatest service to the Gulf coast mail line of steamers. The southeast end of the shoal should probably be marked, too, by a bell-buoy; but I consider that the Coast Survey can give the best information with regard to both, and therefore refrain from a more urgent representation. I believe that both are necessary to the safe navigation of these waters.

With regard to the new light-houses proposed on the south shore of Lake Pontchartrain and at Proctorsville, it need only be said that those now existing are wholly worthless, and are being repaired at this time, only in the hope of making them serve till new ones can be built.

The beacon on the east end of Horn island is asked for more particularly by the steamboat interest between this place and New Orleans. All the captains represent it as necessary. In the winter the prevailing northers drive the water out of the sound, leaving it too shallow for the boats to go through Grant's Pass, and they are thus obliged to go outside of Dauphin island. In coming east they pass out of, or going west run into, the sound, close in to the east end of Horn island. The point being low, and the weather often foggy, they are detained with the mails for want of the landmark proposed.

The range-stakes at Choctaw Pass and Dog River bar have hitherto been kept up by the steamboat interest at this place. Some of them are lighted at night, and this should be done by the government when they are made permanent. The channel to be dredged by the government is identical with the existing one, and the positions of the stakes, as represented on the "sketch" herewith, are the proper ones.

A cast-iron pile at each point, rising ten feet above the water, with cross-wings of four feet spread, would be sufficient. All the captains here unite in asking for this improvement, and I cordially recommend it to the adoption of the board.

No. 45.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, 8TH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT,
Mobile, Alabama, November 26, 1853.

SIR: By the enclosed letter, received this morning from W. Alex. Gordon, esq., president of the Mexican Gulf Railroad, and keeper of the beacon-light at Proctorsville, Louisiana, I learn that this latter establishment was destroyed by fire on the night of the 23d–24th instant.

A description of it will be found in my report of inspection last spring. The building was of no value, except as being available till another could be erected.

I shall direct Mr. Gordon to keep up the light, in the manner which he has adopted, and shall visit the place soon.

Very truly, sir, your obedient servant,
D. LEADBETTER,
Captain Engineers, Inspector 8th District.

Captain E. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
Secretary Light-house Board, Washington.

No. 46.

Extract from the report of the special board for inspection of the work performed by New Orleans tow-boat companies, in deepening the channel through the bar at Southwest Pass of Mississippi river, dated November* 14, 1853—*board consisting of Bt. Major Beauregard, corps of engineers, and Bt. Major Reynolds, 3d artillery.

"In conclusion, the board will take the liberty to recommend that a bell-buoy should be established at the entrance of the Pass, near one of the outside buoys, to direct the pilots in dark nights or foggy weather, for they complain that under these circumstances they dare not venture to take a ship in, being afraid to steer a little too far to the right or left of the entrance. These channel buoys, which are apt to be injured or displaced by the tow-boats constantly passing to and fro, ought also, in the opinion of the board, to be placed under the immediate charge and especial care of the revenue cutter, which is almost constantly anchored about this bar."

No. 47.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Pensacola, October 16, 1853.

SIR: In reply to your communication addressed to me, concerning the aids to navigation which might be required in this harbor, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying communication, received by me from Commodore Josiah Tattnall.

I entirely concur with him in his suggestions, and think that nearly

everything requisite is embraced therein. In addition, however, I would recommend that new machinery and a more brilliant light be supplied to the light-house.

With these alterations and additions I think that our harbor, with its great natural advantages, may be rendered accessible at all times to the most unskilled navigator.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
JOSEPH SIERRA, *Collector.*

THORNTON A. JENKINS, *U. S. N.*,
Secretary to Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
Navy Yard, Pensacola, October 13, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to furnish you with the results of my inquiries in regard to the improvements contemplated at the entrance of this harbor.

I consulted with the two pilots, Messrs. Oldmixen and Jones, and with the master of the yard, Mr. Pearson, all three well acquainted with the subject, and have come to the following conclusion:

The light-house is thought to be well located, but altogether too low, as it is, from many points at sea, concealed by the lofty pines which abound on the coast. It should therefore be carried up some twenty or twenty-five feet higher, or a new one built. A beacon near Fort McRae would also be very useful.

These changes, with a buoy in the deepest water of the bar, and one on the apex of the Middle Ground, will render the entrance to this harbor easy by night or day.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSIAH TATTNALL, *Commandant.*

JOSEPH SIERRA, Esq.,
Collector of the port of Pensacola.

No. 48.

Extracts from a communication from Lieut. Montgomery Hunt, U. S. N., Light-house Inspector of the 9th district.

"The eastern shore of Padre island, extending for over one hundred miles due north and south, presents such an unvarying topography, that without the latitude by observation, the mariner cannot determine his position with any degree of accuracy. There is no high land on this island, or beyond the Laguna del Madre, on the main shore, that can be made available as a guide; and thus, as there are no means of determining the direction and force of the current unless quite near the land, it becomes a matter of speculation, rather than of certainty, as to what distance any observed point may be from either end of the island. When the parallels of latitude and longitude are cut by the shore-line of a coast at any considerable angle, either one of the above data will form an approximate

guide to the other; but when the shore-line coincides with either, the other must be determined by actual observation, or by some well-known landmark. With these facts in view, I would suggest that two blind beacons be erected upon the eastern shore of Padre island, at the distances of thirty and sixty miles, respectively, north of the harbor of Brazos Santiago. The one might be a single screw-pile, and the other a tripod upon screw-pile foundations, with an elevation of fifty feet above the soil. * * * * * * *

"The necessity for buoys in this district has been brought to your notice in the several communications which I prepared from time to time, as the circumstances which called them forth were presented to me. I will therefore merely add, that a large-sized buoy is required off Galveston bar, about one mile east by north of the outer buoy, which now marks the channel, or a screw-pile shaft should be sunk upon the bar itself, that vessels may readily determine the position of the entrance at any reasonable distance to the seaward."

No. 48 *bis*.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 28, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to append, for the information of the Light-house Board, an extract from a memoir of Lieut. Walter H. Stevens, corps of engineers, recently received at this department; and am,

Very respectfully, gentlemen, your most obedient,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Engineers.

To the SECRETARIES *of the Light-house Board,*
Washington City.

"Since Captain McClellan reported on Pass Carvallo bar, I have been over it, and, at the suggestion of the pilots and experienced ship-masters, would recommend, if in my province to do so, the establishment of three buoys: one on the outer extremity of the bar; one on the inner side; and one off the end of the Middle shoal, near Decrow's Point."

No. 49.

Extract of a letter from the Collector of Customs at Saluria, Texas, dated October 20, 1853, *recommending—*

A light-house at Aransas Pass, and two buoys for the bar. I believe the buoys are authorized by law, having been once placed, but long since washed ashore.

A light on Half-moon reef, in Matagorda bay, and a light on Gallinip-

per Point, Lavacca bay; both similar to the one erected on Redfish bar, in Galveston bay.

Four buoys, two for the bar and two for the bay. The buoys were placed several years ago on Pass Carvallo bar, but, like those of Aransas bar, have been driven from their anchorage. * * *

No. 50.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
Buffalo, July 21, 1853.

SIR: In accordance with your orders, I have examined the light house pier at the mouth of river Raisin, near Monroe, Michigan.

The beacon is a frame structure, having a foundation of piles, which remains secure. The pier-head or crib-work surrounding this foundation has settled unequally, so that the lake end is three feet lower than the land end. It was probably built with a bottom, to which this settling must be attributed. The timber being in a good state of preservation, it would not seem judicious to tear down any portion of it. I therefore propose to place a protecting crib at the extremity of the pier, on its prolongation, and at a distance from it of about three feet; the openings between the pier-head and the new crib to be covered by a double row of piles, well secured by lateral ties, so as to prevent the washing out of the stone. Build up the present pier-head to its original height, and throughout this portion tie it firmly with the new work. The new crib, besides offering protection to the new beacon, also prolongs the light-house pier, which is the weather-pier, about thirty feet. It is proposed, also, to close two breaches in the pier, and repair in front of the keeper's house, which will exhaust the amount of the appropriation.

A portion of this pier adjacent to the pier-head, for a distance of 364 feet, remains in an unfinished though perfect state of preservation. It is submerged about three feet. It is 18 feet wide. The posts rising some four feet above the water, tend to break the wave. To these posts a foot-bridge is attached, which enables the keeper to serve the light. The remaining portion of the pier, about three logs above water, and of a length of 512 feet, is in a very dilapidated condition, and will need renewing very soon. A portion of it has an inclination towards the channel, owing to its narrow base, which is only eight feet. In renewing it, a work with a base of much greater width should be constructed.

I submit herewith an estimate for repairs, limited to the amount of the appropriation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. WOODRUFF, *Capt. Top. Eng.*,
Light house Inspector, 10th District.

Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE, *Corps Top. Eng.*,
Secretary Light-house Board.

ate for a protecting crib, 28 feet by 35 feet, to cover the pier-head which stands the beacon at the mouth of river Raisin, Michigan.

course, 4 side-logs and 2 stringers, 12 inches .2 inches, and 3 ties, 10 inches by 12 inches—		
›ourses, 6,440 feet, at 15 cents - -	$966 00	
ing the present pier-head, 490 feet, at 15 cents	73 50	
es, 12 inches diameter, each 35 feet, 805 feet, 0 cents - - - - -	80 50	
or bolts, 500 lbs., at 5 cents - - -	25 00	
, 4,000 feet, at $11 per thousand - -	44 00	
, ½ keg - - - - -	4 00	
, 160 cords, at $6 50 . - - -	1,040 00	
- - - - - -	800 00	
nery, tools, &c. - . - -	400 00	
intendence, 50 days, at $3 50 - -	175 00	
		$3,608 00
pair of two breaches and in front of keeper's se:		
›gs, 12 inches by 12 inches, 2,280 feet, and , 10 inches by 12 inches, 1,824=4,104 feet		
›er, at 15 cents - - - -	615 60	
, 9,000 feet, at $11 per thousand - -	99 00	
›r bolts, 400 lbs , at 5 cents - - -	20 00	
, 1 keg - - - - -	6 50	
50 cords, at $6 50 - - - -	325 00	
, including tearing down old work - -	675 45	
ntendence, 30 days, at $3 50 - -	105 00	
		1,846 55
		5,454 55
ıgencies, 10 per cent. - - -		545 45
		6,000 00

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Captain T. E., Light-house Inspector, 10th district.

t. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE, *Corps Top. Engs.,*
Secretary of Light-house Board.

No. 51.

ct of a letter from W. B. Snowhook, Esq., superintendent of lights at Chicago, Illinois, dated October 38, 1853.

* * * * *

improvement of the harbor at Michigan City consists of a break- connecting with which is a bridge pier, being built by government. able vessels to enter this harbor at night with safety, a beacon be erected when the works are completed. Considering the rapid

increase of the commerce of Michigan City, I consider this beacon as being absolutely necessary, and is much desired by the citizens of that place.

At Waukegan a breakwater is in progress of construction, under the directions of the War Department. I would recommend that an iron light-house, on a suitable crib-work foundation filled with stone, be built at the north end, and connected with the breakwater now in progress of construction, where a light of some kind will, in my opinion, be absolutely necessary.

The present light-house, being half a mile west of the breakwater, would not then be required. I would beg leave to state here that this light-house is in a dilapidated condition, and defective in every respect; and, if it is the intention of the government to preserve it, the necessary repairs cannot be made too soon. The tower is built with soft brick, the centre of the wall being filled with a mixture of gravel and bad lime, with little if any adhesion. The action of the frost has caused the outside brick to scale off in many places to a depth of three inches in the wall. The foundation was not laid deep enough in the ground, and an embankment was made around the base to protect it from the action of the frost.

The deck or platform is lower, instead of higher, at the centre; consequently the water lodges around and runs inside the lantern. It will be seen, from the present condition of this light-house, that the repairs, if any be made, would require a new outside wall of hard brick, to be built from foundation to deck, with a stone coping on the top, and the deck raised in the centre and covered with galvanized iron of a proper thickness. The work should be done by days' work, properly superintended, as contract work is almost invariably slighted.

At Chicago harbor, I think that eventually it would be a saving to government to construct an iron beacon, similar to that above described, on the end of the north pier, in place of the frail structure in present use.

I am satisfied that three good and permanent buoys, placed as follows, would benefit navigation: one on the south end of the bar, from the end of the north pier south, 35° east, 1,100 feet; one on the south side of the north channel, from the end of the north pier south, 70° east, 350 feet; one on the north side of the north channel, from the end of the north pier, 60° east, 175 feet.

If buoys could be kept stationary at the places above designated, it would undoubtedly be a great benefit to vessels of all descriptions, when entering and leaving the harbor, and would be the means of preventing many vessels from getting aground on the bar.

The harbor at Calumet river, which has been hitherto entirely neglected by government, could be made, with comparatively small expense, one of the best harbors on the western lakes. By removing the bar at the entrance, it would afford protection to the shipping, no matter from what quarter the wind might blow.

When a strong north or northeast wind blows, vessels making the port of Chicago are in danger either of being driven against the south pier, or of being carried away south and beached near the mouth of Calumet river; whereas, if the bar were removed, they would have no difficulty in making the entrance of Calumet river and finding shelter.

Every season several vessels are driven ashore at this place, and under ese circumstances. In consequence of this bar, the mouth of the river s become so changed that the light-house is now about half a mile m the mouth, whereas the original mouth was close by it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. SNOWHOOK,
Collector, and Superintendent of Lights.

Lieut. THORNTON A. JENKINS, and
Capt. EDMD. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
Secretaries of the Light-house Board, Washington.

No. 52.

the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury:

We, the undersigned, vessel owners, captains, and others, interested he commerce of the lakes, would respectfully represent that the keeping of the light at the mouth of the Calumet river results in serious inconvenience, and greatly endangers both property and life, from the fact it there is no harbor, and the light is mistaken for that at Chicago. In view of these facts, we respectfully petition your department to ve the same discontinued.

CHICAGO, *Oct.* 28, 1853.

Owners.

N. Ludlington & Co.,
Robt. Meadowcroft,
G. Johnson,
Wallace & Smith,
Geo. F. Forster,
S. Lind,
J. Barber,
Wm. M. Feny,
C. Y. Richmond.

Captains.

D. A. Reed,
Jas. McLure,
Joseph Murphey,
John Dwyer, mate,
H. B. Ketchmun,
F. Mafo,
B. Wohin,
Henry Miller,
C. McNeil,
Jno. W. Brown,
Chas. H. Lewis,
A. R. Atkins,
D. H. Green,
J. Dorchester,
Capt. David McIntosh,
F. Clemsen,
Henry Berkley,
W. C. Rodgers,
Wm. M. Mund,
Ezekiel Dey,
N. Haven,
Jno. Crosbey,
E. A. Stone,
R. N. Adams,
A. Morby,
Wm. Scott,
Wm. Just,
Stephen Buel,
W. H. Dobson,
J. H. Waters,
G. M. Suyter,
C. W. Aversell,
J. B. Warren,
Richmond & Co.,
Tarleton Jones,
B. Shephard,
Chas. Sanford,
P. F. Hood,
Jas. B. Brown,
Jas. Charloner.

Seamen.

C. R. Cole,
Robt. Rodgerson,
Jas. Suliven,
Jno. Welch,
Mellson Read,
Geo. Thomson,
Peter Cameron,
C. Bulerfild,
Wm. Porter,
Hugh Darian,
Saml. Ralison,
Hry. Russell,
E. McKerboy,
Jas. Brooks,
Jesse Philips,
Andrew Bennet,
G. M. Evers,
Israel Nasburn,
Jno. Ware,
Joseph Kurpton,
Wm. C. Ogier,
Alex. Pated,
D. McAlister,
Jno. Rodgers,
Jno. D. Nason,
A. C. Ratten,
Jno. Thomson,
H. Fedder,
Jno. C. Bremer,
G. H. Reynolds,
Wm. Smith,
Jas. Davis,
R. D. Burns,
W. D. Jackson,
Jno. Coyle,
R. H. Hayes,
Saml. Moore,
Wm. Nelson,
J. A. Brooks,
Wm. Magill,
Chas. Scofield,
G. T. Hands,
Geo. Russell,
Jno. M. Madre,
Henry Withers,
Robert Gun,
Thos. Marshal,
J. Cook,
J. Philips,
E. T. Atkins,
E. W. Headley,
Benj. Davis,
Geo. Goulding,
Thos. G. Bunowy,
John Morgan,
Geo. Long,
Pat. Gready,
Jno. Curry,
Jno. McDonald,
Frederick Rice,
Amos Holmes,
A. H. Cavert,
J. A. Van Buskirk.

No. 53.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, November 10, 1853.

SIR: In the light-house law of March 3, 1853, there is an appropriation in the following words:

"For making the foundations of two light-houses, (one to be a beacon-light on the St. Clair flats) ten thousand dollars, the places to be selected, and the work executed, under the direction of the Topographical Bureau."

The foundation of these structures will cost much more. It is therefore recommended that an additional estimate be submitted of $20,000.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
Secretary Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No. 54.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September* 30, 1853.

GENERAL: I have found it necessary to remove the light-house lately erected on Fort Point, and I await further instructions as to its rebuilding.

The promontory of Fort Point consists mainly of a soft sandstone, mixed with hard boulders—the whole not too hard to be removed by picks, and requiring blasting. Extensive blasting operations have been commenced and carried on with successful results. Temporary accommodations have been constructed for a force of between sixty and eighty men. It will be seen from the sketch forwarded by the last mail, that nearly every ton of rock or earth removed will require two removals before the site can be prepared for the foundations of the main work. The almost inaccessible position of the promontory, especially by water, materially increases the delay and the expense. I would therefore suggest, as important to the rapid completion of the mounting of guns here, that some decision be given upon the battery projected in rear of the main work, crowning the neck of the promontory. This does not seem, from the plan, to be so connected with the body of the work as to require that the latter should be built first. Its construction is single, and I am inclined to think that it could be ready in two or three months, at furthest, to receive its armament. Some modifications might be made, from the fact that the shore extends nearly 150 feet farther into the bay than the position given by the sketch on which the plan is drawn. This, by advancing the main work, will give nearly a hundred feet additional length to the crest of the battery, and room for a corresponding number of guns.

The urgency of the instructions given to Colonel Mason for rapid prosecution of the works, and his opinion relative to this matter, many times expressed to me during his illness, has induced me to call the attention of the department to it.

I have to request that you will cause funds to the amount of $10,000 to be placed in the hands of such officer as may be detailed for the charge of this work. With reference to the money left by the late Col. Mason, I have to report that the requisite legal formalities are nearly completed, and the amount will be turned over to me, subject to the order of his successor. I shall have, therefore, with the draft of $10,000 drawn, by the last mail, on Major Frazer, sufficient to meet any contingency in our operations which may arise until his arrival at this place, expected in November.

I am, General, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. C. WHITING,
First Lieutenant of Engineers.

General J. G. TOTTEN,
Chief Engineer U. S., Washington.

A S.

Statement of the cost of custom-houses built or purchased by the United States, and the dates of the expenditures, at the several ports; together with the amount of appropriations for those now in the course of construction.

Kennebunk, Maine.—The custom-house was purchased November 19, 1832, for the sum of $1,575. The deed, and a letter from E. Shepley, esq., U. S. district attorney, in approval of the title, are on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Castine, Maine.—The custom-house was purchased April 6, 1853, of D. Perham, for $800; additional site and room purchased May 26, 1849, of inhabitants of Hancock county, for $400. The sum of $750 has been expended in repairs.

The deeds, deed of cession of jurisdiction fiom the State of Maine, and the Attorney General's opinion in favor of the title, are on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Eastport, Maine.—The site was purchased July 3, 1847, for $2,780. There have been expended on the structure, $32,509 60.

The deed, and the deed of cession of jurisdiction from the State of Maine, are on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Wiscasset, Maine.—The custom-house was purchased November 3, 1848, for $2,000; in 1849, $200 were expended in repairs.

The deed, deed of cession of jurisdiction from the State of Maine, and the Attorney General's opinion in favor of the title, are on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Portland, Maine.—The exchange building was purchased of the city of Portland, July 5, 1849, for $149,000; in 1852, $1,400 were expended in repairs.

The deed is on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Portsmouth, N. H.—The custom-house was purchased August 21, 1817, for $8,000.

The deed is on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Salem, Mass.—The site was purchased June 23, 1818, for $5,000. During the year 1820, $14,271 77 were expended on the structure.

The deed is on file in the First Comptroller's office.

New Bedford, Mass.—The site was purchased April 13, 1833, for $4,900. Previous to December 31, 1840, $26,000 were expended on the building; and in 1850, $840 for repairs.

The deed is on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Newburyport, Mass.—The site was purchased August 9, 1853, for $3,000; $20,188 40 were expended on the structure previous to December 31, 1835.

The deeds are on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Boston, Mass.—The site was purchased August 29, 1837, of the "Central Wharf" and "Long Wharf" companies, and the city of Boston, for $190,000. The structure cost $886,658, and the furniture $24,452 13.

The deeds are on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Providence, R. I.—The site of the custom-house and warehouse was purchased November 26, 1817, for $3,000; since that date, $10,395 have been expended on the building.

The copy of the deed is on file as above.

Newport, R. I.—The site was purchased September 16 and September 29, 1828, for 1,400. In 1829 the sum of $8,600 was expended on the building.

The deeds are on file in the First Comptroller's office.

New Haven, Conn.—The custom-house and site were purchased January 2, 1818, for $5,000. In 1820 the sum of $2,481 88 was expended on the structure; and in 1834, $900.

Middletown, Conn.—The site was obtained through the conveyances, the first dated February 8, 1853, consideration $1,500; the other dated May 22, 1833, consideration $2,000. Previous to December 31, 1836, there were expended $12,176 64.

The deeds, and a letter of the United States district attorney approving of the title, are on file in the First Comptroller's office.

New London, Conn.—The site was purchased February 18, 1833, for $3,400. Previous to December 31, 1835, $14,600 were expended on the structure; in 1840, $1,700 were expended in repairs, and in 1843, $637 37. A copy of the deed, with the deed of cession of jurisdiction from the State of Connecticut, are on file in First Comptroller's office.

New York city.—The site of the custom-house was purchased December 2, 1816, December 7, 1832, December 10, 1832, and January 9, 1833, for the aggregate sum of $270,000. The structure, erected between the years 1833 and 1843, cost $928,312 90. Copies of the title-deeds are on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Philadelphia, Penn.—The custom-house was purchased August 27, 1844, for $225,000, "in addition to the proceeds of sale of the present custom-house." In 1846 there were expended for repairs $31,987 82, and 1851, $7,500. The deed, abstract, and chain of title, comprising the original title papers of this property, (better known as the United States Bank building,) are on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Erie, Penn.—The custom (formerly United States Branch bank) building was purchased July 2, 1849, for $29,000. The deed, brief, and chain of title, are on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Baltimore, Md.—The site of the warehouse was purchased June 10, 1833, for $30,000. Between that date and June 30, 1845, the sum of $241,397 was expended on the structure. The deed is on file in the First Comptroller's office.

The site of the custom-house, and the structure itself, were a part of the property of the Baltimore Exchange Company, of which the conveyance was executed July 6, 1817, for a consideration of $70,000.

An addition to the custom-house was purchased of the Merchants' Exchange Company of Baltimore, November 22, 1852, for $110,000; which sum included the cost of the site, and the amount to be paid for certain repairs to the property which have been made.

The latter deed of conveyance, and a copy of the former, are on file in First Comptroller's office, with deed of cession of jurisdiction from the State of Maryland, and Attorney General's opinion in favor of the title.

Alexandria, Va.—The custom-house was purchased November 25, 1820, for $6,000. In 1822, $1,319 26 were expended in repairs. The deed of this property is on file in the First Comptroller's office.

At the date of the purchase of this property the State of Virginia exercised no jurisdiction over the county of Alexandria, the same being a part of the District of Columbia, and under the jurisdiction of the United

States; consequently, no deed of cession of jurisdiction was then necessary.

On the 9th July, 1846, the county of Alexandria was retroceded to Virginia, Congress reserving the right of property in the custom house to the United States. In the Code of Virginia, (1849,) chap. 2, page 58, certain enumerated places are recognised as being subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, but this custom-house is not mentioned; in short, Virginia has never, as far as ascertained, confirmed the jurisdiction of the United States over this property. The governor of Virginia has been requested to bring this omission to the attention of the legislature of that State, with a view to the passage of a law giving the United States jurisdiction over the property in question.

Wilmington, N. C.—The site purchased March 19, 1819, for $15,000; additional site purchased May 17, 1845, for $1,000 Previous to 30th June, 1847, $39,000 expended on building, and in the year 1849, $2,039 75 for furniture. Deeds on file in First Comptroller's office.

Savannah, Ga.—Site purchased December 16, 1845, for $7,725, and July 26, 1847, $13,000. The custom-house was reported as completed July 28, 1852; previous to which, $146,722 85 had been expended on the structure, and $5,960 12 on the furniture. The deeds, deed of cession of jurisdiction from the State of Georgia, and other title-papers, are on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Key West, Fla—A part of the site was purchased July 26, 1833, for $1,000. The Register of the Treasury has no minute of this expenditure. The deed is on file as above.

It will be noticed that, in several of the places above referred to, the United States have not obtained deeds of cession of jurisdiction.

Statement of the appropriations for custom-houses, &c., now in the course of erection under the Treasury Department, and the cost of the several sites for the same:

Bath, Me.—The amounts and dates of the appropriations for the custom-house and post office are as follow:

1850, September 30	$2,500
1852, July 21	11,000
1853, March 3	12,000
	48,000

The site was purchased February 7 and November 18, 1852, for $15,000. The work is in progress, under a conditional contract for the excavations, foundations, and all stone and brick masonry; the building is to be constructed of granite, and completed September 1, 1856. The deeds, abstract of title, deeds of cession of jurisdiction from the State of Maine, and the opinion of the Attorney General in favor of the title, are on file in First Comptroller's office.

Bangor, Me.—Appropriations:

1850, September 30	$50,000
1852, July 21	15,000
1853, March 3	15,000
	80,000

The site was purchased June 5, 1851, for $15,000. This work is under contract, and under the supervision of three commissioners; the foundations are nearly finished. The building is to be of granite and iron, and to be completed December 1, 1854. The deed and other title-papers, as above, are on file in First Comptroller's office.

Waldboro', Me.—The appropriation for the custom-house, post-office, and other government offices, was made August 31, 1852, and amounts to $12,000. The site was purchased November 9, 1852, and, with incidental expenses, cost $2,247. The deed and other title-papers are on file as above.

Wilmington, Del.—The appropriations for custom-house, post-office, and court-rooms at this port are as follows:

1852, August 31	$25,000
1853, March 3	3,500
	28,500

The site, purchased May 27, 1853, cost $3,500. A conditional contract is made for a stone building, to be completed October 1, 1855; the foundations are now finished.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The appropriations for the custom house, post-office, court-rooms, &c., are as follow:

1851, March 3	$75,000
1852, July 21	35,000
	110,000

The site, purchased May 8, 1851, and September 27, 1852, cost $41,000. This work has been built by contract, under the superintendence of an architect appointed by the department; the building, of cut-stone, is nearly finished, and the lower story is ready for occupation. The deeds, &c., are on file as above.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Appropriations for custom-house and other offices:

1850, September 30	$50,000
1851, March 3	25,000
1852, July 21	50,000
1853, March 3	87,745
	212,745

The site was purchased September 24, 1851, for $50,000. Conditional contracts are made for construction of this work by the 1st December, 1856, under the superintendence of an architect appointed by this department. The building is to be of stone; the foundations are completed, and the cut-stone work commenced. The deeds and other title papers are on file as above.

Louisville, Ky.—The appropriations for the custom-house, post office, court rooms, and other United States offices:

1851, March 3	$75,000
1852, July 21	16,000
1853, March 3	87,745
	178,745

Site purchased October 7, 1851, for $16,000.

A contract has been made for the excavations and rubble-stone masonry of the foundations, which are nearly completed.

The deeds, &c., are on file as above.

St. Louis, Mo.—Appropriations for custom-house and other United States offices:

1850, September 30	$50,000
1852, July 21	37,000
1853, March 3	115,000
	202,000

Site purchased October 30, 1851, and February 26, 1852, for $37,000.

Contracts are now in the course of preparation for this work. The date of its completion will depend upon the material used in its construction.

The deeds and other title papers are on file as above.

Norfolk, Va.—Appropriations for custom-house and post office:

1850, April 30	$50,000
1852, July 21	30,000
1853, March 3	30,000
	110,000

Site purchased February 28, 1852, for $13,000.

Conditional contracts are made for the completion of this work by the 1st December, 1855; the building is to be of granite. The foundations are nearly completed. The work is under the superintendence of an architect appointed by the department.

The deeds, &c., are on file as above.

Richmond, Va.—Appropriations for custom-house, post office and court rooms:

1851, August 31	$100,000

The site was purchased for $61,000.

The deeds, &c., are on file as above.

Charleston, S. C.—Appropriations for a custom-house are as follow:

1847, March 3	$30,000
1848, August 12	100,000
1849, March 3	50,000
1850, September 30	100,000

Iarch 3	$100,000
ugust 31	200,000
Iarch 3	100,000
	680,000

purchased July 10, 1849, cost $130,000.
dation has been piled, and the basement, of granite, com-
e superstructure is to be built of marble; the construction of
is under the superintendence of an architect appointed by
ent.
s, &c., are on file as above.
la.—Appropriations for custom house, post office and court

eptember 30	$100,000
uly 21	100,000
	200,000

lst October, 1851, a site, as additional to the site of the former
se, was purchased for the sum of $12,500.
cture is to be of granite, and a contract is made for that ma-
nother for the construction of the building, which is to be
uly 1, 1856; the contractor has commenced on the excava-
foundation.
k is under the superintendence of an experienced officer of
States engineers, detailed, in connexion with other duties,
pose.
s, &c., are on file as above.
ans, La.—Appropriations for a custom-house:

Iarch 3, (plan)	$ 500
Iarch 3	100,000
ugust 12	130,758
Iarch 3	150,000
Iay 15	100,000
eptember 30	200,000
Iarch 3	250,000
ugust 31	150,000
Iarch 3	324,000
	1,405,258

conveyed the 27th January, 1848, by the first municipality
eans to the United States, comprises the square bounded by
al, Custom-house, and New Levee streets—a most munifi-
n.
nense work is constructed of granite; the exterior walls,
ow raised to an average height of 45 feet above the banquette,
ked up with brick, thus making the wall four feet thick ex-

clusive of projections. The partition walls and arches are massive and strong; and everything about the building is constructed with a view to permanence and great strength. This work is under the superintendence of a distinguished officer of the corps of United States engineers.

A notarial copy of the deed is on file as above.

San Francisco, Cal.—Appropriations for a custom house, post office and other United States offices, until the whole building is needed for custom-house purposes:

1850, September 30	$100,000
1851, March 3	300,000
1852, July 21	40,000
1853, March 3	25,000
	465,000

The site of this structure, on the block bounded by Jackson, Battery, Washington and Sansome streets, being a part of the government reserve, a part of the foundation has been piled at an expense of $150,427 09. The further prosecution of this work is suspended until the department is satisfied in regard to the validity of the title to the site.

Astoria, Oregon.—Appropriations for a custom-house:

1851, March 3	$10,000
1852, August 31	30,000
	40,000

It is proposed to erect the custom-house on the military reserve.

Plans and specifications for a brick building have been made, but no contract has been entered into for its construction.

A T.

Regulations for the construction of custom-houses and other buildings.

1. The duties of this division comprise the selection and purchase of sites for all buildings under the Treasury Department; the procuring of cession of jurisdiction to the United States by the States in which the sites may be situated; the making of plans and estimates for custom-houses, mints, and marine hospitals; the general superintendence of their construction; and the collection, arrangement, and preservation of all reports, memoirs, estimates, plans, and models, relating to all buildings in charge of the Treasury Department.

2. The officer in charge of this division will, with the clerks employed therein, occupy room No. . He shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, have supervision of all agents employed in the construction of buildings for the Treasury Department, in everything relating to their official duties, and to the disbursement of moneys placed in their hands in the performance of those duties. He shall

personally inspect buildings under construction by agents of the department as often as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, and report the result to him, including in his report such suggestions in relation to the affairs of the different works as he may deem expedient and proper. The report will embody full information on the following subjects: conformity of the work to the plan; its adaptation to the object for which it was intended; any alteration which may tend to the better attainment of that object; the quality of the materials used, and the character of the workmanship. The organization of the force, and administration of the affairs of the work, will be fully explained. He shall prepare and present to the Secretary of the Treasury, on or before the first of November of each year, a report of operations of the division for the year ending June 30 preceding, accompanied by an estimate of funds required for the use of each work during the current and ensuing years.

3. During the occasional absence of the officer in charge of the division, the senior clerk will attend to the duties thereof, so far as may be convenient and practicable.

4. In this division shall be kept exact records of all official transactions of the department, comprising files of all papers received, copies of all communications sent, and records of all reports and decisions made. All plans, models, maps, deeds of sites, or copies thereof, of the several works planned and executed under the Treasury Department, must be carefully preserved.

5. Briefs will be made of all papers filed in the office, and such copious indices as will facilitate the despatch of any business requiring a reference to the files of the division.

6. No paper, drawing, model, or map, or copies of the same, will be taken from the office without the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

7. The superintendent charged with the construction of any building under the Treasury Department will be furnished from this division with plans and instructions for his guidance, and he alone will be held responsible for the faithful execution of the same. Before commencing the work, he will test the accuracy of the metes and bounds of the site; and, when satisfied on this point, he will cause them to be marked by stone, or other indestructible landmarks. He will cause the deed of title and act ceding jurisdiction to be recorded, if not already done, in the proper office of record, taking copies of each for the use of his own office. He will transmit the originals to this office, to be deposited in the Treasury Department.

8. Should there be reason to suspect the stability of the foundation of any building under his charge, the superintendent will remove all doubts by digging or boring. He will ascertain the quality and cost of the required building materials, and the facilities of procuring them in the vicinity of the work. He will endeavor to ascertain the character and responsibility of those who may propose to offer for the execution of the work, or the delivery of materials, and communicate all the information he may obtain on the subject to the department.

9. When, in the opinion of the superintendent, at the commencement of a work, it becomes necessary to erect temporary buildings—as barracks for workmen, storehouses, offices, stables, workshops, &c.—a plan,

elevation, and sections of the proposed buildings, and an estimate of the cost, will be forwarded to the department for the decision of the Secretary. A report stating the necessity of the proposed buildings will accompany the plans and estimate.

10. When it is found necessary to construct wharves for the reception of materials, or for the future accommodation of the business of the custom-house or other building, all requisite plans and estimates must be transmitted to the department. Where it is practicable, permanent wharves, that may be required for future use, should be at once erected, to avoid the unnecessary expenditure of money on temporary structures.

11. At the commencement of a work, the superintendent will transmit to the department a list of all persons he may think it indispensable to employ for the most efficient and economical prosecution of the work, together with a statement of the proposed compensation of each class of services. Should it become necessary to increase the number of clerks, overseers, master-mechanics, or to raise the wages of any one employed on the works, such increase will be first reported to the department, with the reasons therefor.

12. The superintendent, being responsible for the faithful and economical execution of the work in his charge, is required to inspect, or cause to be inspected, all materials delivered for the work, and to receive or reject them, as in his judgment may seem proper, taking care that none but the best be received, and that the workmanship is of the best description. He will establish rules and regulations for the government of those employed by him, and will see that they are faithfully observed. He will employ such master-mechanics, inspectors, overseers, mechanics, and laborers, as he may deem necessary, and shall have power to dismiss them.

13. No agent or other person employed on the work shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract for labor or supplies, nor will he be permitted to hire any hand, vessel, vehicle, or team of his own, or in which he has an interest, on the work on which he is himself employed.

14. Funds required for the prosecution of the work on any building being erected under the Treasury Department, will be advanced on the estimates of the superintendent, (form No. 1,) which estimates will be placed by him in the hands of the disbursing agent, to be forwarded to the department at the commencement of each month.

15. Wherever practicable, disbursements will be made by check on the sub-treasurer of the United States in the city or town where the work is situated. The disbursing agent will render his accounts quarterly—viz: March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31—to this office, where they will be examined, and, if found correct, will be sent to the proper auditing officer of the treasury. The vouchers, abstracts, and accounts current, necessary to a prompt and correct settlement of the accounts, must be forwarded within four days after the expiration of the quarter to which they belong.

16. Any disbursing agent who shall fail to render his accounts in manner hereinbefore prescribed, will thereby become liable to dismissal from office.

17. Explicit receipts (form No. 2) must be taken for all purchases and expenditures, except those for personal services, and must show the

nature, quantity, cost, and all other circumstances necessary to a clear understanding of the transaction.

18. Expenditures for personal services must be exhibited on separate monthly pay-rolls, (form No 3;) and if any portion of the amount on such roll be not paid at the end of the quarter, it will be entered on a non-payment roll, (form No. 4,) and accompany each succeeding quarterly cash account until paid.

19. The quarterly cash papers are, an abstract in triplicate, (form No. 5;) accounts current, also in triplicate, (form No. 6;) vouchers in triplicate, (form No. 2,) for all expenditures during the quarter. Upon the abstracts will be entered the amount of each voucher and pay roll. The account current will exhibit the amount of funds on hand at the expiration of the last quarter, the amount received during the current quarter, the amount expended during the same period, and the balance at the end of the quarter. One abstract, one account current, and one set of vouchers, will be sent to the department; the duplicates of the same will be retained by the disbursing agent and the superintendent.

20. All vouchers must be signed by the person to whom the amount is due, or by some one duly authorized to sign his name and receive the money; and in the latter case the power of attorney to sign and receive should accompany the voucher. Persons who are unable to write will make their marks as signatures, which must be attested by witnesses present when made.

21. It shall be the duty of the person in charge of this division minutely to examine all accounts transmitted by the disbursing agents under this department, with respect to prices, and the objects and character of expenditure; and to enable him to make such examination understandingly, he will be furnished by the superintendent of each work with a "price current," published in the town or city where the work is situated, or the nearest town or city to it. Should any of the accounts be found objectionable, they will be returned for explanation or correction.

22. When not otherwise directed, the superintendent may make contracts for the supply of materials, or for doing separate portions of the work. Contracts must, as far as possible, be limited to one kind of operation, or one species of supply. In all cases proposals for contracts will be invited through the newspapers, or in some other public manner, at least sixty days before the bids are opened. Bidders will be allowed to be present at the opening of the bids if they desire it. When a bid is accepted, a contract, with full specifications, will be drawn up and transmitted to the department for the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury. The contract will be accompanied by a list of all the bids, together with such information as the superintendent may have been able to obtain as to the character and responsibility of the bidders. This contract will not be binding on the United States until approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is not to be understood that any agent of the Treasury Department is bound to accept the lowest bid—the object of the advertisement is to invite competition. After receiving proposals, every agent will exercise a sound discretion as to accepting or rejecting even the most favorable offer received. Contracts should be drawn in triplicate—one for the department, one for the superintendent, and one for the contractor—and must be attested by two witnesses. Mere verbal

agreements for the supply of materials to any great extent should be avoided. In such cases a regular legal instrument should be executed. The superintendent will accompany each contract with his certificate, stating that the contract was given to the lowest responsible bidder, that he believes the prices to be reasonable, and that no member of Congress, or any person employed on the work, is directly or indirectly interested in the contract.

23. Contracts for services or supplies under the Treasury Department will only be made with those who are to render the one and furnish the other—namely, master-workmen and dealers; and no contract will be transferred under any circumstances, but the same must be executed by the original obligor, or, in case of his death, by his legal representative.

24. To guard against claims for extra work, care will be taken to mention in the specifications all the work that can be anticipated; but should it happen that additional stipulations are afterwards found to be necessary, new contracts covering them will be made and submitted for the action of the Secretary of the Treasury.

25. To secure the faithful performance of contracts under the Treasury Department, the superintendent will require at least two good and sufficient sureties to each contract; and no officer, agent, or other person who is under bond to the United States, or on a bond for any other officer or agent, will be admitted as surety for the fulfilment of a contract under this department. As additional security, ten per cent. will be retained out of each payment, to be paid over to the contractor upon his completing his contract to the satisfaction of the superintendent; or, in default of his so doing, to be forfeited to the United States.

26. The superintendent having charge of the construction of a custom-house, or other building under the Treasury Department, will keep the following books:

A "Letter-book," in which will be copied all letters relating to the work.

A "Journal," containing daily records of the occupation of every person employed on the work.

A "Book of Materials," in which will be entered, under its appropriate head, every kind of materials received, specifying kind, quantity, and cost.

An "Abstract-book," in which the "triplicate" of each set of abstracts will be kept.

A "Time-ledger," in which will be recorded daily the time made by each individual employed.

A "Balance book," in which will be entered the amount of each appropriation made for the work, the amount remitted, and balance in treasury available for the future use of the work.

These books, with all papers, plans, models, &c., are public property, and subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

27. The superintendent charged with the construction of a custom-house, or other public building under the Treasury Department, will, on the 30th of September of each year, make a report of the progress of the work under his charge during the year, illustrated by drawings showing the exact state of advancement of the work up to that time. The report should exhibit briefly, but clearly, every transaction connected with the work during the year. A similar report will be made

or the quarter ending the 30th September of each year, with a programme of operations for the current and ensuing year. This partial quarterly report to be merged in the next annual report.

28. The superintendent will make, at the close of each quarter, a return of public property, (form No. 7,) exhibiting amount purchased during the quarter, amount consumed during the quarter, and quantity on hand at the expiration of the quarter.

29. The superintendent, after being notified by the department of an appropriation for the work under his charge, will submit a project of operations under the appropriation, accompanied by a detailed statement of the proposed application of the available funds, (form No. 8.)

30. The superintendent will, at the end of each month, make a report, (form No. 9,) in which will be exhibited, in tabular form, the amount of each description of work done during the month, and its cost; the amount and cost of materials, machinery, &c., purchased; the number of persons employed, and the amount of their wages; a brief explanation of the parts of the work to which the materials and labor were applied; and a cash statement showing the amount of funds on hand at the commencement of the month, the amount received during the month, the amount expended during the month, and the balance on hand at the expiration of the month.

31. The superintendent is responsible for all public property belonging to the work under his charge, and if any of it be lost or destroyed by his neglect, he will be charged with the value thereof.

32. Whenever a superintendent, charged with the construction of any building under the Treasury Department, shall be removed from his situation, or relieved temporarily from his superintendence, he shall, as far as practicable, settle his accounts up to the time of his being relieved, and shall furnish his successor with a certified statement of all outstanding debts, a duplicate of which statement shall be forwarded to the department. He will also turn over to his successor all public property in his custody, as shown by the "quantity on hand" on the last quarterly return, and amount purchased since then. He will receive duplicate receipts from his successor for all property so turned over, one of which he will forward to the department.

33. No deviation from the original plan will be made by the superintendent until it shall have been submitted to the department, and have received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

34. Upon the completion of a work, the superintendent will report the same as ready for final inspection, and prepare a statement of the whole cost, which, together with all the books and papers belonging to the work, and a complete set of plans, he will forward to the department.

35. All communications from this department to those subject to its orders will be promptly acknowledged, and all official communications will be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury's office.

36. All documents enclosed to this office should be so endorsed as to show at a glance their purport, and should be accompanied by a letter enumerating the contents of the package.

37. Upon the completion of a custom-house, or other building under the Treasury Department, a general return of the total amount of materials, machinery, &c., &c., will be made from the aggregate of pur-

chases as shown by the column of "quantity purchased during the quarter," on general quarterly return.

38. All reports, returns, projects and estimates, required by the foregoing regulations, will be made by the superintendent, and forwarded by him directly to this office. All vouchers for purchases and expenditures will be made out, as required in rule 19th, by the superintendent, certified by him, and sent immediately to the disbursing agent, whose duty it is to pay them promptly. The superintendent will also make out abstracts and accounts current, as required by rule 19th, two of which, at the expiration of each quarter, he will deliver to the disbursing agent, and retain the triplicate in his own office.

FORM No. 1.

f funds required for service of ——— *at* ——— *during the month of* ———, 185 .

n of funds.	Extent.	Cost.		Designation of parts to which it is proposed to apply workmanship and materials.
		Dollars.	Cents.	
				Amount estimated for.
				Amount on hand.
				Amount required.

A. B.,
Superintendent.

———, 185 .

FORM No. 2.

THE UNITED STATES

To ——— ———, DR.

On account of the appropriation for the completion of the ——— *at* ———

Date. 185 .		Designation.	Application.	Amount.	
				Dollars.	Cents

I certify that the articles above enumerated have been received, and the services performed; that they were necessary for, and have been or will be applied to, the construction of the ——— ——— ———; and that the prices paid were just and reasonable.

Received at ———, this ——— day of ———, 185 , from ——— disbursing agent, the sum of ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— dollars, in full payment of the above account.

$ ———.

[Signed in triplicate.]

FORM No. 3.

Pay-roll of contingent services at ——— ——— ——— *during the month of* ———, 185 .

We the undersigned acknowledge to have received from ——— ———, disbursing agent, the amounts hereunto set opposite our names, respectively, in full payment of our services for the time specified.

Number.	Names.	Occupation.	Term of service.		Number of days.	Pay per day.		Amount.		Signers' names.	Witnesses' names.	Remarks.
			Commencement.	Expiration.		Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.			

I certify that the services charged in the above roll were actually performed, and necessary to the construction of ——— ——— ———, and that the compensations paid were just and reasonable.

FORM No. 3.

Pay-roll of mechanics and laborers at ——— ——— ——— *during the month of* ———, 185 .

We the undersigned acknowledge to have received from ——— ———, disbursing agent, the amounts hereunto set opposite our names, respectively, in full payment of our services for the time specified.

Number.	Names.	Occupation.	Term of service.		Number of days.	Pay per day.		Amount.		Signers' names.	Witnesses' names.	Remarks.
			Commencement.	Expiration.		Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.			

I certify that the services charged in the above roll were actually performed, and necessary to the construction of ——— ——— ———, and that the wages paid were just and reasonable.

FORM No. 4.

Roll of non-payments of services rendered on ——— ——— *at* ——— ———, *rom its commencement,* ———,
to present time, ——— ——— ———.

No.	On what roll originally borne.	No. of the roll.	No. on the roll.	Names.	Occupation.	No. of days.	Amount.		Remarks.
							Dolls.	Cents.	

19

FORM No. 5.

Abstract of disbursements by ——— ———, *disbursing ag*
count of the appropriation for the completion of the ———
at ———, *during the quarter ending* ——— ——, 18

No. of voucher.	Nature of purchase or expenditure.	To whom paid or of whom purchased.	D

[Signed in triplicat

Dr. The United States in account-current with ——— ———, disbursing agent, for the quarter ending ———.

185 .		$		185 .		$

[Signed in triplicate.]

FORM No. 7.

General quarterly return of materials, machinery, &c., &c., belonging to the United States, and designed for the use of ———— ————, *erecting at* ———— ————, *for the quarter ending* ———— ——, 185 .

[Designation.	Quantity on hand, as per last return.		Quantity purchased during the quarter.		Aggregate.		Consumed during the quarter.		On hand at the end of the quarter.		Remarks.
	Extent.	Cost.	Extent.	Cost.	Extent.	Cost.	Extent.	Cost.	Extent.	Cost.	
ENCIES. MACHINERY. MATERIALS. WORKMANSHIP.											

FORM No. 8.

ent accompanying and referred to in the project of operations on ——— ——— ——— *during the year ending* ——— ———, , *exhibiting the proposed application of the funds available for that*

in hands of agent at the end of last year, $——— —.	Amount in treasury at end of last year, $——— —.	Amount of appropriation for present year, $——— —.	Total amount available for present year, $——— —.

l application of the amount lable for present year.	Extent.	Cost.		Designation of the parts of the work to which it is proposed to apply materials and workmanship.
		Dolls.	Cts.	

FORM No. 9.

Monthly report of operations on ————, *at* — ————, *for the month of* ————, 185 .

Masons (20) have been employed in laying bricks in front wall, stone in basement of the rear, &c.
Carpenters (10) have been employed, &c.
Blacksmiths (5) have, &c.
Laborers (75) have, &c.

Probable operations for the month of————.

Masons ( )
Carpenters ( )
&c. &c. &c.

A. B.,
Superintendent.

—

CASH ACCOUNT.

On hand at commencement of ————, 185 ..... $
Received during the month.....

Total.....
Expended during the month.....

Balance on hand.....

A. B.,
Superintendent.

A U.

Memorandum of organization for progressing with the custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina.

The construction of the custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, shall be under the direction and management of Edward B. White, as superintendent and architect, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and his compensation in both capacities shall be eight dollars per day. He shall appoint an assistant architect, at a compensation of five dollars per day.

It shall be the duty of the superintendent and architect to cause the Charleston custom-house to be constructed upon the plan furnished him by the Department of the Treasury, with the following exceptions, to wit:

1. The north and south porticos are to be dispensed with.

2. The north and south walls are to be so extended as to embrace the space the porticos would have occupied.

The superintendent shall have the employment and dismissal of the following and all other employés and laborers on the work, to wit:

First overseer, who shall call the roll and keep the time of each individual on the work, and shall have the charge of such portion of the force and discharge such other duties as the superintendent shall direct, and his compensation shall be three dollars per day.

Also, a second overseer, who shall have charge of such portion of the hands and perform such other duties as the superintendent shall direct, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the tools, &c.; his compensation shall be two dollars and fifty cents per day.

Also, a third overseer, who shall have charge of such portion of the hands and perform such other duties as the superintendent shall direct, and his compensation shall be two dollars and fifty cents per day.

Also, as many master-mechanics—to have charge of the mechanics employed—as the necessities of the work shall require, under the direction and control of the first overseer; and each master-mechanic shall receive a compensation of two dollars and fifty cents per day.

The superintendent will have the right to call to his aid, in the employment of the hands, any or all of the overseers and master-mechanics, and also require from them written reports of those who fail to discharge the labor required of them.

He will also nominate to the Secretary of the Treasury, for his approval, a clerk to keep the books, records, and accounts of the custom-house, under the general rules and directions of the department. The compensation of the clerk will be at the rate of one thousand dollars per year.

The collector of the port of Charleston, South Carolina, shall be commissioner of the custom-house constructing at that port, and, as such, shall be the disbursing agent of the department in paying for the labor and materials furnished for the same, all of which shall be paid on the written requisition of the superintendent; but he shall receive no compensation as commissioner except the commission allowed by law to collectors as disbursing agents. He shall, at the close of each month, furnish a written report of all moneys paid by him on the requisition of the superintendent.

The superintendent and collector shall be a board of contractors for the materials needed for the custom-house at Charleston, and shall comply with all the requirements of the general directions of this department on the subject, a copy of which will be furnished.

The superintendent will continue the monthly reports made to this department as heretofore until otherwise directed, and will regulate the employment of persons for the custom-house as herein directed.

In explanation of the change as to the north and south porticos.—The walls of the north and south porticos are to be brought forward to the rear of the columns, and the other walls extended to them, so that the space now occupied by the porticos will be embraced within the walls.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 12, 1853.

A V.

Statement of the amount expended upon each of the marine hospitals of the United States, including sites, structures, furniture, and repairs; together with the condition of those now in the course of erection; and an account of what evidences of title to the several sites are on file in the Treasury Department.

New Orleans, La.—The Register of the Treasury exhibits an expenditure for this work of $123,081, between the years 1837 and 1851. There are no title papers on file in the department.

Mobile, Ala.—The site was purchased June 20, 1848, for $4,000. There was expended for structure, &c., between the years 1838 and 1851, the sum of $39,140. The deed conveying the site, approved by G. W. Gayle, esq., then United States district attorney, is on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Chelsea, Mass.—The hospital was erected in the years 1836 and 1837, at a cost of $28,100 06. There are no title papers on file in the department.

Ocracoke, N. C.—The hospital at this port was erected in the years 1845 and 1846, at a cost, including the site, of $8,927 07. The only title paper on file in the department is a certified copy of the act of the legislature of North Carolina, ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the site.

Key West, Fla.—The site was purchased September 10, 1833, and November 30, 1844, for the aggregate sum of $1,500. Between the years 1844 and 1851, there was expended on the building the sum of $25,600. The title deeds, which have been submitted to the Attorney General, under the joint resolution of Congress of 11th September, 1841, and approved, are on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Site purchased September 7, 1842; cost $10,253. There has been expended on the structure, which is nearly completed and is occupied, the sum of $60,316 83. The deed is on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The site was purchased October 11, 1837, for $12.000. There has been expended on the structure the sum of $54,972 05. The hospital is now occupied, though some of its rooms are not completed. There yet remain to be done the completion and finishing of these apartments, the grading of the grounds, the securing of the slopes (that reach the lake) from the washing of its waters, and the enclosing of the whole premises by a proper fence. The deed is on file as above.

St. Louis, Mo.—The site is a part of the arsenal property; $54,281 25 have been expended on this work, and the same is now rapidly progressing to completion. It will be ready for occupation the coming spring.

San Francisco, Cal.—The site is on the government reserve on Rincon Point; $47,672 93 had been expended, by the last returns. The hospital will soon be ready for occupation. The construction of a dead-house and other offices, grading of the grounds, and the enclosing of the premises, yet remain to be done.

Louisville, Ky.—The site was purchased November 2, 1842, for $6,000. On the structure $41,107 10 have been expended. The hos-

pital is now occupied. It is completed, with the exception of the construction of two hot-air furnaces, and the building of suitable fences. The title deeds are on file as above.

Paducah, Ky.—The site was purchased December 26, 1837, and cost $1,000. There have been expended on the structure $48,625. The hospital is now occupied. The work yet remaining to be done consists of the procuring of two copper boilers to the hot-air furnaces, the tubing connecting the same with the baths, &c., the laying of brick pavements, and the building of suitable fences, enclosing a yard of suitable size, and the completion of the grading, terraces, drains, &c. The title deed, Attorney General's approval of the same, and the act of the legislature of Kentucky consenting to the purchase of the site, are on file in the First Comptroller's office.

Napoleon, Ark.—Site purchased September 15, 1837, at a cost of $1,000. There have been expended in the structure $53,250. There yet remains much to be done, before the building will be ready for occupation. This includes the completing of the interior finish, the hanging of the doors, painting the interior and exterior, arranging the bathing rooms, grading, terracing, and draining the grounds. The title deed is on file as above.

Natchez, Miss.—The site purchased August 9, 1837, cost $7,000. There have been expended $57,250 on the structure. This is occupied, though not yet completed. That which remains to be done is mainly the construction of hot-air furnaces and heaters, the erection of force-pumps to serve as fire-engines, &c., with conduits to convey water to all parts of the building, the making of the brick pavement, and the construction of a balustrade fence, in part, in front of the hospital. The deed is on file as above.

Chicago, Ill.—The site of this hospital is a part of the military reserve. That part allotted for hospital purposes is indicated on a plat transmitted from the War Department, September 15, 1853. The hospital is occupied. The grounds require grading, and the site should be enclosed within a suitable and substantial iron fence. There have been expended on this work $49,712.

Evansville, Ia.—The site was purchased April 29, 1853, for $6,000; $39,000 remain for the construction of the building, which is under contract, conditioned for its completion July 1, 1855. The deed is on file as above.

Portland, Maine.—Congress appropriated $30,000 for this work, August 31, 1852; and a site, known as "Martin's Point Farm," was purchased November 11, 1852, for $11,000. This selection not being considered judicious, a second commission has been appointed to select another site. Their recommendation has not yet been acted upon. The deed is on file as above.

Norfolk, Va.—Between the years 1834 and 1849, the sum of $9,160 01 was expended on the hospital. There are no evidences of title in this department.

Vicksburg, Miss.—The site was purchased October, 1853, for $4,000. The deed has been returned to Mississippi for record. The act of the legislature of Mississippi, ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the site, is on file in the First Comptroller's office.

A W.

Report of the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS,
Cincinnati, November 9, 1853.

SIR: The steamboat law, which was passed on the 30th August, 1852, having now been in force for several months, the Board of Supervising Inspectors conceive that it is their duty, under the 40th section of that law, at this their first regular yearly meeting, to report to you their views and opinions of the operation of the law, together with some suggestions and recommendations of a supplementary act thereto.

With a view to prepare such report, this board, at their meeting at Pittsburg, in August last, passed a resolution requiring the local boards of inspectors to prepare and present to their supervising inspectors reports showing the amount of duty performed by each board, and "all such other general information, in regard to the operation of the law under which they act, as may be of value or interest."

Such were very generally presented, and in compliance therewith, and upon the organization of the present meeting, were read and referred. The principal part of the following report is the result of the information thus obtained from the local boards:

REPORT.

We find, upon examination of the reports from the local boards, that they are not so complete in many respects as might be wished, in order to arrive at a perfectly correct statement of the results of the operation of the steamboat law; but they are of the opinion that the information therein embodied is sufficient to show that the operation of the law has been highly beneficial, and has, in a great degree, attained the object for which the law was established, viz: greater safety to the lives of passengers. In order to show what have been the nature and extent of the duties performed by the inspectors under the law, they present the following condensed statement, as obtained from the various local boards:

The following table contains an exhibit, as complete as can be made from the reports of the local boards, of—

1st. The number of steam-vessels to which certificates have been granted.

2d. The number of steamers reported for violating the law.

3d. The number of accidents (of such a character as to come within the cognizance of the law) that have occurred since it went into operation.

4th. The number of boilers found defective upon inspection.

5th. The number of pilots licensed.

6th. The number of engineers and assistants licensed.

7th. The number of licenses to pilots and engineers revoked.

8th. The number of pilots and engineers to whom licenses have been refused.

9th. Amount of tonnage of steam-vessels inspected.

In regard to the number of steamers reported for violation of the law, it is proper to remark, that, as a rule, no vessels were reported for a violation, unless such violation was continued after being notified of the same; so that the number thus reported falls far short of the *actual* number which have occurred.

Local districts.		Number of steam vessels to which certificates have been granted.	Number of steamers reported for violation of the law.	Number of accidents of such a character as to come within the cognomen of the law, that have occurred since the steamers went into operation.	Number of boilers found defective upon inspection.	Number of pilots licensed.	Number of engineers and assistants licensed.	Number of licenses to pilots and engineers revoked.	Number of pilots and engineers to which certificates have been refused.	Amount of tonnage of steam-vessels inspected.	Remarks.
1st	Portland	10	.....	.....	.....	16	11	.....	.....	3,491	
	Boston	20	.....	3	1	24	10	.....	1	8,568	
	New London	14	.....	.....	.....	18	7	.....	.....	4,926	
2d	New York	135	16	8	.....	161	365	2	.....	52,229	Inspection not complete.
	Philadelphia	36	.....	.....	.....	60	80	.....	.....	14,560	Inspection not complete.
3d	Baltimore	34	14	2	4	60	58	2	7	13,112	
	Norfolk	8	.....	.....	1	14	14	.....	1	2,164	
	Charleston	18	.....	.....	.....	32	52	.....	.....	6,865	
	Savannah	8	.....	.....	.....	10	20	.....	.....	2,496	
4th	New Orleans	87	.....	2	.....	226	333	5	7	26,100	Inspection not complete.
	Mobile	24	10	3	10	102	107	2	6	4,800	
	Galveston	4	.....	.....	.....	15	19	.....	.....	512	
	California and Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not reported; inspectors have not qualified.
5th	St. Louis	83	1	19	5	302	254	6	12	27,718	
	Supervisors' insp	17	1	.....	.....	41	42	.....	2	2,543	
6th	Louisville	72	.....	.....	.....	176	263	3	3	19,758	
	Nashville	14	2	.....	.....	70	83	1	5	3,401	
7th	Pittsburg	83	.....	2	4	148	184	2	21	18,392	
	Wheeling	24	3	2	1	44	76	2	2	5,724	
	Cincinnati	81	9	5	2	248	214	17	14	22,000	
8th	Chicago	8	.....	.....	.....	30	39	.....	.....	5,321	
	Detroit	32	.....	1	2	53	53	.....	6	19,518	
9th	Buffalo	40	1	3	4	99	86	.....	.....	35,600	
	Cleveland	14	.....	.....	1	49	38	1	1	6,870	
	Oswego	7	.....	.....	.....	16	11	.....	.....	6,700	
	Burlington	7	.....	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	4,600	

Several masters, pilots, and engineers have been reported for violation of the law, but it is not deemed important to exhibit them in the table.

The accidents reported in the table are those against which the law was intended as a safeguard, and does not include the ordinary and trifling accidents to steamboats, such as breaking of parts of the machinery, &c., unless such accidents have resulted in loss of life.

In regard to the licensing of engineers and pilots, we would remark that it has not been the aim of the inspectors to show up in a strong manner the want of qualifications, ability, and fitness of applicants; but in most cases, when it was evident the applicant could not pass for the position for which he applied, he has been induced either to withdraw his application or accept a license for a lower grade than that for which he originally applied. This mode of proceeding will also account for the small number of licenses recorded as having been refused.

The revocations and suspensions of licenses being penalties inflicted for infractions of the law, have been made with a great degree of caution, and we believe in no case without giving the party ample notice of the charges against him, an opportunity either to disprove them, or present in defence such palliating circumstances or occurrences as should be properly considered in fixing upon or waiving the penalty.

The column of the table showing the amount of tonnage of steamers inspected is but an approximation, but is supposed to be very nearly correct.

In addition to the information contained in the table, we would state that, by the report of the local board at Philadelphia, there have been carried on board the thirty-two passenger steamers of that district, inspected under this law, during a running season of four months, 682,402 passengers, without any loss of life or bodily injury to any passenger.

Also, that by the report of the local inspectors of Baltimore, there have been carried by the passenger steamers of that district, inspected under the law, from the 1st June, 1853, to 1st November, 1853, 143,578 passengers, without loss of life or bodily injury to any passenger.

The above reports of the number of passengers carried by the passenger steamers of those districts were presented voluntarily by the local boards; but it is intended that hereafter, similar reports shall be generally presented.

The following are the accidents which have occurred, involving the loss of life or property, since the law of August 30, 1852:

In the first supervising district.—The steamer "Empire State," in April last, while on her passage from New York to Fall River, collapsed a flue in her larboard boiler. The boat sustained no damage, nor was any person injured. At the time of this accident the boat had not been inspected.

The steamer "Ocean," on the night of the 28th June last, was run upon a ledge of rocks off Cape Ann, called the Londoner. The cause of the accident was investigated, by which it was shown that it did not occur through any carelessness or negligence on the part of the pilot, but from a peculiar brilliancy of the Thatcher's Island light, by which the pilot was deceived in regard to his correct distance from that light; no loss of life or injury to passengers resulted therefrom.

The steamer "Bay State," on the 10th September last, while on her passage from Fall River to New York broke her crank-pin, where in-

serted in the driving-crank, which resulted in the breaking of the cylinder head, and permitting the escape of steam into the stateroom cabin. Fortunately there were no passengers in the saloon of this cabin, it occurring between three and four o'clock a. m.; but several of the stateroom doors were thrown open by the passengers occupying the rooms, thereby exposing themselves to the steam thus escaping into the cabin. Five of these passengers, occupying staterooms immediately alongside of the engine, lost their lives in thus opening their staterooms. We conceive that no blame can be attached to the engineers of this boat on account of this accident, as it was shown, upon inquiry, that but a few days previous to the accident the connecting-rod had been detached, and the crank pin carefully examined, and no signs of weakness or fracture were discovered. The conduct of the officers at the time of the accident is to be highly commended, as it was only through their coolness and judgment that a much larger loss of life did not result.

Second supervising district.—The steamer "New World," on the morning of the 1st of July last, whilst lying at the wharf in the city of New York, and but a few minutes previous to the time of starting on her passage to Albany, collapsed at the same instant four of the main flues to the outside furnace of the port boiler, resulting in the loss of the lives of eight persons, all of them firemen, and other hands belonging to the boat.

The accident was very thoroughly investigated and reported upon fully to the collector of the port. The principal results arrived at were, that the accident was caused by an excessive pressure of steam, which excessive pressure gradually accumulating, was unknown to the firemen on account of a derangement of the steam-gauges, whereby they indicated a pressure several pounds less than that actually upon the boilers.

The license of the chief engineer was revoked, and that of the assistant suspended. The penalties inflicted would have been much more severe, but for the fact that at the time of the accident the boat *had not been inspected according to the law.*

In this district two collisions with sailing vessels have occurred, involving loss of life; in both cases it appeared most satisfactorily that the fault occasioning the collisions was entirely with those managing the sailing-vessels.

In this district three steamboats have been on fire dangerously, and one slightly. In the first three cases the fires were extinguished by the prompt use of the fire pumps provided in conformity with the provisions of the law, and in one instance the lives of all on board were probably thereby saved; in the other case mentioned, the fire was extinguished by the use of the fire-buckets provided.

The steamship "Cherokee" was burned in the night, at her wharf in the city of New York; the cause of the fire remains undiscovered; no loss of life resulted.

The steamer "Albatross," licensed at New York, was lost on a coral reef in the Gulf of Mexico, but there was no loss of life to either passenger or crew.

The lives of three passengers have been saved by the life-preservers provided by law; in all these cases the passengers fell overboard, the life-preserver in one instance falling over at the same time, and in the other cases being thrown over by persons on board the vessel.

Third supervising district.—The steamer "Columbia" was run ashore in a fog; no loss of life resulted.

The steamer "Cambridge" was burned in Rappahannock river about the middle of September last; a thorough investigation was instituted, but no satisfactory conclusion arrived at as to the cause of the fire. There was no loss of life by the disaster, and great credit is due, according to the testimony of the passengers, to both officers and crew of this vessel, for their coolness, and the manner in which they succeeded in saving the passengers and their luggage after all hope of saving the vessel was gone. It is worthy of remark, in regard to this disaster, that the engineer, in giving his testimony, states as his deliberate and decided opinion, that had there been a pipe for discharging steam in the hold of the vessel, as recommended by the board of supervising inspectors, the fire could have been immediately extinguished when first discovered.

Fourth supervising district.—A collision occurred between the steamer "Swallow" and the steamer "Howard," by which the steamer "Swallow" was sunk. *Neither boat had been inspected under the law.* On account of the early period at which this accident occurred, before the board were properly organized, no investigation was had in the case.

The passenger steamer "Southern Belle" came in collision with the freight steamer "Daniel Boone," by which the Daniel Boone was sunk; no loss of life resulted. A careful investigation was had into the cause of this accident, and it being evident, from the testimony in the case, that it was the result of negligence or carelessness on the part of the pilots of both steamers, the licenses of those of the "Southern Belle" and "Daniel Boone" were revoked.

There have also been three collisions in this district, by which, however, no loss of life occurred. These cases were investigated, and the pilots suspended. No report has been received in regard to the accidents in California, there having been no inspectors appointed.

Fifth supervising district.—In this district six steamers have been burned at the levee in St. Louis, but there was no loss of life. As these cases did not come properly within the cognizance of the inspectors, no investigation was instituted.

There have also been two collisions in this district; no loss of life was occasioned in either case. In one case the pilot of the boat complained of was ascertained to have no license, and a prosecution has been commenced against him, under the law, for acting as a pilot without a license.

In the other case it was found, upon investigation, that the accident resulted from no carelessness or negligence on the part of the pilots, but from their losing control of the steerage of one of the boats on account of her proximity to a bar.

There has also been a boat sunk in coming in contact with some obstruction in a newly cut channel. By this accident the lives of three of the crew were lost.

Sixth supervising district.—No accident involving the loss of life occurred in this district, to any steamboat inspected under the law.

Seventh supervising district.—In this district there has been no accident by which loss of life has occurred to any passenger.

The steamer "Buckeye State," on the 15th May last, bursted a steam-pipe, by which one of the crew lost his life. This boat had not been

inspected under the law. If the hydrostatic test, required by the law, had been applied, the defect in this pipe would undoubtedly have been discovered, and the accident prevented.

The steamer "Memphis No. 2" was lost in February last by being run ashore. The case was investigated, and it was ascertained to have been caused by the carelessness of the pilot; his license was therefore revoked.

There have also occurred in this district four collisions; no loss of life resulted. The cases were all investigated. In each case one or more of the pilots were suspended. In one of these cases the pilot was so acting without a license. Upon its being investigated, and this fact appearing, the penalty of $100 for the offence was inflicted; which was paid to the inspectors, and by them paid over to the collector.

There have been three steamers burned in this district, at the wharf, while dismantled and laid up. It is worthy of remark, that a freight steamer in this district, while being loaded for her voyage, was visited by the inspectors, and, after examination, they notified the officers that the boat was unsafe, on account of her liability to take fire from improper arrangements about the boilers. The officers paid no attention to the caution, and the boat proceeded on her voyage, and in about eight or ten hours from the time of leaving port she took fire, and was entirely consumed.

Eighth supervising district.—In this district no loss of life has occurred to any boat inspected under the law.

The passenger steamer "Buffalo," in the month of May last, came in collision with the government steamer "Michigan." No lives were, however, lost thereby. An investigation was held, and it being conclusively shown that it resulted from no carelessness or negligence on the part of the pilots of the "Buffalo," no penalties were imposed.

We would, however, remark, as an evidence of the importance of the present steamboat law, that one of the local boards of this district was called upon to inspect a steamer: they did so, but refused to grant a certificate, as they considered her quite unsafe. The master then requested a permit to go to another port to repair. The inspectors refused to grant such permit to run as a passenger steamer. The master then stated that he would go to another port *without* passengers. The vessel started on her voyage for that purpose, and within about forty-eight hours from the time of leaving, the boiler blew up, the vessel sunk, and was a total loss. By this disaster several lives were lost, but the exact number is not known.

Ninth supervising district.—In this there have been two collisions between steamers. The first case was that of the steamer "St. Lawrence" and the steamer "Queen City"—both passenger steamers. By this accident there was no loss of life or injury to any person. Testimony has been taken in the case, but no decision has yet been arrived at.

The second case was that between the passenger steamer "Louisiana" and the freight propeller-steamer "Detroit." No loss of life or injury to any person resulted from this collision. This case is now under investigation.

The steamer "Mississippi," on the evening of the 17th August last, had a collapse of one of the flues of the centre boilers, which resulted in the loss of the life of one of the coal-heavers. This case was investigated, and it was decided that the accident was caused by a defect in

the iron of which the flue was constructed, and which was not visible at the time the boiler was inspected.

This boiler had been previously tested by hydrostatic pressure, and it was conclusively shown, by the testimony of the witnesses, that the pressure of steam at the time of the accident was several pounds less than permitted by the certificate. The board therefore adjudged that no fault was to be attributed to the engineers; consequently no penalty was imposed.

Were we in possession of, or had we access to, proper statistics, we would wish to present a view of the loss of life and property for the few months that the law has been in operation, in comparison with the previous five or ten years; but being unable to do this, we present the following comparison, showing the beneficial effects of the law upon the western waters, as furnished to us by a member of one of the local boards of that section. He says:

"In thirteen months—from the 11th day of December, 1849, to the 11th day of January, 1851, which was about the time that elapsed between the explosion of the steamers 'Louisiana' and 'Knoxville,' both of which occurred at the wharf at New Orleans—no less than fifteen explosions took place on the western and southern rivers, killing three hundred persons, and destroying property to the amount of $200,000. From the 11th day of January, 1851, to the 30th day of August, 1852—which is a little less than nineteen months' time—nineteen explosions occurred on the western and southern rivers, killing three hundred and ninety persons, and destroying property to the amount of $578,000.

"The present steamboat law passed on the 30th August, 1852, but did not go into effect (upon the western and southern rivers) until the 1st of January, 1853. Two boats have exploded since the 1st of January—the 'Bee,' on the Ohio river near Evansville, by which three persons were killed, and property damaged to the amount of $1,000; and the 'Farmer,' on Galveston bay, by which some thirty five persons were lost, and the boat sunk immediately—a total loss, amounting to about $25,000. These two boats exploded soon after the law went into effect, but neither of them (the 'Bee' was a freight boat; so was the steamer 'Buckeye Belle,' which exploded, on the Muskingum river, after the law passed, but before it went into effect, by which thirty-three persons were killed, and property destroyed to the amount of $3,000) had been fitted out in accordance with the requirements of the law. Their boilers had not been subjected to the hydrostatic test, nor were they supplied with the alloy, steam gauges, water-gauges, &c. I feel confident, had these three boats been inspected as required by the law, no explosion would have taken place; *for not a single boat, up to this time, has exploded on the rivers emptying into the Gulf of Mexico and their tributaries, that had been inspected according to the law.* In the fourteen months since the passage of the law, (including the four months that intervened between its passage and the time of its going into effect,) only three explosions have occurred, which is an average of a little more than one explosion in five months; while for the thirty-two months preceding its passage, thirty-four explosions occurred—an average of over one a month. The average loss of life for the same period previous to the passage of the law, was about twenty-one persons per month; while the average per month since the passage of the law is but five persons.

"Again: the average loss of property for the thirty-two months preceding the passage of the law, was about $30,000 per month; while the average loss of property for the fourteen months since the passage of the law is about $2,000 per month."

These comparisons show most clearly that for some reason there has been, since the passage of the law, great additional security on board passenger steamers to life and property. Whether this is to be attributed solely to the operation of the law, or to fortuitous circumstances, we will not express an opinion, but leave each one to judge for himself,

The general operation of the law.

It has been our desire to ascertain, as far as possible, the benefits resulting from the passage of the law of August 30, 1852, and the opinions of persons connected with steamboats and their operations.

When the law first went into effect it met great opposition, not only from many persons interested as owners in steamboats, but also from many of the engineers and pilots—persons who are, in our opinion, more highly benefited, in a pecuniary and social point of view, than any others, as the effect must be not only to maintain a high rate of wages to those holding licenses under the law, but also to elevate materially their social position. This opposition to the law has decreased rapidly, and many of those formerly arrayed in the ranks of its enemies are now numbered among its strongest friends.

It is also worthy of note, that it is found that insurance companies are far more ready to take risks upon those steamers which have been inspected under the law than upon others.

The beneficial effects of the law are also shown in the returning confidence of the travelling public in this mode of conveyance. Finally, we would state, as our unanimous opinion, that the greater the experience had in the operation of the law, the greater will become the number of its friends, and the less the opposition to its enforcement; and not only so, but the wisdom of Congress in enacting this law will become more and more apparent.

We do not by this mean to assert that the law is perfect in all its provisions and enactments; on the contrary, we have found many difficulties in carrying it out, that in our opinion may, by some further legislation, be either partially or wholly removed. Our views upon this point will be found more in detail in a subsequent part of this report.

As confirming the views we have expressed in regard to the general operation of the law, we would quote the following extracts from the reports of several of the local boards.

In one of the reports, the inspectors speak of the disposition of owners and masters readily to comply with all the requirements of the law. Another says: As regards the operation of the law in this district, it has not been and cannot be otherwise than salutary. The undersigned have met with some little opposition in the performance of duty; but, as a general thing, are happy to state that we have been met by the owners and officers of steamers with kindness, and a determination to carry out the spirit of the law. We are also convinced that when the public are more acquainted with the additional security to the lives of passengers on steam-vessels, in case of accident by fire, steam and water, governed

by the enforcement of the law, its popularity and permanence would be at once established. We also think that the system of licensing engineers and pilots has had its good effect in stimulating a laudable ambition to perfect themselves in a knowledge of their business, and have no doubt but that in future examinations the improvement will be manifest.

The inspectors in another district, where there is much travel by steamboats, report the good effects of the operation of the law; they state that boilers and engines are now kept in better order than formerly, and that inquiry is awakened among engineers, and that both they and pilots have become sensible of the great responsibility resting upon them. The opposition to the law has in a great degree settled down, and it is becoming more popular with those who understand its features; and it is only necessary for the travelling community to know the safeguards that have been thrown around them, and all opposition will cease.

The law has worked well, and given general satisfaction in this district. The only thing we have to regret is, that ferry-boats do not come under the law. We have observed much want of caution in their management, and feel convinced that the community have more to fear from explosions of boilers in such boats, than in passenger boats, under the law. We take great pleasure in testifying to the good effects of the law, not only in being the means of avoiding accidents to steamers, but also in its effects upon that class of men who come under its immediate operation, by raising them in the estimation of the public as well as in their own.

Another board reports: There have been twenty-one steamboats built and finished in this district since the first of January last. These steamboats have given entire satisfaction. The captains and engineers (many of whom were opposed to the standard of steam) have given information that their boats perform well, and do more work, with the same amount of fuel, than under similar circumstances with boats before the passage of the law. There has been considerable opposition to the law in this district in general, and particularly to the standard of steam. This opposition is fast wearing away. The working of the act of 30th August, 1852, has demonstrated the value and utility of the law; hence the change now taking place in the views of owners and captains of steamboats.

We would further state, in conclusion, that at the time the law went into effect, there were very few who entertained a favorable opinion of it—believing it impracticable; but, as the season advanced, those most opposed to the law at its commencement came forward and expressed warmly their approbation of its success; that at this time it is fast gaining the confidence of the travelling community, and that the present law will meet their wants. We would further state that the insurance companies have taken a deep interest in the carrying out of the law according to its true intent and spirit; they went so far as to call a meeting, and passed resolutions to use their influence in favor of such vessels as have been equipped according to the law.

Several of the local boards have expressed the opinion that some further legislation is required, in order that the full benefits of the law may be attained. A report from one of the local boards represents that

many complaints have been made by the pilots and masters of passenger steamers running on the rivers and bays, where there are many sailing-vessels, flat-boats, and rafts; that they have great difficulty in avoiding collisions with the same, in consequence of their showing no lights, by which their course or position may be determined. This difficulty could be avoided by a resolution of Congress compelling all such sail-vessels, &c., to carry a light in one or more conspicuous places; those at anchor to show their light in a manner different from those under way.

Another board in their report also recommended that a proper system of lights be adopted for sailing-vessels, in order to avoid collisions upon bays and rivers.

Another board says that complaints are made by masters and pilots of passenger steamers that freight steamers and tow boats do not carry lights, in compliance with the law for passenger steamers, and they urge that steps be taken to bring them under the same law.

In addition to the above, from the local boards, we would state that very serious complaints have been made to us of the great difficulty that the pilots of passenger steamers frequently have to avoid collisions with freight steamers and tow-boats, on account of the utter indifference on the part of the *unlicensed* pilots of those steamers, as they are not amenable to the law. Not only so, but cases have been reported where these unlicensed pilots have evidently endeavored to annoy the licensed pilots in every possible way. In consequence of these difficulties, licensed engineers and pilots have urged in the strongest manner that the pilots and engineers of freight boats, tow-boats, and all other steam vessels, be required to take out licenses under the law.

Suggestions in regard to a supplementary act.

1. We would suggest the propriety of Congress authorizing the appointment of a supervising inspector for the Pacific, and the establishment of a local board of inspectors at Oregon; and would briefly state, among other reasons for making the suggestion, the large amount of duties required of the supervising inspector of the fourth district, and the remote point requiring the attention of a supervising inspector on the Pacific, must necessarily lead to a neglect of duties on that coast, or the Mississippi and other parts of the fourth district; and, in addition, the increasing steam marine on the Pacific demands the entire attention of a supervising inspector, and local boards both at Oregon and San Francisco, as advised.

2. We would recommend the passage of a supplementary act, whereby that portion of steamers styled (in the 42d section of act relating to steamboats, approved August 30, 1852) ferry-boats, freight boats, tug-boats, and towing boats, and steamers not exceeding 150 tons, and used, in whole or in part, in navigating canals, now exempt from inspection under the law of 1852, but subject to inspection under act of 1838, may be included in the provisions of the law of 1852, so far that they be required to have their boilers, machinery, and hull inspected as other steamers, and in all cases be required to carry a licensed engineer, and a licensed pilot. And we would further state, that we cannot see the pro-

priety of the existence of two local boards for the inspection of steamers, as is now recognised by law; and should the foregoing be adopted by Congress, there would be but one board for all classes of steamers.

Should the honorable Secretary approve, and Congress pass or adopt a supplementary act, as recommended, to the law, we would suggest that such steamers pay, as other steamers are required to pay, for inspection, a proportionate fee according to their tonnage—say one-half the amount now paid by steamers carrying passengers; and as, under this arrangement, the duties of the local boards in some parts of the United States will be largely increased, and the receipt for the performance of such duties (beyond what is now received) will be paid into the treasury of the United States, it is believed it will more than meet the additional increase of pay which we recommend to the following local boards at the ports designated:

Proposed compensation to local boards at various ports, if required to inspect steamers now exempt under the 42d section.

		Amount now received.	Amount wanted.
1*st district.*—	Portland board	$300	$500
	Boston board	800	1,000
	New London board	300	600
2*d district.*—	New York board—2 assistants, each	–	1,200
	Do do clerk	–	600
	Philadelphia board	1,000	1,250
3*d district.*—	Baltimore board	1,000	1,300
	Norfolk board	300	500
	Charleston board	400	600
	Savannah board	400	500
4*th district.*—	New Orleans board	2,000	2,000
	Do do clerk to board	–	1,000
	Mobile board	–	1,000
	Galveston board	300	400
5*th district.*—	St. Louis board	1,500	1,800
6*th district.*—	Nashville board	400	600
	Louisville board	1,200	1,500
7*th district.*—	Cincinnati board	1,500	1,800
	Wheeling board	500	700
	Pittsburg board	1,500	1,650
8*th district.*—	Chicago board	500	800
	Detroit board	800	800
9*th district.*—	Cleveland board	500	500
	Buffalo board	1,200	1,200
	Do do clerk to board	–	300
	Oswego board	300	400
	Burlington board	300	500

And should the honorable Secretary of the Treasury deem it unnecessary to call the attention of Congress to the proposed change, you will allow us to urge upon your attention the following increased salaries to local boards, where it is found in some cases so small as to render it impossible to obtain or retain competent persons to discharge the duties

; and in case the law is not altered, we would ask the following to the boards designated:

	Amount now received.	Amount wanted.
board - - - - -	$300	$400
ndon board - - - -	300	500
rk board, a clerk - - - -	–	800
e board, a clerk - - - -	–	300
phia board, a clerk - - -	–	300
board - - - - -	300	400
h board - - - - -	400	500
on board - - - - -	400	500
eans board, a clerk - - -	–	500
e board - - - - -	400	500
board - - - - -	300	400
on board - - - - -	300	500

would call attention to the importance of requesting Congress law, for the more safe and successful navigation of lakes, bays, rs by steamers, compelling all sail-vessels, including freight and tow-boats, also flat-boats and rafts, to carry lights under estrictions and penalties, as it is known that the absence of aw has caused loss of life and the destruction of property by , which might have been avoided had lights been carried on the &c., referred to.

would also suggest, that, much difficulty having been expe- n administering the oaths to the boards of inspectors, as required aw, should a supplement to the act be passed, it be made of the collector, deputy collector, or other chief officer of the in each district, to administer the oaths to inspectors when

the hope that this report, with the suggestions and recommenda- rein contained, will meet your approval,

We remain, sir, yours very respectfully,

JOHN SHALLCROSS,
President.

JOHN S. BROWN,
Secretary to Board of Supervising Inspectors.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
ecretary of the Treasury.

A X.

Statement of the advances from the treasury on account of the expenses of each custom-house in the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1853.

Districts.		Amount.
Passamaquoddy	Maine	$23,284 50
Machias	do	2,308 07
Frenchman's Bay	do	3,930 75
Penobscot	do	4,860 50
Waldoborough	do	4,871 00
Wiscasset	do	4,973 06
Bath	do	9,178 00
Portland and Falmouth	do	24,412 00
Saco	do	1,358 00
Kennebunk	do	573 00
York	do	538 50
Belfast	do	4,992 23
Bangor	do	5,604 28
Portsmouth, New Hampshire		9,836 50
Vermont, Vt		10,414 36
Newburyport	Massachusetts	4,066 73
Gloucester	do	7,825 16
Salem and Beverly	do	26,983 00
Marblehead	do	2,883 61
Boston and Charlestown	do	281,621 67
Plymouth	do	3,165 50
Fall River	do	4,733 90
Barnstable	do	3,419 64
New Bedford	do	5,912 00
Edgartown	do	3,776 40
Nantucket	do	3,184 79
Providence	Rhode Island	12,624 34
Bristol and Warren	do	5,418 00
Newport	do	5,477 00
Middletown, Connecticut		2,264 00
New London	do	5,950 34
New Haven	do	12,957 36
Fairfield	do	1,991 00
Stonington	do	1,763 50
Sackett's Harbor, New York		8,185 00
Genesee	do	6,704 40
Oswego	do	20,061 97
Niagara	do	11,171 39
Buffalo Creek	do	16,166 66
Oswegatchie	do	6,673 57
Sag Harbor	do	1,184 65
New York	do	792,874 78
Champlain	do	8,482 41
Cape Vincent	do	7,692 50
Perth Amboy	New Jersey	3,352 67
Bridgetown	do	198 00
Burlington	do	122 93
Great Egg Harbor	do	455 00
Little Egg Harbor	do	893 00
Newark	do	2,448 84
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		173,667 45
Presque Isle	do	715 60
Pittsburg	do	703 25
Delaware, Del		22,286 99
Baltimore	Maryland	142,706 00
Annapolis	do	1,871 29

A X—Continued.

Districts.		Amount.
Vienna	Maryland	$584 99
Havre-de-Grace	do	267 53
Georgetown,	District of Columbia	3,905 25
Richmond	Virginia	6,235 47
Norfolk and Portsmouth	do	26,928 64
Tappahannock	do	1,145 00
Cherrystone	do	347 00
Yorktown	do	412 33
Petersburg	do	5,616 31
Alexandria	do	6,131 00
Wheeling	do	360 39
Camden	North Carolina	889 26
Edenton	do	259 66
Plymouth	do	561 00
Washington	do	766 50
Newbern	do	1,180 00
Ocracoke	do	2,713 00
Beaufort	do	301 60
Wilmington	do	7,960 33
Charleston,	South Carolina	65,940 82
Georgetown	do	451 75
Beaufort	do	313 00
Savannah,	Georgia	32,356 08
St. Mary's	do	673 00
Brunswick	do	442 86
Mobile,	Alabama	28,595 48
Natchez,	Mississippi	550 00
Vicksburg	do	1,349 03
Pensacola	Florida	3,757 32
St. Augustine	do	3,549 28
Key West	do	4,780 00
St. Mark's	do	4,587 06
St. John's	do	3,567 00
Appalachicola	do	4,369 00
New Orleans,	Louisiana	200,608 90
Teché	do	1,117 70
Texas	Texas	8,691 92
Saluria	do	3,867 74
Brazos de Santiago	do	13,941 13
Miami	Ohio	2,210 75
Sandusky	do	2,506 62
Cuyahoga	do	3,690 80
Cincinnati	do	4,051 35
Detroit	Michigan	26,784 51
Michillimackinac	do	1,949 46
Chicago,	Illinois	2,853 01
Evansville	Indiana	402 85
New Albany	do	446 39
Louisville,	Kentucky	2,397 89
Nashville,	Tennessee	1,668 86
Memphis	do	2,124 94
St. Louis,	Missouri	2,439 20
Milwaukie,	Wisconsin	2,577 50
Puget's Sound,	Oregon	1,000 00
San Diego,	California	1,000 00
Minnesota,	Minnesota Territory	1,069 45
Total		2,245,017 85

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 1, 1853.

A X—Continued.

Statement of the number of persons employed in each district of the States for the collection of customs during the fiscal year ending J 1853, *with their occupation and compensation; per act March* 3,

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation
Passamaquoddy	1	Collector	$
	1	Surveyor	
	8	Inspectors	
	1	---- do	
	1	---- do	
	1	---- do	
	1	Weigher and measurer	
	1	---- do	
	1	Deputy collector	
	1	Boatman	
	1	---- do	
Machias	1	Collector	
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	
	1	Inspector	
	1	---- do	
	1	---- do	
	1	Boatman	
Frenchman's Bay	1	Collector	
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	
	1	---- do ---- do	
	2	---- do ---- do	
	1	Inspector	
	1	Measurer, weigher and gauger	
	1	Boatman	
Penobscot	1	Collector	
	1	Inspector	
	1	---- do	
	1	---- do	
	1	---- do	
	1	---- do	
	1	Deputy collector	
Waldoborough	1	Collector	
	4	Inspectors	
	1	---- do	
	1	---- do	
	1	---- do	
	1	---- do	
Wiscasset	1	Collector	
	2	Deputy collectors and inspectors	
	2	---- do ---- do	
	1	---- do ---- do	
	1	Inspector	
	1	Measurer	
Bath	1	Collector	
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	
	1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer	
	1	---- do ---- do	
	1	Inspector	
	1	---- do	
	1	---- do	
	2	---- do	

A X—Continued.

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
-Continued.	1	Inspector.....	$252 00
	1	....do.....	12 00
	1	Occasional weigher and gauger.....	303 70
	1	Boatman	300 00
nd and Falmouth ...	1	Collector	3,000 00
	1	Deputy collector and occasional weigher, gauger, &c	1,500 00
	2	Weighers, gaugers, and measurers.....	1,500 00
	1	Surveyor	1,460 27
	6	Inspectors	1,095 00
	4	Occasional inspectors	862 00
	1	.....do.....	476 00
	1	Clerk.....	67 39
	2	Boatmen.....	300 00
.....	1	Collector	414 56
	1	Inspector.....	675 00
	1	....do.....	358 00
	1	....do.....	44 00
	1	Aid of the revenue	66 00
bunk.....	1	Collector	148 71
	1	Deputy collector, inspector, &c	600 00
	1	Inspector.....	80 00
	1	....do.....	32 00
.....	1	Collector	274 94
	1	Inspector.....	200 00
	1	....do.....	120 00
:.....	1	Collector	976 25
	2	Deputy collectors and inspectors	1,095 00
	2	Inspectors.....	730 00
:.....	1	Collector	1,773 43
	1	Deputy collector and inspector, and weigher and gauger.....	1,178
	3	Deputy collectors and inspectors.....	1,095
	1	Weigher, gauger, &c	801
outh	1	Collector	670 [illegible]
	1	Naval officer.....	389 68
	1	Surveyor	418
	1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	730
	1	....do.....do.....	203
	4	Inspectors and measurers	1,062 [illegible]
	1	Occasional inspector.....	730
	1	.....do.....	105 00
	1	.....do.....	115 00
	3	.....do.....	180 27
	2	Inspectors.....	500 00
	1	....do.....	360 00
	3	....do.....	300 00
	1	....do.....	276 64
	1	Weigher and gauger	238 03
nt	1	Collector	1,090 84
	2	Deputy collectors	730 00
	4	..... do.....	500 00
	5	..... do.....	360 00
	1	..... do.....	300 00
	3	..... do.....	240 00
	1	.....do.....	40 00

A X—Continued.

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Vermont—Continued	1	Inspector	$500 00
	3	....do	240 00
	1	....do	160 00
	2	Boatmen	240 00
	2	....do	120 00
Newburyport	1	Collector	462 44
	1	Naval officer	150 00
	2	Surveyors	250 00
	1	Weigher and measurer	502 08
	1	Gauger	164 40
	1	Inspector	816 00
	1	....do	705 00
	1	....do	198 00
	1	....do	489 00
	1	Occasional inspector	360 00
	1	.....do	27 00
	2	Boatmen	160 00
	1	Aid to revenue	36 00
Gloucester	1	Collector	2,732 41
	1	Surveyor	250 00
	2	Inspectors	1,095 00
	1	....do	300 00
	1	....do	150 00
	1	Weigher, gauger, and measurer	879 08
	1	.....do.....do	1,019 34
	1	Boatman	200 00
Salem and Beverly	1	Collector	2,308 43
	1	Deputy collector	1,000 00
	1	Naval officer	1,455 78
	1	Surveyor	1,128 02
	1	....do	341 57
	3	Weighers and gaugers	1,500 00
	2	Measurers	891 99
	1	Clerk	930 00
	12	Inspectors	838 00
	2	Boatmen	300 00
	1	Laborer and assistant storekeeper	547 50
Marblehead	1	Collector	790 15
	1	Surveyor	447 68
	1	Measurer	229 00
	3	Inspectors	365 00
	1	....do	547 50
	1	....do	182 00
	2	Boatmen	180 00
	1	....do	100 00
Boston and Charlestown	1	Collector	6,400 00
	1	Naval officer	5,000 00
	1	Surveyor	4,900 00
	3	Deputy collectors	2,500 00
	1	Collector's clerk	2,500 00
	3	.....do	1,400 00
	1	.....do	1,300 00
	7	.....do	1,200 00
	8	.....do	1,100 00
	7	.....do	1,000 00
	1	.....do	900 00

A X—Continued.

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
and Charlestown—	1	Superintendent and messenger	$1,200 00
nued.	56	Inspectors	1,095 00
	1	....do	800 00
	2	....do	700 00
	21	Night inspectors	600 00
	9	Weighers	1,485 00
	4	Gaugers	1,485 00
	8	Measurers	1,485 00
	1	Appraiser at large	2,500 00
)	2	Appraisers	2,500 00
	2	Assistant appraisers	2,000 00
	2	Appraisers' clerks	1,200 00
	3	.....do	1,000 00
	1	.....do	900 00
	3	.....do	800 00
	2	.....do	730 00
	1	Special examiner of drugs	1,000 00
	1	Storekeeper	1,400 00
	3	Assistant storekeepers	1,100 00
	1	.....do	1,000 00
	1	Storekeeper's clerk	1,095 00
	1	.....do	1,000 00
	1	.....do	900 00
	1	.....do	800 00
	1	.....do	600 00
	1	Deputy naval officer	2,000 00
	1	Naval officer's clerk	1,200 00
	4	.....do.....do	1,150 00
	1	Naval officer's messenger	480 00
	1	Deputy surveyor	2,000 00
	1	Surveyor's clerk	1,150 00
	1	.....do	1,000 00
	1	Surveyor's messenger	500 00
:h	1	Collector	690 97
	1	Inspector	1,095 00
	1	....do	809 00
	1	....do	600 00
	1	....do	300 00
	1	....do	160 00
	1	Measurer	35 00
	1	Weigher	126 00
;er	1	Collector	1,082 02
	1	Inspector, weigher, and measurer	1,163 70
	1	.....do.....do	1,163 17
	1	.....do.....do	1,132 20
	1	Weigher and measurer	511 59
	1	Boatman	275 00
ble	1	Collector	1,381 43
	6	Deputy collectors and inspectors	250 22
	11	Inspectors	286 63
	2	Boatmen	90 00
	1	Weigher	103 00
	1	Clerk	100 00
dford	1	Collector	2,975 00
	2	Inspectors	1,095 00
	1	Clerk	800 00

A X—Continued.

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per-
New Bedford—Continued.	1	Inspector, weigher, measurer and gauger	$1,
	1	do do do	1,
	1	Inspector and measurer	
	1	Inspector	
	1	do	
	1	do	
	1	do	
	1	Boatman	
Edgartown	1	Collector	
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	
	1	do	
	1	Inspector	
	1	Temporary inspector	
	1	do	
Nantucket	1	Collector	
	1	Inspector	1,
	1	do	
	2	Boatmen	
Providence	1	Collector	1,
	1	Clerk	
	1	Naval officer	
	1	Surveyor, Providence	
	1	Surveyor, East Greenwich	
	1	Surveyor, Pawtuxet	
	4	Inspectors, coastwise	
	6	Inspectors, foreign	
	1	Inspector, Pawtuxet	
	1	Inspector, East Greenwich	
	1	Weigher	1,
	1	Gauger	
	1	do	
	1	Measurer	1,
	1	Boatman, Providence	
	1	Boatman, Pawtuxet	
	1	Boatman, East Greenwich	
	1	Inspector, Pawtuxet	
Bristol and Warren	1	Collector	
	1	Inspector	
	1	do	
	1	do	
	1	Temporary inspector	
	1	do	
	1	do	
	1	do	
	1	do	
	1	do	
	1	Gauger	
	1	do	
	1	Assistant storekeeper	
	1	Boatman	
	1	do	
	2	Surveyors	
Newport	1	Collector	
	1	Naval officer	
	1	Surveyor	
	1	do	

A X—Continued.

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
rt—Continued.....	1	Surveyor	$200 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	549 00
	1	Inspector	549 00
	1	....do	546 00
	1	....do	400 00
	1	Occasional inspector	132 00
	1	.....do	129 00
	1	.....do	159 00
	1	.....do	93 00
	1	Inspector	243 63
	1	....do	66 15
	1	Weigher	21
	1	Gauger	478 92
	1	Boatman	324 00
	1	....do	144 00
town	1	Collector	569 12
	3	Surveyors	362 13
	2	Inspectors	500 00
	1	....do	250 00
	2	....do	300 00
	1	Gauger	3 00
	1	Weigher and measurer	128 16
	1	Deputy collector	50 00
ondon	1	Collector	1,558 59
	1	Inspector	600 00
	1	....do	650 00
	1	....do	500 00
	1	....do	250 00
	1	....do	100 00
	1	Surveyor	250 00
	2	Weighers	273 49
	2	Gaugers	17 73
	1	Boatman	300 00
[aven.....	1	Collector	3,000 00
	1	Deputy collector	1,095 00
	1	Inspector, weigher and measurer	1,500 00
	2	Gaugers and weighers	1,500 00
	4	Inspectors	1,095 00
	3	....do	75 00
	1	Day and night inspector	900 00
	1	Storekeeper	133 00
	1	Boatman	300 00
	1	Surveyor	200 00
ld	1	Collector	1,236 00
	1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, &c	1,257 00
	1	.....do	188 00
	1	.....do	159 00
	1	Night watch	40 00
;ton	1	Collector	850 75
	1	Surveyor	150 00
	2	Inspectors	500 00
	1	Boatman	216 00
	1	....do	144 00
:'s Harbor	1	Collector	750 20
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	730 00
	1	....do.....do	640 00
	1	....do.....do	412 50

A X—Continued.

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation
Sackett's Harbor—Cont'd.	1	Deputy collector and inspector	•
	1	....do....do	
	3	Temporary inspectors	
	1	....do	
	1	....do	
	1	Night-watch	
	1	.....do	
Genesee	1	Collector	
	5	Deputy collectors and inspectors	
	4	Aids to revenue	
	2	Night watch	
	1	Boatman	
Oswego	1	Collector	
	1	Deputy collector	
	3	Inspectors	
	1	....do	
	1	....do	
	1	....do	
	1	....do	
	1	....do	
	4	Night watchmen	
	1	....do	
	7	Clerks	
	1	....do	
	1	Boatman	
Niagara	1	Collector	1
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	
	3	Inspectors	
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	
	1	....do....do	
	1	Aid to revenue	
	1	.....do	
	3	Deputy collectors	
	1	.....do	
	1	.....do	
	1	Night watch	
Buffalo	1	Collector	1
	1	Deputy collector	1
	1	.....do	
	4	.....do	
	1	.....do	
	1	Inspector	
	1	....do	
	1	....do	
	2	....do	
	5	Night watch	
	1	Aid to revenue	
	1	Boatman	
	2	Clerks	
Sag Harbor	1	Collector	
	1	Inspector	
	1	....do	
	1	....do	
Oswegatchie	1	Collector	1,
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	
	1	....do....do	

A X—Continued.

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
gatchie—Continued ..	1	Deputy collector and inspector	$500 00
	1	....do.....do	400 00
	2	....do.....do	463 75
	1	Inspector	730 00
	1	Watchman	640 00
	2	Boatmen and night watch	240 00
York	1	Collector	6,340 00
	5	Deputy collectors	2,500 00
	1	Auditor	4,000 00
	1	Assistant auditor	2,500 00
	1	Cashier	2,500 00
	1	Assistant cashier	2,000 00
	3	Clerks	1,500 00
	8	....do	1,250 00
	7	....do	1,200 00
	29	....do	1,000 00
	26	....do	900 00
	18	....do	800 00
	5	....do	700 00
	1	....do	500 00
	1	Keeper of custom-house	800 00
	6	Watchmen	547 50
	1	Sunday watchman	156 00
	1	Fireman	456 25
	6	Porters	360 00
	2	Messengers	400 00
	1	Messenger	350 00
	2	....do	300 00
	1	....do	200 00
		Naval Office.	
	1	Naval officer	4,950 00
	3	Deputy naval officers	2,000 00
	1	Clerk	1,400 00
	2	...do	1,200 00
	5	...do	1,050 00
	4	...do	1,000 00
	4	...do	950 00
	16	...do	900 00
	2	...do	850 00
	1	...do	800 00
	2	...do	750 00
	4	...do	600 00
	1	...do	250 00
	2	...do	150 00
	1	Porter	450 00
		Surveyor's Office.	
	1	Surveyor	4,851 00
	1	Deputy surveyor	2,000 00
	1	Clerk	1,100 00
	5	...do	1,000 00
	1	...do	700 00
	1	Porter and messenger	600 00

A X—Continued.

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation
		Appraisements.	
New York—Continued....	1	General appraiser	$2,
	3	Appraisers	2,
	5	Assistant appraisers	2,
	9	Clerks	1,
	10	...do	1,
	1	...do	1,
	3	...do	1,
	1	...do	
	3	Storekeeper's clerks	1,
	4	...do	
	1	Laborer	1,
	2	....do	
	2	....do	
	2	....do	
	2	....do	
	68	....do	
	1	Special examiner of drugs	2,
		Public warehouses.	
	1	Deputy collector and storekeeper	2,
	1	Warehouse register	1,
	1	Clerk	1,
	23	...do	1,
	8	...do	
	36	...do	
	1	...do	
	16	Watchmen on wharves and piers	
	39	Watchmen in public stores	
	1	Day watchman	
	8	Laborers	
	2	....do	
	18	....do	
	2	....do	
	37	....do	
	1	....do	
	1	Weigher	1,
	18	Assistants	
	7	Gaugers	1,
	7	Assistants	
	15	Measurers	1,
	193	Inspectors	1,
	1	Inspector on Long Island	
	75	Night inspectors	
	1	Deputy collector and inspector at Albany	1,
	2	Inspectors at Albany	1,
	1	Surveyor at Albany	
	1	Deputy collector and inspector at Troy	1,
	1	Surveyor at Troy	
	4	Measurers of passenger vessels	
	1	Watchman in assistant treasurer's office	
	2	.....do.....do.....do	
	2	Assistants to markers	
	18	Bargemen	

A X—Continued.

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
lain	1	Collector	$1,208 41
	2	Deputy collectors and inspectors	750 00
	2	do do	600 00
	3	do do	500 00
	1	do do	450 00
	5	do do	400 00
Vincent	1	Collector	1,014 00
	3	Deputy collectors and inspectors	730 00
	5	do do	336 16
	2	Aids to the revenue	537 92
	1	Boatman	300 00
Amboy	1	Collector	811 57
	1	Deputy collector	600 00
	1	Surveyor	150 00
	3	Inspectors	600 00
	1	Inspector	574 00
	1	do	562 00
town	1	Collector	199 15
gton	1	Collector	161 50
Egg Harbor	1	Collector	590 57
	1	Inspector	361 00
Egg Harbor	1	Collector	384 40
	6	Inspectors	51 00
k	1	Collector	1,212 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	722 00
	1	Inspector	562 00
n	1	Surveyor	265 00
elphia	1	Collector	6,055 24
	1	Naval officer	5,000 00
	1	Surveyor	4,500 00
	2	Deputy collectors	2,500 00
	2	Deputy naval officers and surveyor	2,000 00
	2	Appraisers	2,500 00
	2	Assistant appraisers	2,000 00
	1	Special examiner of drugs	1,000 00
	1	Weigher	1,485 00
	2	Deputy weighers	1,000 00
	2	Gaugers	1,485 00
	4	Measurers	1,485 00
	1	Clerk	1,600 00
	1	do	1,300 00
	1	do	1,200 00
	3	do	1,100 00
	9	do	1,000 00
	1	do	950 00
	5	do	900 00
	3	do	860 00
	1	do	850 00
	3	do	800 00
	3	do	760 00
	1	Superintendent public stores	1,500 00
	1	Assistant storekeeper	840 00
	3	Examiners	1,095 00
	1	Inspector	730 00
	45	do	1,095 00
	17	do (occasional)	730 00

A X—Continued.

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per-
Philadelphia—Continued...	2	Principal night inspectors	$3
	26	Night inspectors	5
	4	Boatmen	3
	3	Messengers	6
	4	Laborers	5
	2	Laborers	4
	1	....do	4
	9	Watchmen	5
	1	....do	4
	1	....do	4
	3	Packers	5
	1	Sampler	5
Presque Isle	1	Collector	3
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	7
Pittsburg	1	Surveyor	2,2
Delaware	1	Collector	6
	3	Inspectors	1,0
	1	....do	8
	2	Messengers	3
Baltimore	1	Collector	6,0
	1	Cashier	1,5
	1	Deputy collector	2,5
	2	Clerks	1,2
	3	....do	1,1
	1	....do	1,0
	3	....do	9
	1	....do	8
	1	Messenger	5
	27	Inspectors	1,0
	2	Watchmen	6
	26	....do	5
	1	Storekeeper	1,1
	1	....do	1,0
	1	Assistant storekeeper	6
	2	Clerks	1,0
	3	Porters	5
	1	Weigher	1,5
	2	Deputy weighers	1,0
	1	.....do	7
	1	Gauger	1,5
	1	Measurer	1,5
	1	Deputy measurer	1,0
	1	.....do	6
	1	Naval officer	5,0
	1	Deputy naval officer	2,0
	1	Clerk	1,0
	1	Surveyor	4,5
	1	Clerk	1,0
	1	Storekeeper at lazaretto	1
	2	Appraisers	2,5
	1	Clerk	1,2
	1	....do	1,0
	1	....do	6
	1	Porter	5
Annapolis	1	Collecter	3
	1	Surveyor	2

A X—Continued.

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
lis—Continued.....	1	Surveyor	$200 00
	2	....do	150 00
	1	Collector	385 09
	1	....do	575 82
	1	Deputy collector	365 00
le Grace.....	1	Surveyor	150 98
reek.....	1	....do	153 42
own, D. C.....	1	Collector	1,631 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	821 75
	1	.....do.....do	800 00
	1	.....do.....do	183 33
	1	Weigher	551 89
	1	Gauger	21 48
	1	Clerk	500 00
nd.....	1	Collector	2,082 32
	4	Deputy collectors, inspectors, &c	1,095 00
	1	Gauger	180 66
. and Portsmouth...	1	Collector	1,558 50
	1	Deputy collector, inspector, &c	1,095 00
	1	Clerk	500 00
	1	Naval officer	720 35
	1	Deputy naval officer	730 00
	1	Surveyor	429 94
	3	Inspectors	1,095 00
	1	Inspector	873 00
	1	....do	400 00
	1	Weigher and gauger	571 21
	1	Measurer	907 44
	1	Watchman	365 00
	1	Boatman	300 00
	2	Boatmen (beach)	192 00
	3	Surveyors	250 00
annock.....	1	Collector	388 93
	1	Deputy collector	300 00
	2	Surveyors	150 00
	3	....do	250 00
stone.....	1	Collector	233 44
	1	Surveyor	250 00
wn.....	1	Collector	395 27
	1	Surveyor	200 00
	1	Deputy collector	100 00
burg.....	1	Collector	662 30
	2	Inspectors	1,095 00
	1	Surveyor	500 00
	1	Weigher, gauger, &c	1,500 00
	1	Deputy collector	730 00
	1	.....do	104 17
	1	Aid to the revenue	16 00
dria.....	1	Collector	1,592 61
	1	Deputy collector	1,068 00
	1	Surveyor	300 00
	2	Inspectors	882 00
	1	....do	213 00
	1	Weigher and measurer	1,448 63
	1	Gauger	54 60
	1	Boatman	360 00

A X—Continued.

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation
Wheeling	1	Surveyor	
Yeocomico	1	Surveyor	
Camden, N. C.	1	Collector	
	1	Temporary inspector, gauger, &c	
	1	do do	
Edenton	1	Collector	
Plymouth	1	Collector	
	1	Surveyor	
	1	Inspector	
	1	do	
Washington	1	Collector	
	1	Deputy collector, &c.	
Newbern	1	Collector	
	1	Inspector, gauger, weigher, &c	
Ocracoke	1	Collector	1,
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	
	3	Boatmen	
	2	do	
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	
Beaufort	1	Collector	
	1	Inspector	
	1	Measurer	
Wilmington	1	Collector	2,
	1	Naval officer	
	1	Surveyor	
	2	Inspectors	
	1	do	
	1	do	
	1	do	
	1	Boarding officer	
	4	Seamen	
	1	Weigher and gauger	1,
	1	Messenger	
Charleston	1	Collector	6,
	1	Naval officer	2,
	1	Surveyor	2,
	1	Deputy collector	1,
	1	Deputy naval officer	1,
	1	Abstract and debenture clerk	1,
	1	Registry clerk	1,
	1	Clerk	1,
	1	do	
	27	Inspectors	1,
	1	Weigher	1,
	1	Measurer	1,
	1	Gauger	1,
	2	Appraisers	1,
	6	Boatmen	
	1	Messenger	
Georgetown, S. C	1	Collector	
	1	Deputy collector	
Beaufort, S. C	1	Collector	
Savannah	1	Collector	2,
	1	Deputy collector	1,
	1	Clerk	1,
	1	do	

A X—Continued.

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
ıah—Continued	1	Naval officer	$942 49
	1	Surveyor	819 49
	1	Weigher and gauger	1,500 00
	1	Storekeeper	800 00
	2	Appraisers	1,500 00
	10	Inspectors	1,095 00
	4	Boatmen	360 00
	1	Appraiser's porter	360 00
	1	Custom-house porter	600 00
	1	Surveyor at Hardwich	250 00
	1	Surveyor at Sunbury	250 00
wick	1	Collector	250 00
	1	Temporary inspector	248 00
ıry's, Ga	1	Collector	731 02
	1	Inspector	200 00
	2	Boatmen	60 00
)	1	Collector	6,000 00
	2	Inspectors and clerks	1,500 00
	9	Inspectors	1,092 00
	4	....do	969 00
	2	....do	930 00
	1	....do	409 50
	2	Weighers and measurers	1,500 00
	1	Appraiser	924 00
	1	Gauger	187 62
River	1	Collector	678 25
ez	1	Collector	500 00
›urg	1	Collector	568 03
›ola	1	Collector	1,587 20
	1	Inspector	1,095 00
	1	Surveyor	300 00
	3	Boatmen	300 00
gustine	1	Collector	500 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	730 00
	1	Inspector	500 00
	6	Boatmen	192 00
Vest	1	Collector	1,726 36
	1	Deputy collector	1,095 00
	1	Inspector	1,095 00
	1	....do	550 00
	1	Temporary inspector	42 00
rk's	1	Collector	636 16
	3	Inspectors	1,095 00
	4	Boatmen	300 00
	2	....do	240 00
ın's	1	Collector	510 77
	2	Inspectors	730 00
	1	Surveyor	300 00
	2	Boatmen	180 00
	2	....do	120 00
hicola	1	Collector	663 80
	1	Inspector	1,095 00
	1	Temporary inspector	630 00
	1	.....do	48 00
	4	Boatmen	300 00
	1	Weigher and gauger	1,500 00

A X—Continued.

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person
New Orleans	1	Collector	$6,40
	2	Deputy collectors	2,50
	5	Clerks	1 50
	9	...do	1,20
	4	...do	1,00
	3	...do	90
	1	Porter	73
	76	Inspectors	1,09
	3	Gaugers	1,50
	1	Deputy gauger (6 months)	60
	1	Weigher	1,50
	1	Deputy weigher	1,20
	1	Measurer	1,50
	1	Deputy measurer	1,09
	1	Naval officer	5,00
	1	Deputy naval officer	2,00
	1	Clerk	1,20
	1	...do	1,05
	1	...do	73
	1	Surveyor	4,50
	2	Deputy surveyors	1,50
	4	Boatmen	54
	12	....do	36
	2	Appraisers	2,50
	2	Assistant appraisers	2,00
	2	Clerks	1,09
	1	Messenger	90
	2	Porters	54
	2	....do	36
	1	Storekeeper	1,50
	1	Deputy storekeeper	1,09
	6	Laborers	48
	8	....do	42
	2	Custom-house watchmen	73
Teché	1	Collector	81
	1	Deputy collector	15
Texas	1	Collector	1,75
	1	Deputy collector	73
	1	.....do	1,00
	2	Inspectors	1,09
	1	Boarding officer, weigher and gauger	1,20
	1	Surveyor	1,00
	1	Clerk	90
Saluria	1	Collector	1,25
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	50
	2	.....do.....do	25
	2	Surveyors and inspectors	60
	2	....do.....do	50
	2	Boatmen	30
Brazos de Santiago	1	Collector	1,75
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	1,00
	2	.....do.....do	1,00
	3	.....do.....do	80
	3	Inspectors	80
	1	Storekeeper	80
	3	Clerks	80

A X—Continued.

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
de Santiago—Cont'd	1	Bargeman	$480 00
	1	Collector	323 68
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	756 70
	1	....do....do	302 44
	1	....do....do	300 68
	1	....do....do	257 76
ky	1	Collector	409 04
	1	Deputy collector	800 00
	1	....do	300 00
	3	....do	200 00
	1	Clerk	365 00
ga	1	Collector	1,116 76
	1	Deputy collector	730 00
	4	Inspectors	240 00
	2	....do	600 00
ati	1	Surveyor	3,000 00
	1	Clerk	600 00
	1	Collector	1,616 64
	1	Deputy collector	1,000 00
	2	....do	480 00
	1	....do	360 00
	4	....do	240 00
	1	....do	120 00
	1	Weigher, measurer, and gauger	984 00
	1	Secret inspector	912 00
	2	Inspectors and clerks	600 00
	1	....do....do	480 00
	10	Inspectors	360 00
	5	....do	240 00
	1	....do	180 00
	1	....do	150 00
nackinac	1	Collector	835 95
	2	Deputy collectors and inspectors	300 00
	1	....do....do	400 00
	1	....do....do	240 00
	1	Collector	835 95
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	524 44
	1	....do....do	308 33
	1	....do....do	360 00
	1	Inspector	341 67
	1	....do	297 00
tie	1	Collector	740 00
	1	Deputy collector	480 00
	3	....do	360 00
	1	Collector	3,000 00
	1	Deputy collector, clerk, and inspector	1,000 00
	3	Surveyors	1,000 00
Sound	1	Collector	1,000 00
	1	Surveyor	1,000 00
	1	Deputy collector	1,000 00
	1	Inspector	1,080 00
	2	Boatmen	480 00
	1	Collector	1,016 39
ncisco	1	Collector	10,000 00
	2	Deputy collectors	3,846 95

A X—Continued.

Districts.	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
San Francisco—Continued.	1	Cashier	$4,000 00
	2	Clerks	3,800 00
	1	...do	3,600 00
	2	...do	3,300 00
	3	...do	3,200 00
	10	...do	3,000 00
	4	Watchmen	1,402 75
	2	Messengers	1,560 00
	1	Porter	1,560 00
	1	Naval officer	8,000 00
	1	Deputy naval officer	4,000 00
	1	Clerk	3,025 00
	1	..do	300 00
	2	..do	3,300 00
	2	..do	3,000 00
	1	Surveyor	7,000 00
	1	Deputy surveyor	4,000 00
	1	Clerk	3,300 00
	1	..do	266 66
	1	..do	3,000 00
	2	..do	2,200 00
	2	..do	216 66
	1	Messenger	1,800 00
	3	Appraisers	6,000 00
	2	Assistant appraisers	3,500 00
	3	Examiners	3,000 00
	4	Clerks	2,160 00
	1	Messenger	1,560 00
	1	Watchman and superintendent of laborers	2,160 00
	8	Laborers	1,440 00
	1	Storekeeper	4,000 00
	1	Assistant storekeeper	3,000 00
	2	Clerks	3,000 00
	1	Inspector and clerk	2,920 00
	2	Inspectors	2,780 00
	6	....do	1,389 00
	7	Watchmen	1,479 14
	18	Laborers	1,348 83
	4	Inspectors	2,920 00
	68	....do	1,803 85
	1	Weigher and measurer	3,600 00
	2	....do....do	3,000 00
	1	Gauger	3,600 00
	1	...do	3,000 00
Sonoma	1	Collector	3,739 63
	1	Deputy collector	2,920 00
	2	Inspectors	2,190 00
	1	....do	1,568 00
	1	Weigher	2,911 49
	2	Boatmen	880 00
San Joaquin	1	Collector	3,000 00
	1	Deputy collector	182 50
	1	Inspector	2,190 00
Sacramento	1	Collector	3,000 00
	2	Inspectors	2,190 00

A X—Continued.

	No. of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
.....	1	Collector	$3,000 00
	1	Deputy collector	2,920 00
	2	Surveyors	2,000 00
	2	Special inspectors	420 00
.....	1	Collector	3,000 00
	1	Deputy collector	2,190 00
	2	Inspectors	2,190 00
	1	....do	1,578 00
.....	1	Collector	1,200 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	800 00
.....	1	Surveyor	2,088 17
.....	1	Surveyor	1,263 44
.....	1	Survey r	2,016 12
.....	1	Surveyor	3,000 00
	2	Clerks	716 00
.....	1	Surveyor	377 35
.....	1	Surveyor	1,809 40

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

MENT,
ice, *November* 1, 1853.

A Z.

CIRCULARS ISSUED TO COLLECTORS SINCE MARCH 4, 1853.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 8, 1853.

SIR: Circular (new series) No. 74, issued from this department under date of 2d instant, is hereby countermanded, and you will take no steps under it in the form of payments, credits, or the preparation of statements, without further instructions upon the subject.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

General regulations in respect to the act of Congress of August 30, 1852, *relating to steamboats.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 10, 1853.

The salary of each supervising inspector will be sent to him at the close of each quarter, without his rendering a special account to the Treasury Department. The date of the oath of each of these officers should be reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a statement of the place to which the drafts for the payment of his salary are to be sent. Notice should be given before the close of the quarter of any change of locality.

Ten cents a mile will be allowed for travelling expenses in lieu of all charges in detail.

The form of account for such expenses will be as follows:

United States to A. B., supervising inspector, Dr.

District No. ———. For travelling expenses from (naming the principal port of the district,) to (naming the place of destination,) commencing on the ——— day of ———, and ending on the ——— day of ———.

Number of miles at ten cents a mile ———.

In returning, give a proper description of the route back, inserting the dates, and carrying out the amount as above. If the travel is by land, the route should be designated.

For the expense of transporting from place to place the instruments used in inspection, the inspector who incurs the expense should take a receipt from the person employed, stating the kind of instrument transported, from whence taken, and where delivered.

For other incidental expenses the inspector will also take receipts.

These expenses will be included in the inspector's account-current, accompanied by the receipt, or receipts, as vouchers.

Accounts for all such expenses should be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury at the close of each quarter; and the law requires that they be rendered under oath.

If both kind of expenses should be charged in the same account, the ıth may be as follows:

tate of ———, *ss.* ———, 185 .

I, A B, supervising inspector for district No. ———, do solemnly wear (or affirm) that the travelling was necessary in the performance of ıy duty, and when away from ———, the principal port in my district; ıd that I actually paid for the transportation of instruments, and for ther incidental expenses, as charged, and that the same is reasonable.

If only one kind of expense enters into an account, the part of the ath that applies to that expense alone will be taken.

The oath may be administered by an officer of the United States, or f the proper State or Territory authorized to administer an oath, or by collector, or surveyor of customs acting as collector. If by a magis- rate of a State or Territory, his authority to administer an oath must be erified by a clerk of a court of record.

An inspector is not to draw negotiable drafts on the department. When an account shall be settled, the money will be paid or sent ccording to written instructions.

In cases in which a local board of inspectors shall neglect its duty, the upervising in pector will immediately report the facts, in writing, to he Secretary of the Treasury, in order that the delinquent may be emoved, according to section 20 of the act.

By the same section it is enacted, that whenever a supervising in- pector ascertains to his satisfaction that the master, engineer, pilot, or ›wner of any vessel, fails to perform his duties, he shall, if need be, ;ause the negligent or offending party to be prosecuted. In such in- ;tances the inspector will report the facts to the United States district ..torney, and he will take the proper steps according to the nature of the case.

The thirtieth section provides that each local inspector shall be allowed annually a certain compensation, "to be paid under the direc- ion of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the manner the officers of the revenue are paid." But this provision, so far as respects mode of payment, is regarded as superseded by those clauses in the deficiency and civil and diplomatic appropriation bills of the last session of Con- gress, in which certain sums are appropriated "for salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, with travelling and other incidental expenses incurred by them." The salaries and expenses of the local inspectors will therefore be paid quarterly at the treasury, as those of the supervising inspectors are paid.

The form of rendering accounts, and of proving them, will be the same with the local as with the supervising inspectors; and they will be allowed the like compensation for expenses of travel. Their accounts for salaries will be stated by the First Auditor at the close of each quarter, and, unless otherwise directed, drafts will be remitted to them to pay the respective sums found due.

Each local inspector should inform the First Auditor of the place of his residence; and if any change takes place therein, give due notice before the end of the quarter.

When an inspector makes a charge for travelling expenses, he should

give the number and names of the steamboats inspected at each place by him visited.

The costs of stationery, boxes for instruments, and other contingencies, are embraced under the head of "other expenses." The articles purchased must be specified, and the bills or accounts must be duly receipted and presented as vouchers.

All expenses of local inspectors other than those incurred for travel and transportation of instruments, should be approved by the collector, or other chief officer of customs.

The local inspectors will apply to the collector or surveyor, as the case may be, for a place within his custom-house, or other public building, in which to deposit their instruments and transact their business. They will not be allowed for the rent of rooms, unless previous authority has been granted them by the Treasury Department to incur such expense.

For the "fusible alloy" the inspectors will charge the owners of steamboats one dollar a pound—a price which will about cover its cost to the government.

All fees and other moneys which the inspectors may receive on public account, they will pay over to the collector, or other chief officer of customs, at the close of each month, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which is to be transmitted to the First Auditor of the Treasury.

The collector, or other chief officer of customs, will, at the end of each quarter, render with his general account a distinct account—first, of the sums which are paid to him under the thirty-first section of the law, and also of all sums paid to him by supervising and local inspectors on account of receipts under the law; and, secondly, of expenditures under the ninth section, as hereinafter provided; and the balance he will pay over as other public money.

Out of this revenue he will, in the cases of investigation provided for in the 13th article of the 9th section, pay the witnesses that may be summoned for their actual travel and expenses, as set forth in that article.

In addition, it is made the special duty of the collector or other chief officer of customs—

1st. Not to issue any license, register, or enrolment, or other paper, to any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, and carrying passengers, till he shall have satisfactory evidence that all the provisions of the act are fully complied with. A certificate from the board of inspectors of the character of that set forth in the 4th article of the 9th section will be necessary, and also a payment of the fees provided for in section 31, before any license, register, enrolment, or other paper, can be issued to any such steam-vessel.

2d. It is the duty of the collector, or chief officer of the customs, at each of the twenty-five designated ports, to require from the board of inspectors a prompt report of all their doings, as provided for in article 14 of section 9.

3d. It is the duty of the collector, or other chief officer of customs, of each of the twenty-five designated ports, to give to the others the information called for by the 23d section. He will also give to each supervising or local inspector the like information when solicited.

4th. It is the duty of the collector, or other chief officer of the customs, provided in section 24, as well as of the inspectors, to enforce the ovisions of the law.

5th. The collector, or other chief officer of customs, will, agreeably to ction 25, file all original certificates of the inspectors required by this t to be delivered to him, and give to the master or owner of the vessel erein named two certified copies of such certificate.

6th. The collectors will require from the inspectors at the close of ch month the payment over to them of all fees or other moneys ceived by them, together with a list of all pilots and engineers to hom licenses have been granted or renewed during the month.

For further particulars the collectors and inspectors are referred to the w, most of the provisions of which are so explicit as to require no planation. It is a law of such a character, that only by the joint tion of the supervising and local inspectors, and the collectors of cus- ms, can it be properly carried into execution; and on them, therefore, the first instance, must the responsibility devolve.

Rigid economy will be necessary. The balance of the appropriation, er deducting the amount for salaries, is very limited, and will be hausted before the end of the year if charged with unnecessary penses.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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eneral instructions to collectors and other officers of the customs, under the act of 26th June, 1848.—To prevent the importation of adulterated drugs and medicines.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 4, 1853.

It being represented to this department that much embarrassment has en experienced by officers of the customs at some of the ports of the ited States, in reference to the provisions of the act of 26th June, 1848, o prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious drugs and medi- es," it is deemed expedient, with a view to avoid future difficulties sing from misconstructions of the law, and to secure uniformity of ctice at the several ports in carrying out its provisions with precision l efficiency, to furnish you with the additional instructions which fol- r, explanatory and in modification of the circular instructions addressed you by the department on the 8th July, 1848.

To avoid the recurrence of a difference of opinion between the officers he customs as to what particular articles of commerce should be con- ered drugs and medicines, and as such subject to special examination the special examiner of drugs and medicines, it is thought proper to e that, in conformity with the evident spirit and intent of the law, it equired that all articles of merchandise used wholly or in part as medi- , and found described as such in the standard works specially referred n the act, must be considered drugs and medicines; and that all in- es, therefore, of such articles, in whole or in part, must be submitted

to the examination of the special examiner of drugs and medicines, before they can be permitted to pass the custom-house.

In the examination *on entry* of any medicinal preparation, the said special examiner is to unite with the appraiser.

With a view to afford a reliable guide to the examiner of drugs and medicines, as well as to the analytical chemist, on appeal, in ascertaining the admissibility of such articles under the provisions of law, founded on their purity and strength, the following list is given of some of the principal articles, with the result of special tests agreeing with the standard authorities referred to in the law, all of which articles are to be entitled to entry when ascertained by analysis to be composed as noted, viz:

Aloes, when affording 80 per cent. of pure aloetic extractive.

Assafœtida, when affording 50 per cent. of its peculiar bitter resin.

Do do 3 per cent. of volatile oil.

Bark, Cinchona, when affording 1 per cent. of pure quinine, whether called Peruvian, Calasaya, Arica, Carthagena, Maracaibo, Santa Martha, Bogota; or under whatever name, or from whatever place; or

Bark, Cinchona, when affording 2 per cent. of the several natural alkaloids combined, as quinine, cinchonine, quinidine, aricene, &c., the barks of such strength being admissible as safe and proper for medicine and useful for chemical manufacturing purposes.

Benzoin, when affording 80 per cent. of resin.

Do do 12 per cent. of benzoic acid.

Colocynth, when affording 12 per cent. of colocynthin.

Elaterium, when affording 30 per cent. of elaterin.

Galbanum, when affording 60 per cent. of resin.

Do do 19 per cent. of gum.

Do do 6 per cent. of volatile oil.

Gamboge do 70 per cent. of pure gamboge resin.

Do do 20 per cent. of gum.

Guaiacum do 80 per cent. of pure guaiac resin.

Gum ammoniac, when affording 70 per cent. of resin.

Do do 18 per cent. of gum.

Jalap, when affording 11 per cent. of pure jalap resin, whether in root or in powder.

Manna, when affording 37 per cent. of pure mannite.

Myrrh do 30 per cent. of pure myrrh resin.

Myrrh do 50 per cent. of gum.

Opium do 9 per cent. of pure morphine.

Rhubarb do 40 per cent. of soluble matter, whether in root or powder; none admissible but the article known as East India, Turkey, or Russian rhubarb.

Sagapenum, 50 per cent of resin.

Do 30 per cent. of gum.

Do 3 per cent. of volatile oil.

Scammony, 70 per cent. of pure scammony resin.

Senna, 28 per cent. of soluble matter.

All medicinal leaves, flowers, barks, roots, extracts, &c., not herein specified, must be when imported in perfect condition, and of as recent collection and preparation as practicable.

All pharmaceutical and chemical preparations, whether crystalized or otherwise, used in medicine, must be found on examination to be pure

and of proper consistence and strength, as well as of perfect manufacture, conformably with the formulas contained in the standard authorities named in the act; and must in no instance contain over three per cent. of excess of moisture or water of crystalization.

Essential or volatile oils, as well as expressed oils, used in medicine, must be pure, and conform to the standards of specific gravity noted and declared in the dispensatories mentioned in the act.

"Patent or secret medicines" are by law subject to the same examination and disposition after examination as other medicinal preparations, and cannot be permitted to pass the custom-house for consumption, but must be rejected and condemned, unless the special examiner be satisfied, after due investigation, that they are fit and safe to be used for medicinal purposes.

The appeal from the report of the special examiner of drugs and medicines provided for in the act, must be made by the owner or consignee within ten days after the said report; and in case of such appeal, the analysis made by the analyt cal chemist is expected to be full and in detail; setting forth clearly and accurately the name, quantity, and quality of the several component parts of the article in question; to be reported to the collector under oath or affirmation.

On such report being made, a copy of the same will be immediately furnished by the collector to the special examiner of drugs and medicines, who, if the report be in conflict with his return made to the collector, and he have cause to believe that the appeal and analytical examination have not been conducted in strict conformity with the law, may enter his protest, in writing, against the reception and adoption by the collector of such report and analysis, until a reasonable time be allowed him for the preparation of his views in the case, and their submission to this department for its consideration.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 14, 1853.

SIR: It has been represented to the department that merchandise is often, and to a considerable extent, clandestinely introduced from Canada into the frontier districts of the United States without payment of duties. It is expected, of course, that every proper effort will be made by officers charged with the execution of the laws, and the protection of the public revenue, to put an end to such a state of things, not only because the United States are defrauded of just dues, but because a positive wrong is thereby inflicted on every citizen who contributes to the treasury by the honest payment of duties. But whether the amount of which the treasury is thus defrauded be more or less, in either case it tends to debase the moral sentiment of the community, by weakening that sense of obligation to respect and obey the laws so necessary to the proper action, and even existence, of free institutions.

After a very careful inquiry into the measures most likely to repress these fraudulent evasions of the revenue laws, it has occurred to this department that the most effectual would be to call in aid that very sense

of legal obligation and patriotic regard for the interests of the community which the efforts of thoughtless or misguided men are so strongly tending to extinguish.

State and municipal authorities rely, to a very great extent, on the efforts of well-disposed citizens to aid in the detection and punishment of offences against the peace and welfare of the community; and may not the United States also rely on the same class of citizens to aid the legal authorities in detecting and repressing attempted frauds on the public revenue?

The revenue and collection laws of the United States contemplate such aid, and grant a liberal share of the proceeds of forfeitures to the informer by whose agency the offence has been detected and disclosed to the legal authorities.

Trustworthy persons who are engaged in business near the routes by which merchandise would be likely to be clandestinely introduced into the United States—such as those residing near to or superintending ferries, bridges, living near highways and thoroughfares, or connecting with railways; municipal and State officers, whose duties would be likely to give them access, by a little effort, to information of such breaches of law. Persons of this description might, if their attention should be properly called to the subject, under the inducement which the laws provide for information, be of essential aid in arresting, and perhaps preventing, the attempts illicitly to introduce merchandise into your district from Canada.

I will thank you, therefore, to communicate with such persons as those above described, and whose services you think may be properly afforded; forwarding to them a copy of the within, signed by yourself either in a printed or written form as you may prefer.

Your attention is specially called to the general collection law of March 2, 1799, and acts of March 2, 1821, and March 3, 1823, regulating the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory, and the 19th section of the tariff law of August 30, 1842.

What is expected, of course, of persons who may gain information of violations or evasions of the laws, is the immediate communication to yourself, or other proper officer of the customs, of such information, specific enough to insure the seizure of the merchandise, that the same may be condemned and its proceeds distributed agreeably to law. Such persons must be careful, however, to confine themselves to the ascertainment and communication of facts, and not undertake to interfere with or arrest property or persons without legal appointment and warrant, as they may render themselves personally liable for a trespass.

You will find, on reference to the 68th section of the general collection law of March 2, 1799, that a person specially appointed by you for that purpose, may search, upon due compliance with the conditions of that section, for dutiable goods which he may reasonably suspect not to have paid duties, and to secure them, if found, for trial. Such appointment should be duly made in writing, and state specifically the purpose for which it is made. In the case of goods suspected to be concealed in any dwelling-house, store, building, or other place, (except a ship or vessel,) a warrant must first be obtained from a justice of the peace to enter the premises (in the day time only) to make the search. Such person, how-

ove, will be entitled to no other compensation than that share of the proceeds of the merchandise condemned or penalty recovered, granted by the law to an informer, if he be such, whose evidence may not be used on the trial for the condemnation of the goods, or suit for the fine or penalty.

It is also to be understood that the government enters into no arrangement with these gentlemen, or insures a compensation. It is presumed that as good citizens they would be willing to give such aid in the punishment of crime, and thus entitle themselves to the share of the forfeitures accruing therefrom which the law prescribes to informers; and you will be careful to report to this department, from time to time, the names of the persons who thus undertake to aid you in protecting the public revenue, and the results of such agency in detecting and repressing infractions or evasions of the revnue and collection laws within your district.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury

———— ————,
Collector of the Customs.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
————, ————, 1853.

SIR: The department charged with the administration and execution of the revenue and collection laws of the United States desires to call to its aid, in its efforts to detect and repress infractions or attempted infractions of those laws on the northern frontier, all law-abiding and patriotic citizens who feel an interest in the preservation of the national honor, and the protection of the public revenue.

It is not doubted that this call will be cheerfully responded to, and the solicited aid readily afforded.

From your position, and the nature of your business, attempts to evade the revenue laws, or actual violations of them, may fall under your observation, or reliable information thereof may be accessible to you by a little effort on your part to obtain it.

It is desired, whenever you have a reasonable cause of suspicion that merchandise imported into the United States has not been duly entered at the custom-house, that you should at once communicate information of the facts to the nearest collector, or deputy collector, whose duty it will be, if a reasonable suspicion of a violation of the law is entertained, to cause the merchandise to be seized for trial and condemnation, and to enforce such other penalties as may be prescribed by law.

You will be entitled under the law to one fourth of the net proceeds of the merchandise condemned, and of the penalties and fines recovered, under the general collection law of 2d March, 1799, and the acts of 2d March, 1821, and 3d March, 1823, regulating the importations of mer-

chandise into the United States from any adjacent territory, where the prosecution is commenced, or seizure made, on information furnished by you, provided you are not used as a witness on the trial.

Very respectfully, I remain your obedient servant,

———— ————,
Collector of the Customs.

To Mr. ————.

General instructions to collectors and other officers of the customs, under acts of 13th July, 1832, 30th June, 1834, and 13th August, 1846, "concerning tonnage duties on Spanish vessels from Cuba and Porto Rico."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 15, 1853.

The department has under consideration a question presented by his excellency the minister of Spain in reference to the liability to tonnage duties of Spanish vessels from the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico on arriving in ports of the United States.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the department that no change or modification on the part of the Spanish authorities, of the regulations granting certain privileges to vessels of the United States entering and departing from ports of the said island of Cuba, has taken place since the date of the circular instructions from this department of the 13th of June, 1849, superseded by instructions of my predecessor dated June 30th and 10th August, 1852, it is deemed expedient, and proper, in view of existing treaty stipulations and the laws of the United States, that the said circular instructions of 13th June, 1849, a copy of which is hereto annexed, should be revived and continued in full force, with the additions and modifications which follow, to wit:

The exemption from the liability to tonnage duty of Spanish vessels coming from ports in the island of Cuba, to extend to such vessels arriving in ports of the United States, either in ballast or laden with molasses taken in at any of the said ports; together with such quantity of fresh fruit, the production of said island, as may be deemed by the collector and naval officer, under the provisions of the 45th section of the act of 2d March, 1799, to be admissible as surplus stores: *Provided*, The said vessels depart from the United States in ballast, or with their cargoes of molasses, or cargoes of the staple productions of the United States, under the restrictions contained in the 3d section of the act of 30th June, 1834: *And provided further*, That the master of such vessel produce to the collector, at the time of entry, a certificate from the chief officer of the customs at the port in the island of Cuba from which the vessel last departed, certified by the American consul, showing the continuance in said island of the exemption from tonnage duties of American vessels, under the circumstances above stated.

Official information being in possession of the department that, under regulations established in the island of Porto Rico on the 1st November, 1851, no tonnage duty is levied on vessels of the United States entering

the ports of said island and departing thence in ballast, or with cargoes of molasses, the same privileges and exemptions accorded to Spanish vessels arriving in ports of the United States from the island of Cuba are to be extended to such vessels coming from the island of Porto Rico, under like restrictions and requirements, on entering and departing from ports of the United States.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Circular instructions to collectors and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 13, 1849.

The particular attention of the department has been called to the operation of the acts of Congress "concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels," approved 13th July, 1832, and 30th June, 1834, with especial reference to certain privileges, accorded on the part of the Spanish government to vessels of the United States entering and departing from ports in the "island of Cuba," under certain mentioned circumstances.

The privileges referred to are ascertained, from an authentic source, to be of the following description, to wit:

1st. That American vessels entering ports in the island of Cuba, *in ballast*, are not subjected to the payment of any tonnage duty whatever.

2d. American vessels entering the ports in the island of Cuba with a cargo of any description of merchandise whatsoever, are exempted from any charge of tonnage duty if such vessels export or convey therefrom cargoes of molasses taken in at said ports.

The laws of 1832 and 1834, before mentioned, contemplate and require Spanish vessels coming from any port or place in the islands of Cuba or Porto Rico, to pay in the ports of the United States the same rate of duty on tonnage that shall be levied on American vessels at the port in said islands from whence such Spanish vessels shall have last departed; and likewise such further tonnage duty as shall be equivalent to the amount of discriminating duty that would have been imposed on the cargoes imported in the same vessels respectively, if the same had been exported from the port of Havana in American bottoms. It consequently follows, that where no tonnage duty or discriminating duty on the cargoes of American vessels entering and departing from ports or places in the island of Cuba is imposed and collected thereat, Spanish vessels coming from such ports or places are to be similarly treated as regards tonnage duty in the ports of the United States.

The collectors of the customs are therefore instructed to abstain from the exaction of any *tonnage* duty on Spanish vessels coming from ports or places in the island of Cuba *in ballast*, or when laden with cargoes of molasses taken in at either of said ports. Their cargoes, of course, must be subjected to the duties levied on the article by the tariff act of 30th July, 1846, together with the additional duty imposed by the 11th section of the tariff act of 30th August, 1842.

Where Spanish vessels are about to depart from a port of the United States with any goods, wares, or merchandise, for any destination other than some port or place in the island of Cuba, or Porto Rico, the bond and security required by the 3d section of the act of 30th June, 1834, must be exacted in all such cases before allowing clearance or departure of the vessels.

To entitle Spanish vessels, coming from ports in the island of Cuba, to the exemption from tonnage duties, in the cases contemplated in these instructions, it is deemed a matter of proper precaution, in the event of any future modification or change on the part of the Spanish authorities of these privileges, to require the master of any such Spanish vessels to produce to the collector, at the time of entry, from the chief officer of the customs at the port in the island of Cuba from which the vessel last departed, a certificate, duly verified by the American consul, stating what tonnage duty, if any, is exacted on American vessels arriving at said port *in ballast;* likewise what discriminating or other duty, if any, is charged on such vessels when departing from said port with cargoes of molasses.

W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

General instructions to such public officers as hold, or may hereafter hold public money, payable upon the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 19, 1853.

Inconveniences having arisen to the holders of drafts payable more than four hundred miles from the seat of government, from the provision contained in the circular of the 25th August, 1846, requiring such drafts to be presented for payment within ninety days from the date of such drafts, the time for such presentation is hereby extended to six months, and they may be paid according to their tenor—if presented within that time.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

General instructions to collectors and other officers of the customs, under the act of 3d March, 1851, regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 20, 1853.

Your special attention is called to the following instructions in relation to the appraisement of merchandise, under the act of 3d March, 1851, additional to, or in modification of, the circular instructions from this department dated 27th March, 1851:

The invoice cost of foreign merchandise, supported by the oath required by law, will be held and taken as the importer's declaration of value at the port and time of shipment, and conclusive against the importer; unless, before entering the same, the said importer, his consignee, or agent, where the merchandise has been actually purchased, shall declare in writing, under oath, on the invoice, a decline in value between the time of such purchase and the date of shipment, and the amount thereof; in which case, such declared value shall be conclusive against the importer; but in either case, the appraisers will determine and fix such additional value as the law and the facts may warrant.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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al instructions to collectors and other officers of the customs in districts adjacent to any foreign territory.

Collectors of the customs and their deputies, in districts of the United States adjacent to foreign territories, are vested with power and authority, and it is their duty, to appraise all merchandise entered at their respective ports, when other appraisers are not provided for by law.

The first section of the act of 1821, regulating the entry of merchandise imported from any adjacent territory, requires a manifest of all goods imported, as above, with a description of the quantity, quality, and value of the goods, supported by the oath of the importer.

The first section of the supplementary collection act of 1st March, 1823, requires a true invoice of the goods, with the foreign cost, to be presented to the collector before entry.

The collectors will, therefore, require an invoice or a manifest, as required by the act of 1821, describing the character, quantity, quality, and cost, or value of the merchandise, supported by the oath of the importer, before allowing the entry; and when the importer has no invoice, nor such manifest as above prescribed, will cause him to make and present the invoice or manifest required by law, and to support it by oath before allowing the entry to be made.

The invoices thus made are to be taken as true against the importer; but it will be the duty of the collectors, by all the reasonable ways and means within their power, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise the merchandise at its true value in the foreign port or place from which it was shipped, as authorized and directed in the sixteenth and seventeenth sections of the tariff act of 1842, and to add thereto the charges as provided in the appraisement act of 3d March, 1851, in order to determine the dutiable value thereof.

The collectors are instructed, that among other frauds on the revenue frequently attempted, is that of entering merchandise at less than the true quantity and below the true value, and that if any merchandise imported is of ten per cent. greater value than that given in the invoice at which it has been entered, from either an increased quantity or reduced value, or from both combined, it is their duty to increase the entered value to the true value thereof, and impose the twenty per cent.

additional duty thereon, as provided by law; and that when the merchandise shall be found to be from either or both of said causes, of twenty per cent. greater value than the entered value, it is evidence of fraud, which will justify a seizure on the ground of fraud.

The collectors are instructed that they should be careful to ascertain the correct value of all merchandise entered at their respective ports, and to cause the same duty to be collected upon like goods entered by different importers from the same ports or places; and they are directed to include in their monthly abstracts the several rates of duties collected on merchandise entered at their ports during the preceding month.

They are also instructed that goods should pass their custom-house in the regular order in which the entries are made, and no preference be given to any one from any cause.

They are also instructed that it is made the duty of the appraisers at large to produce uniformity in valuation of merchandise entered at the different ports, and that it is the duty of collectors to advise and counsel with such appraisers at large upon the subject.

They are also instructed that it is their duty to ascertain the character, quantity, and quality, as well as value, of all merchandise entered at their respective ports, and for that purpose to have it duly examined; but in no case are collectors or their deputies, previous to the actual entry and examination of merchandise, to inform the importers or others of the value at which such merchandise will be admitted to entry. The collectors are also instructed that the original books of entry and books of account, together with all accounts and vouchers of their respective offices, are the property of this department, and are to be kept and preserved as such, and transmitted to their successors in office.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 30, 1853.

General instructions to collectors and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 25, 1853.

It is deemed advisable, for more convenient use and reference by officers of the customs, to embody in a single circular several important instructions issued by the department from time to time in regard to the collection of the revenue from customs.

The act of March 3, 1851, entitled "An act to amend the acts regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise, and for other purposes," provides, in its first section, "That in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual market value or wholesale price thereof, at the period of the exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country

from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained; and to such value or price shall be added all costs and charges, except insurance, and including in every case a charge for commissions at the usual rates, as the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which duties shall be assessed."

It will be perceived that the legal provision above cited requires the duty to be assessed on the "actual market value or wholesale price" of merchandise in the principal markets of the country from which imported, "at the period of the exportation to the United States," and on all costs and charges except insurance.

When, however, goods are imported from a country other than that of their growth, production or manufacture, and the invoice or appraised value is less than "the actual market value or wholesale price thereof" in the principal markets of the country of the growth, production or manufacture, at the period of the exportation to the United States, collectors will report such cases, with all the facts and circumstances, to the department, and await its instructions, before the final adjustment of duties.

The "period of exportation" where the merchandise is laden on board a vessel in the shipping port of the country of origin, or in which it was purchased or procured for shipment to an owner, consignee, or agent residing in the United States, must be deemed and taken to be the date at which the vessel leaves the foreign port for her destination in the United States.

That period will ordinarily be established by the production of the clearance granted to the vessel at the foreign port of departure.

Importations may also be made from interior countries remote from the sea-board, and having no shipping ports of their own, through the sea-ports of other countries. The "period of exportation" in such cases, at which the actual market value and wholesale price of the merchandise in the principal markets of the country whence imported into the United States, is to be ascertained and estimated as the basis of dutiable value, is the date at which the merchandise in question leaves said interior country, destined in good faith, and in the regular and usual course of trade, for shipment to some owner, consignee, or agent, residing in the United States; of which satisfactory proof must be exhibited at the time of entry.

That period will be established ordinarily by the date of authentication of the invoice by the consular certificate.

In the absence, satisfactorily explained, of the proofs above indicated, showing the date of exportation from the foreign country, other evidence of that fact may be taken by the appraisers.

The law requires that there shall be added to the "actual market value or wholesale price" of imports, ascertained as above, in order to fix the dutiable value, "all costs and charges, except insurance, and including in every case a charge for commissions at the usual rates." These charges are—

1st. They must include "purchasing, carriage, bleaching, dying, dressing, finishing, putting up, and packing," together with the value of the sack, package, box, crate, hogshead, barrel, bale, cask, can, and covering of all kinds, bottles, jars, vessels, and demijohns.

2d. Commissions at the usual rate, but in no case less than two and a half per cent.; and where there is a distinct brokerage, or where brokerage is a usual charge at the place of shipment or purchase, that to be added likewise.

3d. Export duties, cost of placing cargoes on board ship, including drayage, labor, bill of lading, lighterage, town dues, and shipping charges, dock or wharf dues; and all charges to place the article on ship board, and fire insurance, if effected for a period prior to the shipment of the goods to the United States.

Freight from the foreign port of shipment to the port of importation is not a dutiable charge; but when goods are transported from an interior country for shipment to the United States, the cost of transportation to the foreign port of shipment must also be included among the dutiable charges.

The first section of the supplemental collection law of the 1st March, 1823, requires a true invoice of merchandise to be presented to the collector at the time of the entry.

Invoices of goods actually purchased must exhibit the true cost, with all dutiable costs and charges.

Invoices of goods procured otherwise than by purchase, such as shipments made by manufacturers or producers, must exhibit the "actual market value or wholesale price thereof at the period of the exportation to the United States," with all charges included.

On the entry of imports actually purchased, (the invoice exhibiting the true cost,) the owner, consignee, or agent may avail himself of the privilege afforded by the 8th section of the tariff act of the 30th July, 1846, of adding to the entry to raise the cost or value given in the invoice to the "actual market value or wholesale price of the goods at the period of the exportation to the United States." But the invoice cost of foreign merchandise, supported by the oath required by law, will be held and taken as the importer's declaration of value at the port and time of shipment, and conclusive against him; unless, before entering the same, the said importer, his consignee, or agent, where the merchandise has been actually purchased, shall declare in writing, under oath, (annexed form, No. 1) on the invoice, a decline in value between the time of the purchase and the date of the exportation, and the amount thereof; in which case, such declared value shall be conclusive against the importer. In either case, the appraisers will determine and fix such additional value as the law and the facts may warrant.

The 8th section of the tariff act of the 30th July, 1846, provides, that in the case of goods actually purchased, if the appraised value thereof be found to exceed by ten per cent., or more, the value declared on the entry, then, in addition to the duties imposed by law on the same, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem on such appraised value.

In the case of imports procured otherwise than by purchase, such as shipments made by manufacturers and producers, and which are required to be invoiced at the "actual market value or wholesale price," in the principal markets of the country whence imported, at the period of exportation to the United States, with the proper dutiable charges, if the appraised value shall exceed, by ten per cent. or more, the invoice value, then, in accordance with the provisions of the 17th section of the act of

the 30th August, 1842, in addition to the duty imposed by law on the same, there must be levied and collected fifty per centum of the duty imposed on the same, when fairly invoiced.

These additional duties are not legally chargeable, except in cases where the appraised value of the goods imported shall exceed, by ten per cent. or more, the value as declared in the entry, exclusive of the amount of "charges" ascertained and added to such appraised value by the appraisers in making up the dutiable value.

In cases where, on proper ascertainment, there shall prove to be an excess of quantity of any article, or articles, over the quantity stated in the invoice, and the United States appraisers shall be of opinion that such excess does not arise from mistake, accident, or other excusable cause, but from fraudulent intent and design on the part of the shipper, and the collector concurring in such opinion, the invoice and importation shall be deemed fraudulent, and seizure and proceedings to confiscate the goods should immediately take place. But when no intention of fraud is manifested, in the opinion of the appraisers and collector, the regular duty will be exacted on the full quantity ascertained, but no additional duty will be levied in consequence of any excess in quantity over that given in the invoice; and any instructions heretofore issued by the department conflicting with this regulation, will henceforth be inoperative.

At ports where there are no United States appraisers, the collector and naval officer—where there is a naval officer, and where there is none, the collector alone—will ascertain, estimate, and appraise the dutiable value of imports.

The owner, importer, agent, and consignee, if dissatisfied with the decision of the appraisers, or the officer or officers of the customs, as aforesaid, acting as appraisers, may, in pursuance of the provisons of the 17th section of the act of 30th August, 1842, if he has complied with its requirements, forthwith give notice to the collector, in writing, of such dissatisfaction; and the collector is required by the provisions of that section, modified by the 3d section of the act of the 3d March, 1851, to select one discreet and experienced merchant, a citizen of the United States and familiar with the character and value of the goods in question, to be associated, when practicable, with an appraiser at large, and when not, to select two such discreet and experienced merchants, to appraise the goods in question; and if they shall disagree, the collector shall decide between them; and the appraisement, thus determined, shall be final, and deemed and taken to be the true value of said goods, and the duties shall be levied thereon accordingly. This department cannot, therefore, entertain any appeal from such appraisement made in good faith, and in pursuance of law and instructions.

When the value of an importation is advanced by the appraisers, ten per cent. or more, they will notify the importer, as per form No. 2, hereto annexed.

A notice to the collector, in writing, requesting a re appraisement, signed by the owner, importer, agent, or consignee, according to the annexed form No. 3, will meet the requirement of the law.

The merchant appraiser or appraisers, as the case may be, will be appointed by the collector, according to the annexed form No. 4.

The oath will be administered by the collector to the merchant appraiser or appraisers, according to the annexed form No. 5.

The report of the appraisers will be according to form No. 6.

The appraisers, and officer or officers, of the customs, aforesaid, acting as appraisers, will consult and advise freely with the appraisers at large; it being made the duty of these officers by the act of the 3d March, 1851, under the direction of this department, to afford such aid and assistance in the appraisement of merchandise, as may be deemed necessary to protect and insure uniformity in the collection of the revenue from customs; and to enable them the better to discharge that duty, they will be permitted to examine and compare the valuations of imports, and require explanations of the quantities and values of articles undergoing investigation in the appraisers' department.

When appeals are taken from the decision of the local appraisers, or officers of the customs acting as appraisers, to a merchant and an appraiser at large, if the latter finds himself disqualified by any preliminary examination, or expression of opinion, he may decline to act, and the collector, if the importer desires it, may direct the general appraiser residing nearest his port to act on the appeal.

In pursuance of the 52d section of the act of 2d March, 1799, no abatement of the duties, in consequence of damage occurring on the voyage of importation, can be allowed, unless proof to ascertain such damage shall be lodged in the custom-house within ten days after the landing of such merchandise. The certificates of port wardens, marine surveyors, or other officers whose province it is to ascertain marine damage, would furnish satisfactory proof on which the collector would be justified in ordering an appraisement of the damage. But such certificate, or whatever other satisfactory form in which the proof of damage may be presented, should specify the particular articles, or packages, damaged, and the official examination and appraisement should be confined to the articles and packages so specified.

In all cases where the damage exceeds fifty per cent., collectors will continue to report the same to the department, and await its instructions.

Discounts are never to be allowed in any case, except on articles where it has been the uniform and established usage heretofore, and never more than the actual discount positively known to the appraisers; but in no case to be allowed unless it is exhibited on the face of the invoice.

None of the allowances for tare, draft, leakage, breakage, &c., specified in the 58th and 59th sections of the act of 2d March, 1799, are to be made, not being applicable to imports subject to ad valorem duties.

No more than the actual tare, or weight of a cask, or package, can be allowed, and if the collector doubts the correctness of the tare specified in the invoice, it will be his duty to cause the actual tare, or weight of the cask or package, to be ascertained; and for that purpose, he may cause to be emptied and weighed such number of casks and packages as he may deem advisable.

The law requires invoices of merchandise imported into the United States, and subject to an ad valorem duty, to be made out in the currency of the country, or place, from which the importation is made. In the estimation of the values of imports in order to the assessment of duties, the currency of the invoice must be converted into money of the United

ates according to the rates of value determined in the following modes, wit:

1st. Where the value of the foreign currency is fixed at specified rates ' a law of the United States, that value is to be taken in all cases in timating the duties, unless collectors shall have been otherwise pre- ously instructed by this department, or a depreciation of the value of e foreign currency is duly shown by consular certificate attached to e invoice.

2d. Where the value of the foreign currency is not fixed by any law the United States, the invoice must be accompanied by a consular rtificate showing its value in Spanish or United States silver dollars.

The consular certificate of the value of the foreign currency in which e invoice is made out, is, in all cases, to be taken as conclusive, unless llectors shall have good reason to believe its statement erroneous, in hich case they will submit the facts to the department and await its structions.

A list of the values of foreign currencies, as fixed by law, is appended this circular.

The law requires the owner of foreign merchandise imported into the nited States to verify the invoice by his oath.

Owners, importers, consignees, or agents, residing in the United States, ust take the oath before the collector of the customs at the time of entry.

Owners not residing at the time in the United States must verify their voices by oath, administered by a consul or commercial agent of the nited States, or by some public officer duly authorized to administer ths in the country from which the goods shall have been imported, in hich latter case such official certificate must be authenticated by a con- l or commercial agent of the United States.

If there be no consul or commercial agent of the United States in the ountry from which the merchandise shall have been imported, the au- entication must be executed by a consul of a nation at the time in mity with the United States, if there be any such residing there. If ere be no such consul, the authentication must be made by two re- pectable merchants, if any such there be, residing at the port from which e merchandise shall have been imported.

The several provisions of law, and the regulations and instructions in ursuance thereof, prescribed by the department for the due ascertain- ent of the quantity, quality, and value of imports, will be faithfully bserved, and the requisite examinations thoroughly made, and the ab- racts, returns, and accounts required by law and instructions, regularly d promptly transmitted to the department.

Imports should pass the custom-house in the order in which they are ade, and no preference should be given to one importer over another in at respect.

The collectors are also instructed that the original books of entry and ooks of account, together with all the papers relating to the business of eir respective offices, are the property of the United States, and are to kept and preserved as such, and transmitted to their successors in fice.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FORM No. 1.—*Oath of an importer declaring a decline in value.*

I, —— ——, do solemnly and truly swear that this invoice of goods imported by or consigned to me in the ship ————, whereof —— —— is master, from ————, contains a faithful and just account of the actual cost of the said goods. Further, that at the date of exportation the market value of said goods was ———————————————————————————, showing a decline in value between the time of the purchase and the date of the exportation, and that the sum last mentioned represents the true market value of the goods at the time of exportation.

Sworn before me this
day of 185 .

—— ——,
Collector of the Customs.

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FORM No. 2.—*Notice to importer of advance of value by appraisement.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, —— ——,
Collector's Office, ————, 18—.

SIR: A lot of ——————, entered by you on the ——————, per the ————, from ———, has been appraised by the public appraisers of this district in accordance with law; and the valuation exceeds by ten per cent. the amount declared as the value on entry.

If you appeal from this appraisement, it will be necessary to do so within twenty-four hours.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
—— ————, *Collector.*

To —— ————, *Merchant.*

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FORM No. 3.—*Importer's notice to collector, claiming re-appraisement.*

————, ————, 18—.

SIR: As I consider the appraisement made by the United States appraisers too high on ——————————————————, having been imported by ——————————————————, I have to request that they may be re-appraised pursuant to law, with as little delay as your convenience will permit.

Very respectfully,
—— ————.

To ———— ————,
Collector of the Customs.

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FORM No. 4.—*Appointment of merchant appraisers.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, —— ——,
Collector's Office, ————, 18—.

SIR: You are hereby appointed to appraise a lot of ——————, which has been entered at this port, the importer having requested a new appraisement thereof, in accordance with the provisions of the sev-

al acts of Congress providing for and regulating the appraisement of ıported merchandise, and you are requested to appear at the office of the praisers, No. —, at — o'clock, ——, to appraise the said goods purant to law.

Before entering upon the duty indicated in the above appointment, ou will please call at this office to take the requisite oath.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

—— ——, *Collector.*

To —— ——, *Merchant.*

FORM No. 5.—*Appraiser's oath.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, —— ——,
Collector's Office, ——, 18—.

I, the undersigned, appointed by the collector of ——, appraise a lot of ——, imported per ——, from ——, the importer having requested a new appraisement thereof accordance with law, do hereby solemnly swear, diligently and faithlly to examine and inspect said lot of ——, and truly to reırt, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the actual market value or holesale price thereof at the period of the exportation of the same to the nited States, in the principal markets of the country from which the me was imported into the United States, in conformity with the prosions of the several acts of Congress providing for and regulating the praisement of imported merchandise. So help me God.

FORM No. 6.—*Appraiser's report.*

——, 18—.

SIR: We have examined ——, imported by ——, ım ——, in the ——, and are of opinion that the tual market value or wholesale price of the said goods at the period of e exportation thereof to the United States, in the principal markets of e country from which the same were imported into the United States, as, and we do therefore appraise the same, as follows:

Marks.	Numbers.	Description of merchandise.	Value.

—— ——, } *Appraisers.*
—— ——, }

'o ——,
Collector of the Customs.

List of foreign currencies, the value of which has been fixed by the laws of the United States.

Franc of France and Belgium	$0 18 4/11
Florin of Netherlands	40
Florin of southern States of Germany	40
Guilder of Netherlands	40
Livre Tournois of France	18 1/2
Lira of the Lombardo Venitian kingdom	16
Lira of Tuscany	16
Lira of Sardinia	18 4/11
Milrea of Portugal	1 12
Milrea of Azores	83 1/3
Marc Banco of Hamburg	35
Pound sterling of Great Britain	4 84
Pound sterling of British Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Canada	4 00
Dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America	1 00
Pagoda of India	1 84
Real Vellon of Spain	5
Real Plate of Spain	10
Rupee Company	44 1/2
Rupee of British India	44
Specie dollar of Denmark	1 05
Rix dollar or thaler of Prussia and the northern States of Germany	69
Rix dollar of Bremen	78 1/4
Ruble, silver, of Russia	75
Specie dollar of Sweden and Norway	1 06
Florin of Austria	48 1/2
Ducat of Naples	80
Ounce of Sicily	2 40
Tael of China	1 48
Leghorn livres	16

General instructions to consuls of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 20, 1853.

SIR: The department has noticed, with much satisfaction, those instances in which consuls, acting upon the suggestions contained in circulars Nos. 48, 49, 56, 57, have aided in the detection of attempted frauds upon the revenue of the country, by unscrupulous shippers or importers, the prevention of which is especially due to the fair and upright trader. Your attention is now respectfully recalled to the circulars above cited; and I would further add, that the department deems it expedient to direct, that where consular certificates to invoices of goods

destined for the United States are required, they shall be granted only by the consul nearest to the place where such goods have been manufactured or prepared for exportation. A practice, it is understood, has extensively prevailed, of transmitting invoices to an agent at the port of shipment, for the usual consular certificates, whose deposition must necessarily be made without due knowledge of their accuracy or details. Thus invoices of goods manufactured or prepared for shipment in Switzerland are, in most cases, sworn to at Havre; and the same with those from Lyons, and those from Cette, are verified at Marseilles—those from Aix, at the ports of Holland or Belgium, &c , &c. It is manifest that great abuses must spring from such a practice, the meaning and intent of the law being to require those who must necessarily have an entire knowledge of the spirit and contents of the invoices, *personally to depose to their contents;* and all consuls of the United States are therefore strictly enjoined to conform to the rule now established, and to report to this department any violation of the same which may come to their knowledge.

An erroneous impression exists with many foreign shippers of goods to the United States, that the consuls before whom the oath to invoices is either taken or verified have no power to examine the details of such invoices, but simply to verify the fact of such oath being taken before them, or by an officer in authority, known to them as such.

For the purpose of carrying out a particular system of revenue duties, the government of the United States requires that the accuracy of certain invoices should be ascertained and verified, and a reasonable time for consuls to accomplish that object, by an examination of such invoices, cannot be justly denied to them. Consuls are not supposed to be practically acquainted with the market prices or value of all merchandise within their district, or of the precise weights, tares, measures, bounties, &c., &c., included therein; but experience and inquiry will result in such information on these points as will enable them to render efficient aid to the revenue officers of the United States, by promptly informing the department, as well as the collector of the port to which the goods may be destined, of every instance where an exporter persists in refusing to correct his invoice when apprized of its defects, and that it will be subject to revision at the custom-houses of the United States.

In the application of an exclusive system of *ad valorem* duties to the revenues of the United States, the department relies with confidence upon the vigilance of consuls for the detection of any abuses that may be committed, or any unfair practices that may be supposed to exist, in regard not only to the declaration of the original cost or export value of foreign merchandise, but in all the charges, discounts, bounties, &c., incident to the business of preparing goods for the markets of the United States, as well as for their promptness in reporting all the particulars to the department.

The board of general appraisers being permanently organized at New York, you will oblige the department by forwarding to them occasionally (directed to the chairman of said board) such price-currents, manufacturers' statements of prices, or merchants' *printed* circulars or prices, or any other general information, as may be within your reach, and that you may consider useful to them in the discharge of their duties.

Your attention is also directed to the eighth and eleventh sections of the act of Congress of March 1, 1823, in which it will be seen that a

consular certificate is required in all cases of invoices of goods exported by the *manufacturers* thereof, in whole or *in part*, for their account, notwithstanding another owner in part may reside in the United States. This provision of the law of 1823, the department has reason to believe, has been hitherto overlooked in many instances.

But under no circumstances should a consul administer an oath, unless he be authorized so to do by the laws of the country in which his consulate is situated, and unless the laws of that country regard the oath so administered, when falsely taken, as perjury, and prescribe an adequate punishment for the offence.

When the laws of a foreign country do not authorize consuls to administer the oath, it should be taken before the nearest local magistrate, whose legal competency should then be certified by the nearest consul, as already directed.

It will be incumbent upon you, therefore, to inform yourself immediately upon these two points, and to form your action accordingly, in all future cases of granting certificates to invoices, and to advise the department promptly thereof.

If a consul ascertains and has reliable evidence of the falsity of an oath, either administered by him or by a local magistrate whose certificate he has authenticated, he should notify the department, which will transmit to him the original invoice and oath, to be used, if deemed expedient, in a prosecution for perjury.

You will of course take care to give immediate publicity to the material points in these instructions within your district, that the change in the system of granting certificates to invoices, which will be material and important, may cause the least possible embarrassment to traders and shippers

In acknowledging, as you are especially requested to do, the receipt of these instructions, such suggestions, in relation thereto, as may occur to you, will be respectfully considered. A copy has been furnished to the collectors of customs of the United States for their government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

General instructions to collectors of customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 21, 1853.

SIR: Information has been received at the department, that the 4th section of the law of the 28th March, 1796, for the protection of American seamen, is subjected to serious abuses in foreign ports by the transfer or sale, to foreign seamen, of the certificates of citizenship issued under that law.

In the present peaceful position of the greater proportion of those countries to which the commerce of the United States extends, the protections, so called, granted to American seamen, naturalized or native, are of little

other practical value than to enable them to demand the aid and succor of the American consul in a foreign port, in case of sickness or other disability; but, aware as they are of the facility of procuring the renewal of these "protections" on their return to the United States, they very often do not scruple to transfer, for a consideration, the right to such aid and succor, to a foreign seaman, who, in case of such sickness or disability, is thus enabled to avail himself of the provision made for American citizens in due course of law.

Consuls might interpose some check to the abuses referred to, by strict investigation, in cases where there exists in their minds a suspicion that the sick or destitute seaman, claiming relief under a protection, is not the individual to whom the same was originally issued; and if satisfied on that point, by withholding the relief demanded.

Under the existing law, the department is without the power essentially to correct the impositions referred to, and deems it therefore expedient to call your especial attention to the subject, requesting you to use every vigilant care in issuing certificates of citizenship under the law already cited, especially in reference to the proofs adduced at the time by applicants for said certificates.

You will perceive, by the preceding general instructions to consuls, that important changes have been directed to be made in the manner of granting consular certificates to invoices of goods destined for the United States, and you are requested to give such instructions as will conform therewith in your office.

You will further report to this department any case in which you may have reason to believe that a shipper or importer has sworn falsely, or in which it may appear that a consul has deviated from these instructions, by exercising his functions within the proper district of one of his colleagues.

A copy of these instructions has been furnished to the consuls of the United States, for their government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 22, 1853.

SIR: In the commercial returns from your district for the quarter ending the 30th instant, and in future, you will omit the designation heretofore known in our commerce with Germany as the Hanse Towns, and in lieu thereof introduce the three imperial cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec, so as to exhibit the imports, exports, and tonnage employed in our trade with each. The remaining ports of Germany will be embraced under the designation of *other ports in Germany*.

As the information derived from the returns of the commerce and navigation of our country is of great importance to this department, to Congress for legislative action, and to the commercial interest at large, it is desirable that the returns should be made to the department at as early a day as practicable after the close of the quarter, and you are therefore requested to give your particular attention to their preparation, and have them forwarded without unnecessary delay to the Register of the Trea-

sury, as required by the 13th section of the act of February 10, 1820, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States."

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

——— ———, *Collector.*

General instructions to collectors and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 22, 1853.

It appearing from the abstracts of duties on merchandise imported, transmitted to this department from the lake and frontier ports, that great diversity of practice prevails in the classification of articles of *wood*, under the tariff act of 1846, it is deemed expedient, in order to the establishment of uniformity in the charge of duties at the several ports, to give the views of the department in reference to the various descriptions of the article in question as imported.

The several varieties of wood *specifically* provided for in the tariff act are as follows:

In schedule B, charged with 40 *per cent duty.*—Manufactures of cedar, ebony, granadilla, mahogany, rose, and satin woods.

In schedule C, charged with 30 *per cent. duty.*—Baskets of osier, willow, &c., not otherwise provided for; brooms; canes and sticks for walking, finished or unfinished; carriages and parts of carriages; corks; manufactures of the bark of the cork tree; fire-wood; frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades, finished or unfinished; cabinet or household furniture.

Under schedule E, charged with 20 *per cent. duty.*—Barks, not otherwise provided for; boards; cedar, ebony, and granadilla woods, unmanufactured; lath; mahogany, unmanufactured; osier, prepared for basket-makers' use; planks; rose-wood and satin wood, unmanufactured; spars; staves; timber, hewn and sawed, and timber to be used in building wharves; willow, prepared for basket-makers' use.

In schedule F, charged with 15 *per cent. duty.*—Bark, Peruvian and Quilla; cork-tree bark, unmanufactured.

In schedule G, charged with 10 *per cent. duty.*—Ratans and reeds, unmanufactured.

In schedule H, charged with 5 *per cent. duty.*—Brazil wood, and all other dye-woods in sticks.

By the provisions of schedule C, in addition to the *specified* articles classed therein, a duty of 30 per cent. is levied on all *manufactures of wood*, or of which wood is a component part, not otherwise provided for; and also upon wood *unmanufactured*, not otherwise provided for.

Under these general provisions, a duty of 30 per cent. is to be charged on the following-named articles, questions in regard to which have been submitted to the department, viz: Arks of boards, logs, &c.; barrels beams; boards, when dressed or planed, tongued or grooved; shingle;

olts, eaves troughs, fence-rails, hogsheads, headings, hoops, knees for oats or ships; lasts, finished or rough; saw-logs, and logs of all kinds f wood, except those excepted in schedule E; palings, pickets, poles, osts, rafts of logs, rollers, shingles, slabs, shooks, spokes for wagons, &c.; staves, if dressed; and railroad ties.

In place of the indefinite term "lumber," as it appears in the abstracts, lthough not used in the tariff act, it is desirable that the particular designation of the articles in view should be given, as "boards," "planks," ough or dressed, &c., as the case may be.

The occasion is taken to call the special attention of the collectors and ll other officers of the customs, of the frontier and lake ports, to the ttempts which there is reason to believe have and may be again nade, by unscrupulous traders, to effect the illicit introduction of dutiaole articles into the United States, from the adjacent foreign possessions, by the agency of Indians, passing into the United States under the anction of the 105th section of the general collection act of 3d March, 1799.

This provision of law exempts from the payment of duties the "*peltries*," and "*proper goods and effects*" of the Indians, "unless the same be goods in bales or other large packages, unusual among Indians, which shall not be "considered goods belonging *bona fide* to Indians, nor be entitled to exemption from duty."

The officers of the customs will therefore refuse the free entry of goods brought across the boundary line by any Indian, unless from a close examination of the case he is satisfied that they belong *bona fide* to the Indian bringing them; and in cases where there is reasonable cause for suspicion of intended fraud, will at once seize the goods and cause the proper judicial proceedings to be instituted against the same, as forfeited under the laws.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Circular to heads of bureaus.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 1, 1853.

SIR: The hours of business to be observed in the various branches of the Treasury Department, from and after this date, and until the 1st of April next, are, from 9 o'clock a. m., to 3 o'clock p. m. This regulation reduces the period of labor, as heretofore observed, in some offices, one hour; and as six hours' work in the day does not seem to be an unreasonable exaction on the part of the government, in return for the support it affords, it is expected that these hours will be faithfully observed and applied by all, without abatement or misappropriation, to the duties of their respective stations.

Absence from the office during business hours is not to be permitted, except from sickness; in which case notice must be given to the head of the office. Neither will indulgence in ardent spirits during these hours be tolerated. The first offence of this kind will, in every instance, be visited by removal from office.

The Secretary is happy to perceive the salutary change which has

taken place in the business habits of the officers of the department, and the great improvement in the condition of the business, which is its appropriate fruit. He trusts the officers of the department will all feel a just pride in placing and keeping the business throughout in such a condition as at all times to be promptly despatched at once, for the safety of the United States, the credit of the department, and the satisfaction and convenience of individuals.

The heads of the bureaus are earnestly requested to promote habits of order and decorum on the part of the clerks in their respective offices, and sentiments of comity and good will in their intercourse with each other. On the other hand, they will repress, as far as may be in their power, the reading of newspapers during office hours, and waste of time by unnecessary or frivolous conversation or otherwise. Every employé in the department is the representative of the government, in respect to the particular business intrusted to his care. Whilst he is unflinchingly to defend the interests of the United States committed to his charge, he should treat with frankness, courtesy, and kindness all those who have business to transact with him. And thus, by dignity of deportment and an accommodating spirit, serve to conciliate, within the sphere of his employment, the confidence and respect of the people for the government and institutions of their country.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

[The foregoing was sent to the head of each bureau of the department]

General instructions to collectors and other officers of the customs, concerning allowance for discounts, under acts of 20th April, 1818, and 1st March, 1823.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
October 6, 1853.

It appearing, from representations made to this department from several of the collection districts, that more specific instructions than have heretofore been given are required in relation to the allowance of discounts on invoices of imported merchandise, your special attention is called to the subject.

By the 21st section of the supplementary collection act of 20th April, 1818, it is provided:

"That no discount shall be allowed on any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to *ad valorem* duty, admitted to entry, unless the importer shall expressly state, on oath or affirmation, that such discount has been actually and *bona fide* allowed to the owner or owners of such goods, wares, or merchandise, in the payment made for the same."

The supplementary collection act of 1st March, 1823, in the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th sections, prescribing the oath or affirmation to be taken by the owner, consignee, importer, or agent, as the case may be, before

their being admitted to entry, requires that it shall be declared, under such oath or affirmation, "that the invoice contains no *discounts*, bounties, or drawbacks, but such as have been actually allowed."

In view of these provisions of law, remaining still in full force, it is directed that in all future cases, on the oath or affirmation so required being made, and not before, the discount noted on the face of the invoice may be taken and considered in determining the *cost* of the goods; it being, however, expressly understood that this is not to prevent the appraiser from exercising any part of the authority vested in him by law, in ascertaining, estimating, and appraising the true market value of the merchandise, and the dutiable value of the same; in the performance of which duty, it must be observed, no discount can be allowed that will reduce the goods below their true market value; and that no regard can be had to discounts depending upon conditions to be performed by the consignees on the arrival of the merchandise.

The foregoing regulation will necessarily supersede any existing rule fixing and determining the rate of discount to be allowed on certain specified articles.

With every disposition to allow all actual, fair, and reasonable discounts, the department is called upon, by a sense of official duty, to enjoin upon the officers of the customs continued vigilance in guarding the revenue from abuses in this particular. Instances have occurred where an invoice has exhibited a discount greater by 2½ per cent. than that shown on each of several other invoices of precisely similar goods, from the same foreign house, and imported in the same vessel, at the same time; the said 2½ per cent. raising the discount claimed just so much higher than the usual rate, as to form an offset to the charge for *commissions* required to be added in ascertaining the dutiable value of merchandise.

In such cases, or others exhibiting a ground for suspicion of intended fraud, it will become the duty of the collector to consult with the district attorney of the United States, on the propriety of instituting legal proceedings appropriate to the case.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Circular.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 11, 1853.

SIR: By the joint resolution of Congress approved 7th January, 1846, it is made "the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the estimates of appropriations which he is required by law to prepare and submit to Congress to be printed, and copies of the same to be delivered to the House of Representatives in time for distribution at the commencement of each session;" and by the 14th section of the act of the 26th August, 1842, it is required that the estimates shall specify, as nearly as may be convenient, the sources from which such estimates are derived and the calculations upon which they are founded, and in so doing to discriminate between such estimates as are conjectural and such as are founded upon actual information and application of disbursing officers;

and in communicating the several estimates, reference shall be given to the several laws and treaties by which they are authorized, the dates thereof, and the volume, page, and section in which the necessary provisions are contained.

The second section of the act of 17th June, 1844, also contains some explicit directions upon the subject of estimates in the following words:

"That whenever, hereafter, in submitting to Congress the annual estimates from the several Executive departments of the government, it shall be found that the usual items of such estimates vary materially in amount from the appropriation ordinarily asked for the object named, and especially from the appropriation granted for the same objects for the year next preceding; and whenever new items not theretofore usual shall be introduced into such estimates for any year, the estimates shall be accompanied by minute and full explanations from the head of the appropriate department of all such variations and new items, setting forth the reasons and grounds upon which the amounts are required, and the different items added; and whenever any such estimate, whether annual or special, shall ask an appropriation for any new specific expenditure, such as the construction of a fort, the erection of a custom-house or other public building, or the construction of any other public work requiring a plan before the building or work can be properly completed, every such estimate shall be accompanied by a full plan and detailed estimates of the cost of the whole work, and all subsequent estimates for every such work shall give the original estimated cost, the aggregate amount theretofore appropriated for the same, and the amount actually expended thereupon, as well as the amount asked for the current year for which such estimate shall be made; and whenever any subsequent estimate shall ask for an appropriation for any such work beyond the original estimate of the cost, the full reasons for the excess, and the extent of the anticipated excess, shall be also stated."

It has been the practice heretofore for the Register of the Treasury to request the several heads of the other departments, and the heads of bureaus of this department, to furnish the estimates of expenditures expected to be required under their authority, severally and respectively, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to comply with the above resolution and law; and a few days since he addressed a circular letter to the officers mentioned, for that purpose. I presume, therefore, that the estimates required are now in the course of preparation.

Upon looking into the subject, I find that for the last few years neither the resolution nor the laws referred to have been complied with in the particulars cited; and from an apprehension that your attention may not otherwise be drawn to the subject, I take the liberty of now asking it, and earnestly requesting you to instruct, both in the matter of the time and form of rendition, the officers charged with making out the estimates dependent upon your authority.

The estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1851, were communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury under date of 16th November, 1849;

Ditto, ending 30th June, 1852, under date of 23d November, 1850;

Ditto, ending 30th June, 1853, under date of 24th November, 1851;

Ditto, ending 30th June, 1854, under date of 7th December, 1852.

The last communication was made on the very day of the meeting of Congress, and of course was a failure to comply with the resolution.

And I conclude the second and third were not in time to be printed, and were failures likewise.

After the estimates are received from the other departments and bureaus at this, some time is required for arranging and consolidating them; and to afford the time, I will be greatly obliged to you if you will transmit your estimates by the first of next month at latest.

Permit me also to call your attention to the very stringent provisions upon the subject of the surplus fund, contained in the 10th section of the act of 31st August, 1852, page 99, and to request that if it is probable that any moneys, within the purview of that section, which were appropriated prior to 1st July, 1852, will be required, and yet cannot be applied prior to the 1st July next, that such moneys may be added to the estimates as proper objects of re-appropriation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[The same as the foregoing was sent to the heads of the Departments of State, War, Navy, Interior, and to the Attorney General; also to the head of each bureau of the Treasury Department.]

General instructions to collectors of the customs, surveyors acting as collectors, and receivers of public moneys arising from sales of the public lands.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
October 28, 1853.

It is deemed proper by this department to call your attention to the 18th, 19th, and 20th sections of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safekeeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," approved August 6, 1846, which provide that all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, &c., shall be paid in gold and silver coin only, or in treasury notes issued under the authority of the United States, and that all disbursements by officers of the United States shall be made in funds of the same description.

As it is the design of the above-mentioned act to disconnect the government and its revenues from banks altogether, your attention is also called to the 16th section of said act, by which any deposite of the public moneys in such institutions is prohibited under severe penalties.

This department will require a strict compliance with the above provisions of law, and any violation thereof which may be brought to its notice will be reported to the President of the United States, for such action as he may deem right and proper.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

General instructions to collectors and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 30, 1853.

The following decisions of this department, made since the 4th March last, and not comprehended in the general instructions heretofore issued, are communicated for your information and government.

Additional duty of fifty per cent. of the duty to which the goods are liable, levied under the 17th section of the act of 1842, on the appraised value of the same, is incurred when the goods belong to the manufacturer, or are obtained by other means than by purchase; on goods actually purchased the "additional duty" of twenty per cent. on the appraised value is to be charged, as provided in the 8th section of the act of 1846.

This duty is not incurred by a simple excess of *quantity* over the invoice *quantity*, but only where the *value* of the article, as given in the invoice and entry, shall be ten per cent. below the appraised market value. The regular tariff duty is, however, to be assessed on the excess as ascertained.

Allowances for tare, leakage, breakage, and draft.—It has been decided that none of these allowances, specified in the 58th and 59th sections of the act of 2d March, 1799, can be now made, they being considered inapplicable to imports subject to ad valorem duties. Allowances of this character, therefore, under existing laws, can only be made as follows:

The actual tare ascertained in the mode specially pointed out in general instructions, dated 25th August, 1853.

The actual leakage or breakage incurred during the voyage of importation—the former to be ascertained by gauge, and the latter by careful examination of the packages or articles, by the proper officer of the customs.

The allowance for draft (draff or dust) being only applicable to articles in bulk, a reasonable estimate of allowance may be made by weighing or measuring a portion of the article so imported.

Animals imported for breed.—The existing laws simply provide for the exemption from duty of "animals imported for breed."

The declaration of the importer to the fact of their being so imported, made under oath or affirmation, in compliance with the 94th section of the act of 2d March, 1799, is not to be considered conclusive, where circumstances may induce a doubt in the mind of the collector; hence a discretion is vested in that officer, who is to determine any question of doubt by the exercise of a sound judgment in view of all the facts and circumstances of the case.

Appraisement of merchandise.—The act of 3d March, 1851, amendatory of the acts regulating appraisements, declaring that duties must be assessed on the general market value or wholesale price of merchandise, with costs and charges added, at the *period of exportation* to the United States, any provision of previous laws which would substitute, as the basis of duty, the general market value at any other period, are necessarily repealed, as inconsistent with the latter provision. It follows that the value of merchandise at the date of purchase, as stated in the invoice,

can in no case be legally made the basis of the dutiable value of the importation, unless it be also the general market value or wholesale price at the period of the exportation to the United States.

In all cases when duties are paid on imports under protest, the appraisers will be careful to retain samples of the merchandise duly designated and marked, so that the quantity and description of the goods may be legally established, should a suit be instituted against the collector. The report, or statement of the appraisement of imports, must in each case be in writing, and signed, not by initials, but in full, so as to constitute legal proof of the appraisement. This report or statement should be written on the invoice or entry, if practicable; and if not, on a separate paper, to be permanently attached to the invoice or entry.

To enable the collector to report additions made on appraisement to the value given in invoices or entries, in compliance with the circulars of the 26th December, 1848, and 9th October, 1850, a record must be faithfully kept of all such additions or advances, in which record must be set forth, in each case, the name of the importer, the merchandise, the vessel in which imported, the value given in the invoice or entry, and the advance made by the appraisement.

The attention of collectors is called to the form No. 5, of the oath to be administered to merchant appraisers on appeal, and form No. 6, of their report appended to treasury circular of the 25th August last, a rigid compliance with which must be enforced.

Duties assessed and paid, in conformity with the law, on the appraised value of goods, cannot be refunded on any claim founded exclusively on the decree of a court, pronounced in a case where the only question before it was of libel against the goods, as being undervalued in the invoice, with intent to defraud the revenue. In the trial of such a case, it is conceived the court has no power or authority over the appraisement so made, and its opinion thereto would be extra-judicial.

Argols, or crude tartar.—The article imported under the designation and commercially known as "argols, or crude tartar," to be admitted to entry at a duty of five per cent. ad valorem, as provided in schedule H of the tariff act; unless reported by the United States appraisers as *refined, half refined,* or *partially refined,* in which case it would become liable to the duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem, under the 3d section of the act, as a non-enumerated article.

Articles for the use of the United States.—By a special act of Congress passed the 29th March, 1848, books, maps, and charts, imported for the use of the library of Congress, are admitted to free entry: "*Provided,* That if in any case a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person, for books, maps, or charts, in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid, shall have paid the duty, or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall not be remitted."

The "Act to supply deficiencies," &c., passed the 26th January, 1849, in providing for the free admission of *all articles* imported for the use of the United States, contains no similar proviso; but a like precaution being deemed necessary and proper under the last named law, the collector is directed, in cases of any importations alleged to be for the use of the United States, to await the instructions from this department, which, on its being advised by the proper officer of government, will

be transmitted, for the delivery of the articles, free of duty or charges, to the agent duly authorized to receive them.

Articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, are exempted from duty under schedule I of the existing tariff. In addition to the proof of identity, specified in the treasury circular of 31st December, 1847, it is directed that, before admitting goods, wares, or merchandise, so brought back, to free entry, the collector shall require the production of certified statements from the custom-houses in the United States and abroad, through which the articles in question had passed, containing particular descriptions of said goods, wares, or merchandise.

Articles imported for the use of certain associations and seminaries of learning, mentioned in the civil and diplomatic appropriation act of 12th August, 1848, are to be admitted to free entry only when of the description and character therein designated. Articles for the use of churches, it has been decided, are not entitled to exemption from duty under the provisions of this act.

Articles of taste entitled to free entry, as provided in schedule I of the existing tariff act, are limited to paintings and statuary, imported in good faith as objects of taste and not merchandise.

Articles imported for the use of foreign legations in the United States.—The exemption from duty accorded, by comity, to all articles intended for the personal or family use of foreign ambassadors, ministers, or chargés d'affaires to the United States, is not to be extended to the importations of secretaries of legation, attachés, or consuls.

Articles of ministers or chargés d'affaires of the United States to foreign governments, returning home, and having belonged to them while abroad, to be entitled to free entry, if brought with them, or when shipped to the United States on their account.

Articles or packages lost.—It has been decided by the department that no allowance or abatement of duties can be made, in the estimate of duties, for any missing article or package entered on the invoice or bill of lading, unless satisfactory proof be adduced that it was *not* shipped; or, being shipped, that it was lost or destroyed during the voyage of importation, and before the vessel arrived in a collection district of the United States. After such arrival, no allowance can be made for loss or injury sustained in the transportation of goods from one district to another.

If articles or packages are lost while in the custody of the United States appraisers, the owner may be entitled to remuneration in the actual cost of the same, with return of any duties he may have paid on the goods; but no such allowance can be made for loss or injury sustained with regard to goods under bond in the public warehouse.

Books.—Editions, published abroad, of works of American citizens, when imported into the United States, do not come within the exemption from duty provided by law, as personal effects, or otherwise.

Editions of foreign reviews and magazines, intended to take the place of the reprints of the books in the United States, cannot, whatever be the contract rate at which they are furnished to the importers, be taken by the United States appraisers, in estimating the duties, at a lower valu-

ation than the wholesale price of similar books in the general foreign market, at the period of the exportation to the United States.

Canal boats.—The exemption of canal boats from the payment of fees and hospital money, as provided by the act of 20th July, 1846, cannot extend to boats or barges exceeding fifty tons, although without masts or steam-power within themselves, when the usual practice of such boats or barges is to come out of the canals and trade, by the aid of steam-boats and propellers, on natural navigable waters, from district to district—such boats or barges thus becoming liable to the regular payment of hospital money and fees, besides being by law required to be registered, licensed, or enrolled and licensed, and governed by the several provisions of the laws regulating the coasting trade.

Casks or hogsheads of American manufacture, exported from the United States empty, and returned filled with molasses, to be included among the dutiable charges—not being, when so imported, "in the same condition" as when exported, as required by the provisions of schedule I of the existing tariff act.

Chains, for mooring vessels, of foreign manufacture, imported for the purpose of being left in the United States as mooring-chains for a line of foreign steamer packets, become liable, on being landed, to the charge of duty provided in the existing tariff act, as manufactures of iron.

Charges for transportation or freight.—As a general rule, when goods are transported from the place of their production or manufacture to another port, and thence transhipped for the United States, the cost of transportation from the first to the second port, together with the cost of transhipment and other shipping expenses at such second shipping port, are to be added to the value of the goods at their place of production or manufacture, at the time of exportation from the last port of shipment to the United States, in making up the dutiable value of the same—as in the shipment of wines from Malaga to Valparaiso, and thence to San Francisco in California; or of iron or coal from Cardiff or Newport, in Wales, to Liverpool; or from Troone or Glasgow to Londonderry, and thence, or from Liverpool, transhipped direct for San Francisco.

Exceptions in the application of this rule are, however, in some instances to be made, from the peculiar circumstances of the case; as, for example, where goods are shipped in good faith from any shipping port in Europe, their destination declared to be for any port of entry of the United States on the coast of the Pacific, to be transported across the Isthmus of Panama. In such cases neither the freight from the port of departure in Europe to the isthmus, nor the charge of transit over the same, nor the final freight or transportation from Panama to their destined port in the United States on the Pacific, is to be added, in their appraisement in estimating the dutiable value of the goods. The appraisement must, however, exhibit the true market value or wholesale price of the goods in the principal markets of the country whence originally shipped, on the destination before mentioned, at the period of exportation to the United States. In like manner, goods shipped at Colan, or any other port of South America on the coast of the Pacific, destined for a port of the United States on the Atlantic, via the Isthmus of Panama, are exempt from the payment of duty on any of the charges of freight or transportation.

Chicory root, not being one of the several roots specifically mentioned

in the existing tariff act as liable to various rates of duty, becomes entitled to free entry, under schedule I, as necessarily included in the provision regarding "roots not otherwise provided for."

Coal measures.—The measures to be used for ascertaining the quantity of imported coal will be tubs containing, when even-full, three heaped bushels, equivalent to three and three-quarters struck bushels. They will be constructed of the following dimensions, to wit: *Interior dimensions.*—14½ inches depth; $25\frac{7}{16}$ inches breadth of bottom; $27\frac{6}{16}$ inches breadth of top.

In the measurement of coal, these tubs will be filled even-full, and will be estimated as containing three bushels each.

Cocoa wine.—If, on examination, it appears to the satisfaction of the collector that the article so named is not imported to be used as a beverage, like the wines of commerce, but is exclusively used medicinally, it is to be considered as entitled to duty as a medicinal preparation, at a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Commissions at the usual rates, but not less than 2½ per cent., as regulated by the law, and treasury instructions dated 25th August last, are chargeable on the cost of the goods, with addition of the expenses of packing, baling and boxing, transportation to the place of exportation to the United States, and of transhipment and other shipping charges at such port.

Concentrated molasses, or melado.—The article imported under such designation, being brought by process of manufacture to the point of crystalization, is to be considered an inferior sugar, and is to be so taken in the appraisement, ascertainment and estimate of the foreign general market value of the article.

Concentrated lemon juice.—The juice having gone through a process of preparation for the purpose of being used in calico printing, is taken out of the classification made in schedule G of the existing tariff act, as "lemon juice," and becomes liable to the duty of 20 per cent. under the third section of the act, as a non-enumerated article.

Copper in plates, 8¾ inches in length, 6¾ inches in width, and ⅛ of an inch in thickness, not being considered a "manufacture of copper," as provided for in schedule C, nor "copper in pigs or bars," as provided far in schedule H, necessarily becomes liable to the duty of 20 per cent., as a non-enumerated article, under the provisions of the third section of the tariff act.

Crochet needles not considered as comprehended in the class of needles specified in schedule E of the tariff act, but liable to duty as "manufactures" according to the material of which they are composed.

Crucibles of platina, specially imported for the use of a scientific school, to be exempt from the payment of duty, under the provisions of the first section of the civil and diplomatic appropriation act of 12th August, 1848.

Currencies.—The list of foreign currencies, the value of which has been fixed by the laws of the United States, has been given in the general instructions from the department dated the 25th August, 1853. The department having received satisfactory information of the depreciation of the currencies of Austria, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Porto Rico, and Nova Scotia, collectors are advised that, on invoices of merchandise made out in such depreciated currencies, with certificates of

United States consuls annexed, being presented, they may be received by the collectors; subject, however, to the restrictions contained in circular instructions of the department dated the 19th September, 1851.

Deficiencies.—Under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, allowance is to be made, in the assessment of the duties, for deficiencies in importations of merchandise, the duty to be assessed only on the value of the quantity received of sugars, molasses, liquors, oils, &c., arising from actual drainage, leaking or damage; but no allowance can be made for the shrinking or drying of articles during the voyage of importation, where the full quantity shipped of such articles as per invoice has been landed; and no further allowance under the fifty-ninth section of the general collection act of 2d March, 1799.

Discounts.—In conformity with the regulations established in general instructions dated 25th August and 6th October, 1853, the usual discount may be allowed, in the estimate of duties, if claimed on the invoice of goods shipped by the manufacturer, to be sold on his account, provided the oaths or affirmations are made by the manufacturer and consignee, as prescribed by existing laws; and provided further, that the deduction of such discount do not reduce the invoice below the general market value of the goods at the time of shipment to the United States.

Discriminating duties.—It appearing from a communication from the chargé d'affaires of Spain, dated 23d August, 1853, as well as from the certificate of the American consul at Teneriffe, dated 19th April, 1853, that by a royal Spanish decree, dated 11th July, 1852, and proclaimed in the said island on the 10th October, 1852, American vessels and their cargoes arriving in said island after the said 10th October, 1852, were placed on the same footing with the vessels of Spain and their cargoes, no discriminating duty is to be levied on Spanish vessels or their cargoes from that island arriving in ports of the United States, provided that on each such arrival there be filed with the collector of the port in which the vessel arrives, a certificate of the American consul at said island, showing that the said Spanish decree remains in full force.

Emigrants arriving in the United States to be entitled to the free entry of their household and personal effects, together with their tools, implements and instruments of trade or profession, comprehending any apparatus or machine worked by manual power exclusively.

Engravings or plates, bound or unbound, are entitled to entry at a duty of ten per cent., as provided in schedule G; but when in frames, the frame is liable to a further duty as a manufactured article, according to the materials composing it.

Error in the assessment of duties.—Where the correction of such errors is claimed without proof of protest, as required in all other claims for return of excess of duty paid, such claim cannot be entertained and considered by the department unless it appear by the certified statement of the collector that it has been presented to the collector within one year from the time of payment of the duties alleged to have been exacted in error.

Excess in weight, over the invoice quantity, when arising from the damaged condition of the article, as in the case of indigo partially satu-

rated with sea-water, is not considered liable to duty, the assessment, in such cases, being properly limited to the invoice quantity.

Fabrics composed of silk and metal, or silk, cotton, and metal, are entitled to entry at a duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, as provided in schedule D of the tariff act on manufactures composed in part of silk; unless the metal be the component material of chief value, in which case the fabric would be liable to the duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem, under special provision in regard to that component material in schedule C. If the fabric be composed of silk, *paper*, and metal, although metal be not the component material of chief value, the fabric would be still liable to the duty of thirty per cent.; any manufacture composed in part of paper being subject to that rate of duty, by the provisions of schedule C of the existing tariff act.

Fees for weighing, gauging, or measuring imports, under the provision in the 4th section of the tariff act of 1846, it has been decided by courts of the United States, can be legally exacted of the importer only in cases where the invoice or entry shall not contain the weight or quantity or measure of the merchandise weighed, gauged, or measured. This decision of the courts is acquiesced in by this department; but whenever the weighing, gauging, or measuring shall disclose a difference between the actual weight or quantity and that specified in the invoice or entry, affording a well grounded presumption of fraud, the collector will advise with the United States district attorney on the case, and will be governed by his opinion as to the propriety of instituting legal proceedings for enforcing the penalty provided by law.

Figures, of porcelain or other material, of an obscene or indecent character, are liable to seizure and to be libelled under the provisions of 28th section of the tariff act of 30th August, 1842.

Fish, caught in the lakes near the Canada shore or islands, by American fishermen, and brought into ports of the United States fresh or put up in American barrels, with American salt, are exempt from duty under the provisions of schedule I of the existing tariff act: *Provided*, They are so brought into the United States in an American vessel, duly licensed for the fisheries; otherwise they become liable to a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem, as provided in schedule E of the said act.

Glass.—No decision of this department has recognised as "window glass," entitled to entry at a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem, any other than the "broad, crown, or cylinder glass," specified in schedule E. Glass ground on one side must be taken as a "manufacture of glass," provided for in schedule C; and if "colored or stained," it is found in the same schedule, charged with a duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem.

Glass jars, specially imported for a school or college, are exempt from the payment of duty under the provision of the act of 12th August, 1848.

Grain, brought from Canada into the United States, there ground into flour, and thence exported back to Canada, is not entitled thereby to a drawback of the duties paid on importation, the article not being in the same condition as when imported into the United States.

Horses, purchased by officers of the army of the United States, or others, on their own account, and not as authorized agents of the government, and brought into the United States from the adjacent foreign pos-

s, are not exempted from the payment of duty by any provision

ms.—Under the provisions of the 105th section of the general
on act of 2d March, 1799, *peltries* may be brought into the United
by Indians, from the adjacent foreign possessions; and also the
nd effects *bona fide* their property: *Provided* the said goods and
are moderate in quantity and value, and usual among Indians.
ers of the customs have been enjoined, in general instructions
22d September, 1853, to exercise vigilance in preventing or
g the illegal introduction of foreign dutiable merchandise into
ted States, by means of the agency of Indians; and it has been
by this department that such articles as shingle and stave bolts,
od, salted fish in barrels, cattle, horses, and agricultural pro-
when brought into the United States by Indians from the neigh-
foreign possessions, in quantities, for sale or on contract, as mer-
e, are not entitled to entry free of duty, under the law.
n corn, or maize.—This article is not admissible, without the
t of duty, as *seeds* for agricultural purposes, being specified in
e E. of the tariff act as charged with a duty of twenty per cent.
em.
rubber, when in a liquid state, to be admitted as *unmanufac-*
t a duty of ten per cent., as provided in schedule G of the ex-
riff act.
ces.—Shipments of merchandise by several vessels cannot be
d in a single invoice, and be covered by a single consular certi-
The merchandise shipped by each vessel must be embraced in
invoice, duly verified, if on foreign account, by oath of the
and authenticated by consular certificate.
gn merchandise, destined for a port of the United States by way
iver St. Lawrence, is not unfrequently transhipped from the im-
vessel to one or more vessels of light draught, and on arrival at
of destination is found to be unaccompanied by the documents
it to entry.
e all the articles embraced in the invoice are transhipped on the
rence to a single vessel, the proper invoice must be presented
, together with a copy of the clearance from the foreign port of
ion of the vessel from which the transhipment took place, certi-
e a true copy by the collector or other chief revenue officer of
adian port at which the vessel was entered. When the articles
d in a single invoice are transhipped on the St. Lawrence to
vessels, they will be admitted to entry on the production of the
nvoice, and a statement under oath of the person or agent super-
g the transhipment, describing the articles by numbers, marks,
nshipped to each vessel, and stating in what invoice they are
d, together with the certified copy of the clearance of the im-
vessel, as above required.
e and manifest.—The attention of collectors of the customs in
adjacent to foreign territory is called to those provisions of gen-
ructions No. 7, which relate to the *manifest* prescribed in the
larch 2, 1821, entitled "An act further to regulate the entry of
dise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory,"

and the *invoice* required by the act of March 1, 1823, supplementary to and amendatory of the general collection law of 2d March, 1799.

Whenever the importer presents an invoice or manifest of the description referred to in general instructions No. 7, duly supported by oath, he may be permitted as well to enter for warehousing as consumption; and the warehouse regulations heretofore prescribed by the department are modified to that extent. And if the goods are withdrawn for transportation under bond to another district, the triplicate copy of the entry, with the duty estimated thereon, required by the regulations to be forwarded to the collector of the district to which the goods are destined, will be accompanied by a certified copy of the *invoice* or *manifest*, (as the one or the other has been presented on the original warehouse entry,) with the appraisers' report thereon.

Iron ore, imported into the United States from the adjacent British possessions, or elsewhere, to be charged, as provided in schedule C of the existing tariff act, with a duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem.

Linseed oil.—It being represented to the department that diversity of practice prevails at some of the ports, in the mode of ascertaining the quantity imported of this article, collectors are instructed that, as well in order to the assessment of duties, as for statistical purposes, such quantity must uniformly be ascertained by gauge.

Logs of pine and other wood, sent from the adjacent foreign possessions, to be sawed into lumber in the United States, and thence exported back to said possessions, to be liable to the charge of duty on importation, which cannot be returned as drawback on exportation, the article not being in the same condition as when imported.

Machines, for making paper, or other uses of manufacture, cannot be admitted to free entry under the law, as models of machinery, if, as imported, they can be "fitted for use."

Marble blocks, imported for the cemetery of a benevolent society, or for any other purpose than the use of the United States, cannot be admitted without the payment of the duty provided by law.

Medallion casts, in plaster, from antique gems, are not considered entitled to free entry, either as "objects of taste" or as "medals or other antiquities," and become liable, on importation, to the duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem as non-enumerated articles.

Old type, brought from the adjacent British possessions, and represented as originally of American manufacture, and as being imported for the purpose of being re-cast and returned to the said possessions, are chargeable with duty on their importation, as specifically provided in schedule E of the existing tariff act; and no drawback of duties can be allowed on their exportation as *new type*, the condition of the article being essentially changed.

Paper clippings and shavings, intended for the purpose of being ground into a pulp for making paper. This article is not specified in the law; but bearing a similitude, particularly in the use to which it may be applied, to "*rags* of whatever material," provided for in schedule H of the tariff act of 1846, becomes, under the operation of the 2d section of the act of 30th August, 1842, entitled to entry at a duty of five per cent. ad valorem.

Picul.—On importations of hemp from Manilla, the *picul* to be taken at 135 pounds.

tina.—It being satisfactorily ascertained that this article is never
ted into the United States in an absolutely crude state, it has been
d by the department that the exemption from duty, provided in
ule I of the tariff act of 1846, of platina unmanufactured, extends
comprehends platina imported either in ingots or in the form of
, used in the manufacture of retorts and other vessels, or in the
f wire used by dentists in the manufacture of pivots for artificial
or generally, to the substance platina, in any shape or form not
tuting an article suitable for use without further manufacture.

tests.—In order to the allowance of a return of excess of duties
d under the provisions of existing laws, and decisions of courts of
nited States, authorizing the return of duties paid, the certified
ents transmitted by the collectors of the customs must show that
otest prescribed by such laws or decisions of courts, and required
s department, was duly made at or before the time of the payment
duties, in each several importation mentioned in the said state-
it being decided by this department, in conformity with the judi-
cisions, that a general protest, made on any one importation, can-
taken as extending and applying to future importations of similar
ter.

nples of goods.—The class of articles under this title, considered
s department as admissible free of duty, must be only such as
or pieces of silk, cotton, or other fabric; small quantities of raw
al, and generally articles of any description having little or no in-
value as merchandise; in regard to which the proper officers of
stoms, in their examinations, are to exercise a reasonable discre-
t being understood that articles of a certain value, although import-
der the designation of samples, such as pieces of carpeting, which,
heir size and form, are suitable for and sold as *rugs* or *bed-sides*,
annot be exempted from the payment of duty.

e, slipper, boot, bootee, or *button stuffs,* of mohair cloth, silk twist,
other fabric of cloth suitable for the manufacture of those articles
ively, are entitled, under the provision in schedule H of the exist-
riff act, to entry at a duty of five per cent. ad valorem. To be so
ed, however, the importation must be in strips or pieces, or so
ired or worked, or stamped in figures colored or otherwise, as to
them unsuitable for other purposes than the manufacture of the
s enumerated in the law. Plain cloths, although cut or punctured
edges, but leaving uninjured material sufficient and suitable for
ises, cannot be so admitted; and manufactures of leather and silk,
ed in the shape of uppers of shoes or slippers, do not come within
ovision of law referred to, but are liable to the duty of thirty per
under the provisions of schedule C of the existing tariff act.

rs, or other articles of wood, floated across a river or lake from an
nt foreign possession into the United States, become liable to the
riate rate of duty, according to their distinctive character, as pro-
by law, and specially referred to in general instructions No. 11,
22d September, 1853.

uary, when imported as objects of taste, is entitled to free entry.
rm *statuary,* as used in the law, is understood to be confined in
plication to "figures representing living or deceased creatures, of
ver species, real or imaginary, in full relievo, insulated on every

part," and which may be formed of marble, plaster, bronze, or other material appropriate to the composition of an "object of taste." *Sculptures* of figures, in mezzo relievo, cannot therefore, consistently with the construction of the law given by this department, be admitted to free entry.

Stones for building, to be liable, under the provisions of schedule G of the existing tariff act, to a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem.

Swedish "German steel."—This article, being known to the trade as "German steel," although coming from countries other than Germany, on the principle established by courts of the United States, is to be admitted to entry as "German steel," at a duty of fifteen per cent. ad valorem, as provided in schedule F of the tariff act.

Venitian red, chargeable as an ochre with the duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem, as provided in schedule C of the tariff act.

Warehousing and re-warehousing.—As duties payable on merchandise transported in bond and re-warehoused under the warehousing law and regulations, are collected according to the ascertainment and estimate made at the port of original entry and warehousing, collectors and other officers of the customs are instructed to cause the utmost care to be used in all the acts necessary in determining the exact quantity, quality, and dutiable value, such as weighing, gauging, measuring and appraising, in order to ascertain the precise amount of duties chargeable on the merchandise imported.

Witnesses.—Where the United States district attorney requires the attendance of witnesses on behalf of the collector of the customs in revenue cases, the latter will advance the necessary fees, in order that proper and legal service may be made.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

B C.

:hibiting the quantity and value of wines, spirits, &c., imported from 1843 *to* 1853, *inclusive; and also showing the foreign allon under specific and ad valorem duties.*

No. 1.—MADEIRA WINE.

of importation.	Gallons.	Value.	Average cost per gallon.	Duty.
ıg June 30, 1843.....	3,949	$9,075	$2 29.8	Specific.
une 30....1844.....	16,754	30,575	1 82.5	
.....1845.....	101,176	145,237	1 43.5	
.....1846.....	169,797	122,895	1 11.9	
ıg Nov. 30, 1846.....	117,117	128,613	1 09.8	
ıg June 30, 1847.....	13,806	5,717	41.4	Ad valorem.
une 30....1848.....	44,634	21,630	48.4	
.....1849.....	193,971	105,302	54.3	
.....1850.....	303,125	150,096	49 51	
.....1851.....	163,941	116,008	70.76	
.....1852.....	216,683	103,917	47.95	
.....1853.....	226,403	105,628	46.65	

No. 2.—SHERRY WINE.

ıg June 30, 1843.....	4,685	6,491	1 38.5	Specific.
une 30....1844.....	18,665	23,418	1 25.4	
.....1845.....	23,616	38,289	1 62.1	
.....1846.....	26,538	41,761	1 57.	
ng Nov. 30, 1846.....	14,543	26,194	1 59.5	
ıg June 30, 1847.....	77,521	56,061	72.3	Ad valorem.
une 30....1848.....	215,935	109,983	50.9	
.....1849.....	170,794	128,510	75.2	
.....1850.....	212,092	118,952	56.08	
.....1851.....	250,277	154,668	59.65	
.....1852.....	168,610	97,680	57.93	
.....1853.....	313,048	155,819	49.77	

No. 3.—SICILY WINE.

ng June 30, 1843.....	14,579	6,617	60.6	Specific.
une 30....1844.....	31,189	15,000	48.1	
.....1845.....	110,590	46,033	50.4	
.....1846.....	209,131	74,000	35.4	
ng Nov. 30, 1846.....	21,281	8,933	42.	
ng June 30, 1847.....	92,631	24,230	26.2	Ad valorem.
une 30....1848.....	190,294	67,364	35.4	
.....1849.....	130,851	32,231	24.6	
.....1850.....	91,123	24,933	27.36	
.....1851.....	301,010	98,975	32.88	
.....1852.....	91,746	22,563	24.59	
.....1853.....	190,205	45,794	24.08	

B C—Continued.

No. 4.—PORT WINE IN CASKS.

Period of importation.	Gallons.	Value.	Average cost per gallon.	Duty
9 months ending June 30, 1843	38,593	$25,714	$0 66.6	Specific
Year ending June 30....1844	223,615	156,878	70.2	
Do....1845	260,593	162,358	62.3	
Do....1846	372,528	148,895	40.	
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846	80,991	62,851	77.6	
7 months ending June 30, 1847	8,075	3,791	47.	Ad val
Year ending June 30....1848	501,123	170,134	34.	
Do....1849	711,268	272,700	38.3	
Do....1850	626,211	305,454	48.77	
Do....1851	762,967	349,849	45.85	
Do....1852	614,816	240,238	39.07	
Do....1853	662,791	268,005	44.13	

No. 5.—CLARET IN CASKS.

9 months ending June 30, 1843	873,895	134,598	15.4	Specific
Year ending June 30....1844	993,198	218,239	21.97	
Do....1845	1,051,862	249,633	23.73	
Do....1846	951,351	249,703	26.24	
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846	294,433	111,453	37.85	
7 months ending June 30, 1847	591,656	119,844	20.26	Ad valo
Do....1848	1,227,071	221,416	18.04	
Do....1849	1,912,701	263,836	13.79	
Do....1850	1,919,766	267,445	13.93	
Do....1851	1,940,121	280,333	14.45	
Do....1852	2,702,612	405,380	15.	
Do....1853	2,633,802	482,827	18.33	

No. 6.—OTHER RED WINES.

9 months ending June 30, 1843				
Year ending June 30....1844	340,387	60,096	17.65	Specific.
Do....1845	495,588	143,210	28.9	
Do....1846	954,646	316,821	33.19	
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846	1,072,589	328,814	30.65	
7 months ending June 30, 1847	539,454	119,411	22.14	Ad valo
Year ending June 30....1848	781,073	180,928	23.16	
Do....1849	994,458	221,177	22.24	
Do....1850	1,469,256	265,988	18.1	
Do....1851	1,245,201	236,727	19.01	
Do....1852	1,172,316	229,350	19.56	
Do....1853	1,374,416	377,482	27.46	

B C—Continued.

No. 7.—OTHER WHITE WINES.

Period of importation.	Gallons.	Value.	Average cost per gallon.	Duty.
months ending June 30, 1843.....	123,832	$28,205	$0 22.77	Specific.
ar ending June 30....1844.....	268,414	75,090	27.98	
Do.....1845.....	591,735	211,183	35.69	
Do.....1846.....	705,808	310,241	43.96	
months ending Nov. 30, 1846.....	618,267	296,736	48.	
months ending June 30, 1847.....	278,482	69,831	25.08	Ad valorem.
ar ending June 30....1848.....	840,687	193,358	23.	
Do.....1849.....	971,895	210,139	21.62	
Do.....1850.....	1,088,801	215,353	19.79	
Do.....1851.....	1,085,374	209,847	19.33	
Do.....1852.....	935,379	195,870	20.94	
Do.....1853.....	1,275,290	305,287	23.94	

No. 8.—BRANDY.

months ending June 30, 1843.....	191,832	106,267	55.4	Specific.
ar ending June 30....1844.....	782,510	606,633	77.52	
Do.....1845.....	1,081,314	819,540	75.79	
Do.....1846.....	963,147	839,231	87.13	
months ending Nov. 30, 1846.....	331,108	355,451	1 07.3	
months ending June 30, 1847.....	623,309	575,631	92.35	Ad valorem.
ar ending June 30.....1848.....	1,370,111	1,135,089	82.84	
Do.....1849.....	2,964,091	1,347,514	65.28	
Do.....1850.....	4,145,802	2,659,537	64.14	
Do.....1851.....	3,163,783	2,128,679	67.28	
Do.....1852.....	2,751,810	1,792,729	65.14	
Do.....1853.....	3,854,956	3,251,408	84.34	

No. 9.—GRAIN SPIRITS.

months ending June 30, 1843.....	259,129	121,547	46.91	Specific.
ar ending June 30 ....1844.....	416,918	171,015	41.02	
Do.....1845.....	606,311	262,543	23.2	
Do.....1846.....	677,785	345,352	50.95	
months ending Nov. 30, 1846.....	136,323	86,073	63.14	
months ending June 30, 1847.....	327,635	143,549	43.81	Ad valorem.
ar ending June 20....1848.....	676,683	327,493	48.4	
Do.....1849.....	796,276	327,957	41.19	
Do.....1850.....	751,183	361,078	48.07	
Do.....1851.....	984,417	364,204	36.99	
Do.....1852.....	865,301	294,386	34.02	
Do.....1853.....	1,060,456	424,638	40.40	

B C—Continued.

No. 10.—OTHER SPIRITS.

Period of importation.	Gallons.	Value.	Average cost per gallon.	Duty.
9 months ending June 30, 1843.....	135,399	$32,095	$0 23.7	Specific.
Year ending June 30....1844.....	210,477	78,027	37.07	
Do.....1845.....	270,484	78,957	29.12	
Do.....1846.....	221,344	81,713	36.92	
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846.....	65,477	28,862	44.08	
7 months ending June 30, 1847.....	160,747	57,806	35.96	Ad valorem
Year ending June 30....1848.....	228,671	75,943	33.21	
Do.....1849.....	542,492	145,784	26.87	
Do.....1850.....	339,169	113,779	33.57	
Do.....1851.....	309,214	100,850	32.61	
Do.....1852.....	359,677	98,940	27.51	
Do.....1853.....	336,477	106,501	31.35	

No. 11.—BEER, ALE, AND PORTER, FROM ENGLAND.

9 months ending June 30, 1843.....	62,612	57,098	89.76	Specific.
Year ending June 30....1844.....	107,489	102,157	95.04	
Do.....1845.....	79,302	73,729	92.97	
Do.....1846.....	117,621	110,397	94.71	
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846.....	46,146	42,987	93.15	
7 months ending June 30, 1847.....	132,157	67,305	50.93	Ad valorem
Year ending June 30....1848.....	130,008	101,171	77.82	
Do.....1849.....	146,473	118,233	80.72	
Do.....1850.....	156,735	129,957	82.92	
Do.....1851.....	275,336	189,010	68.64	
Do.....1852.....	262,838	186,964	71.13	
Do.....1853.....	397,420	284,347	71.55	

No. 12—BEER, ALE, AND PORTER, FROM SCOTLAND.

9 months ending June 30, 1843.....	7,423	6,335	85.34	Specific.
Year ending June 30....1844.....	19,236	18,343	95.36	
Do.....1845.....	26,711	21,294	79.72	
Do.....1846.....	38,464	39,831	1 03.55	
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846.....	2,151	1,895	88.1	
7 months ending June 30, 1847.....	15,375	8,657	56.31	Ad valorem
Year ending June 30....1848.....	39,282	21,533	54.05	
Do.....1849.....	52,297	30,088	57.53	
Do.....1850.....	52,856	41,790	79.07	
Do.....1851.....	88,179	56,736	64.34	
Do.....1852.....	110,752	67,804	61.22	
Do.....1853.....	131,357	77,414	58.93	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 6, 1853.

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

B D.

...t exhibiting the aggregate value of breadstuffs and provisions exported annually from 1821 *to* 1853.

Years ending—		Amount.
...r 30	1821	$12,341,901
	1822	13,886,856
	1823	13,767,847
	1824	15,059,434
	1825	11,634,449
	1826	11,303,496
	1827	11,685,556
	1828	11,461,144
	1829	13,131,858
	1830	12,075,430
	1831	17,538,227
	1832	12,424,703
	1833	14,209,128
	1834	11,524,024
	1835	12,009,399
	1836	10,614,130
	1837	9,588,359
	1838	9,636,650
	1839	14,147,779
	1840	19,067,535
	1841	17,196,102
	1842	16,902,876
...ths ending June 30,	1843	11,204,123
...ing June 30	1844	17,970,135
	1845	16,743,421
	1846	27,701,121
	1847	68,701,921
	1848	37,472,751
	1849	38,155,507
	1850	26,051,373
	1851	21,948,651
	1852	25,857,027
	1853	32,985,322
	Total	615,998,285

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

...URY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 6, 1853.

B E.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of tobacco and rice exported annually from 1821 *to* 1853, *inclusive.*

Years.	TOBACCO.			RICE.		
	Hogsheads.	Value.	Average cost per hhd.	Tierces.	Value.	Average cost per tierce.
1821	66,858	$5,648,962	$84 49	88,221	$1,494,307	$16 94
1822	83,169	6,222,838	74 82	87,089	1,553,482	17 84
1823	99,009	6,282,672	63 45	101,365	1,820,985	17 96
1824	77,883	4,855,566	62 34	113,229	1,882,982	16 63
1825	75,984	6,115,623	80 48	97,015	1,925,245	19 84
1826	64,098	5,347,208	83 42	111,063	1,917,445	17 26
1827	100,025	6,577,123	65 75	133,518	2,343,908	17 55
1828	96,278	5,269,960	54 73	175,019	2,620,696	14 97
1829	77,131	4,982,974	64 60	132,923	2,514,370	18 92
1830	83,810	5,586,365	66 66	130,697	1,986,824	15 20
1831	86,718	4,892,388	56 41	116,517	2,016,267	17 30
1832	106,806	5,999,769	56 17	120,327	2,152,631	17 89
1833	83,153	5,755,968	69 20	144,163	2,744,418	19 04
1834	87,979	6,595,305	74 96	121,886	2,122,272	17 41
1835	94,353	8,250,577	87 44	110,851	2 210,331	19 94
1836	109,042	10,058,640	92 24	212,983	2,548,750	11 97
1837	100,232	5,795,647	57 82	106,084	2,309,279	21 76
1838	100,593	7,392,029	73 48	71,048	1,721,819	24 23
1839	78,995	9,832,943	124 47	93,320	2,460,198	26 36
1840	119,484	9,883,957	82 72	101,660	1,942,076	19 10
1841	147,828	12,576,763	85 07	101,617	2,010,107	19 78
1842	158,710	9,540,755	60 11	114,617	1,907,387	16 64
1843	94,454	4,650,979	49 24	106,766	1,625,726	15 23
1844	163,042	8,397,255	51 50	134,715	2,182,468	16 20
1845	147,168	7,469,819	50 75	118,621	2,160,456	18 21
1846	147,998	8,478,270	57 28	124,007	2,564,991	20 68
1847	135,762	7,242,086	53 34	144,427	3,605,896	24 97
1848	130,665	7,551,122	57 78	100,403	2,331,824	23 23
1849	101,521	5,804,207	57 17	128,861	2,569,362	19 94
1850	145,729	9,951,023	68 28	127,069	2,631,557	20 71
1851	95,945	9,219,251	96 09	105,590	2,170,927	20 56
1852	137,097	10,031,283	73 17	119,733	2,470,029	20 63
1853	159,853	11,319,319	70 81	67,707	1,657,658	24 48
Total...	3,557,372	243,578,586	68 47	3,863,111	72,176,673	18 68

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 6, 1853.

B F.

ement showing the value of goods remaining in warehouses at the close f each quarter from September 30, 1847, to June 30, 1853, as ex- ibited by the quarterly returns of the collectors of the customs, under the ovisions of the act of August 6, 1846; and also the amount of duties yable thereon.

Periods ending—	Goods remaining in warehouses.	
	Value.	Duties.
mber 30, 1847	$3,618,758 00	$1,264,624 55
mber 31, 1847	4,863,591 00	1,524,887 16
h.....31, 1848	5,291,179 00	1,669,067 39
.....30, 1848	6,272,275 00	1,936,464 00
mber 30, 1848	5,419,676 00	1,649,182 85
mber 31, 1848	7,201,246 00	2,152,544 50
h.....31, 1849	5,450,593 00	1,702,639 37
.....30, 1849	7,830,010 00	2,501,394 35
mber 30, 1849	6,021,627 00	1,927,754 72
mber 31, 1849	6,163,151 00	1,997,536 75
h.....31, 1850	5,600,318 00	2,009,165 33
.....30, 1850	8,247,055 00	3,077,129 80
mber 30, 1850	8,162,721 00	2,930,035 49
mber 31, 1850	7,307,623 00	2,384,419 50
h.....31, 1851	7,127,751 00	2,293,090 13
.....30, 1851	10,047,061 00	3,172,328 08
mber 30, 1851	12,049,892 00	3,748,594 48
mber 31, 1851	11,807,493 00	3,575,930 61
h.....31, 1852	9,819,475 00	3,169,553 74
.....30, 1852	8,723,056 00	2,866,564 75
mber 30, 1852	7,634,993 00	2,626,231 78
mber 31, 1852	7,236,800 00	2,482,760 55
h.....31, 1853	6,830,065 00	2,517,676 85
.....30, 1853	11,472,441 00	4,395,892 83
Total	180,198,860 00	59,575,469 56
Average quarterly value	7,508,285 41	2,482,311 23

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

REASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 6, 1853.

B G.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of cotton exported annually from 1821 to 1853 *inclusive, and the average price per pound.*

Years.	COTTON.			Value.	Average cost per pound.
	Sea Island.	Other.	Total.		
	Pounds.			Dollars.	Cents.
1821..	11,344,066	113,549,339	124,893,405	20,157,484	16.2
1822..	11,250,635	133,424,460	144,675,095	24,035,058	16.6
1823..	12,136,688	161,586,582	173,723,270	20,445,520	11.8
1824..	9,525,722	132,843,941	142,369,663	21,947,401	15.4
1825..	9,665,278	166,784,629	176,449,907	36,846,649	20.9
1826..	5,972,852	198,562,563	204,535,415	25,025,214	12.2
1827..	15,140,798	279,169,317	294,310,115	29,359,545	10.
1828..	11,288,419	199,302,044	210,590,463	22,487,229	10.7
1829..	12,833,307	252,003,879	264,837,186	26,575,311	10.
1830..	8,147,165	290,311,937	298,459,102	29,674,883	9.9
1831..	8,311,762	268,668,022	276,979,784	25,289,492	9.1
1832..	8,743,373	313,471,749	322,215,122	31,724,682	9.8
1833..	11,142,987	313,555,617	324,698,604	36,191,105	11.1
1834..	8,085,937	376,631,970	384,717,907	49,448,402	12.8
1835..	7,752,736	379,606,256	387,358,992	64,961,302	16.8
1836..	7,849,597	415,781,710	423,631,307	71,284,925	16.8
1837..	5,286,971	438,924,566	444,211,537	63,240,102	14.2
1838..	7,286,340	588,665,957	595,952,297	61,556,811	10.3
1839..	5,107,404	408,516,808	413,624,212	61,238,962	14.8
1840..	8,779,669	735,161,392	743,941,061	63,870,307	8.5
1841..	6,237,424	523,966,676	530,204,100	54,330,341	10.2
1842..	7,254,099	577,462,918	584,717,017	47,593,464	8.1
1843..	7,515,079	784,782,027	792,297,106	49,119,806	6.2
1844..	6,099,076	657,534,379	663,633,455	54,063,501	8.1
1845..	9,389,625	863,516,371	872,905,996	51,739,643	5.92
1846..	9,388,533	538,169,522	547,558,055	42,767,341	7.81
1847..	6,293,973	520,925,985	527,219,958	53,415,848	10.34
1848..	7,724,148	806,550,283	814,274,431	61,998,294	7.61
1849..	11,969,259	1,014,633,010	1,026,602,269	66,396,967	6.4
1850..	8,236,463	627,145,141	635,381,604	71,934,616	11.3
1851..	8,299,656	918,937,433	927,237,089	112,315,317	12.11
1852..	11,738,075	1,081,492,564	1,093,230,639	87,965,732	8.05
1853..	11,165,165	1,100,405,205	1,111,570,370	109,456,404	9.85
Total.	296,962,281	16,182,044,252	16,479,006,533	1,648,507,678	10.

F. BIGGER, *Register*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 6, 1853.

Statement exhibiting the value of certain articles imported during the years ending on the 30th of June, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853, (after deducting the re-exportations,) and the amount of duty which accrued on each during the same periods, respectively.

Articles.	1844.		1845.		1846.		1848.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens	$9,408,279	$3,313,495	$10 504,423	$3,731,014	$9,935,925	$3,480,797	$15,061,102	$4,196,007
Cottons	13,236,830	4,850,731	13,360,729	4,908,272	12,857,422	4,865,483	17,205,417	4,166,573
Hempen goods	865,427	213,862	801,661	198,642	696,888	138,394	606,900	121,380
Iron, and manufactures of	2,395,760	1,607,113	4,075,142	2,415,003	3,660,581	1,629,581	7,060,470	2,118,141
Sugar	6,897,245	4,597,093	4,049,708	2,555,075	4,397,239	2,713,866	8,775,223	2,632,567
Hemp, unmanufactured	261,913	101,338	140,372	55,122	180,221	62,282	180,335	54,100
Salt	892,112	654,881	883,359	678,069	748,566	509,244	1,027,656	205,531
Coal	203,681	133,845	187,962	130,221	336,691	254,149	426,997	128,099
Total	34,161,247	15,472,358	34,003,356	14,671,418	32,813,533	13,653,796	50,344,100	13,622,498

B H—Continued.

Articles.	1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens	$13,503,202	$3,723,768	$16,900,916	$4,682,457	$19,239,930	$5,331,600	$17,348,184	$4,769,083	$27,439,904	$7,574,530
Cottons	15,183,759	3,769,565	19,681,612	4,896,278	21,486,502	5,348,695	18,716,741	4,895,327	26,661,830	6,658,337
Hempen goods	460,335	92,067	490,077	98,015	615,239	123,048	343,777	68,755	479,171	95,834
Iron, and manufactures of	9,262,567	2,778,770	10,864,680	3,259,404	10,780,312	3,234,094	18,843,569	5,632,484	27,015,364	8,104,609
Sugar	7,275,780	2,182,734	6,950,716	2,085,215	13,478,709	4,043,613	13,977,393	4,193,218	14,987,776	4,496,333
Hemp, unmanufactured	478,232	143,470	574,783	172,435	212,811	63,843	164,211	49,263	329,122	98,737
Salt	1,424,529	284,906	1,227,518	245,504	1,025,300	205,060	1,102,101	220,420	1,059,432	211,886
Coal	382,254	114,676	361,855	108,557	478,095	143,429	405,652	121,695	490,010	147,003
Total	47,970,658	13,089,956	57,052,157	15,547,865	67,316,898	18,493,382	70,901,628	19,950,245	98,462,609	27,387,269

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 6, 1853.

F. BIGGER, *Register*

B I.

nent exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported, re-exported, consumed, annually, from 1821 *to* 1853 *inclusive; and also the esti-ed population and rate of consumption, per capita, during the same iod.*

ıar ending—	Value of foreign merchandise.			Population.	Consumption per capita.
	Imported.	Re-exported.	Consumed and on hand.		
ıber 30....1821..	$62,585,724	$21,302,488	$41,283,236	9,960,974	$4 14
1822..	83,241,541	22,286,202	60,955,339	10,283,757	5 92
1823..	77,579,267	27,543,622	50,035,645	10,606,540	4 71
1824..	80,549,007	25,337,157	55,211,850	10,929,323	5 05
1825..	96,340,075	32,590,643	63,749,432	11,252,106	5 66
1826..	84,974,477	24,539,612	60,434,865	11,574,889	5 22
1827..	79,484,068	23,403,136	56,080,932	11,897,672	4 71
1828..	88,509,824	21,595,017	66,914,807	12,220,455	5 47
1829..	74,492,527	16,658,478	57,834,049	12,543,238	4 61
1830..	70,876,920	14,387,479	56,489,441	12,866,020	4 39
1831..	103,191,124	20,033,526	83,157,598	13,286,364	6 25
1832..	101,029,266	24,039,473	76,989,793	13,706,707	5 61
1833..	108,118,311	19,822,735	88,295,576	14,127,050	6 25
1834..	126,521,332	23,312,811	103,208,521	14,547,393	7 09
1835..	149,895,742	20,504,495	129,391,247	14,967,736	8 64
1836..	189,980,035	21,746,360	168,233,675	15,388,079	10 93
1837..	140,989,217	21,854,962	119,134,255	15,808,422	7 53
1838..	113,717,404	12,452,795	101,264,609	16,228,765	6 23
1839..	162,092,132	17,494,525	144,597,607	16,649,108	8 68
1840..	107,141,519	18,190,312	88,951,207	17,069,453	5 21
1841..	127,946,177	15,469,081	112,477,096	17,612,507	6 38
1842..	100,162,087	11,721,538	88,440,549	18,155,561	4 87
onths to June 30, ...	64,753,799	6,552,697	58,201,102	18,698,615	3 11
) June 30, 1844..	108,435,035	11,484,867	96,950,168	19,241,670	5 03
1845..	117,254,564	15,346,830	101,907,734	19,784,725	5 15
1846..	121,691,797	11,346,623	110,345,174	20,327,780	5 42
1847..	146,545,638	8,011,158	138,534,480	20,870,835	6 60
1848..	154,998,928	21,128,010	133,870,918	21,413,890	6 25
1849..	147,857,439	13,088,865	134,768,574	21,956,945	6 13
1850..	178,138,318	14,951,808	163,186,510	23,246,301	7 02
1851..	216,224,932	21,698,293	194,526,639	24,250,000	8 02
1852..	212,613,282	17,289,382	195,323,900	24,500,000	8 00
1853..	267,978,647	17,034,553	250,944,094	25,000,000	10 00
Total.....	4,065,910,155	614,219,533	3,451,690,622	.....	.....

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

ıSURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 6, 1853.

B K.

Statement exhibiting the value of dutiable merchandise re-exported annually, from 1821 *to* 1853, *inclusive; and showing also the value re-exported from warehouses under the act of August* 6, 1846.

Years.		Dutiable value of merchandise re-exported.	Value re-exported from warehouses.
1821		$10,537,731	.....
1822		11,101,306	.....
1823		19,846,873	.....
1824		17,222,075	.....
1825		22,704,803	.....
1826		19,404,504	.....
1827		15,617,986	.....
1828		13,167,339	.....
1829		11,427,401	.....
1830		12,067,162	.....
1831		12,434,483	.....
1832		18,448,857	.....
1833		12,411,969	.....
1834		10,879,520	.....
1835		7,743,655	.....
1836		9,232,867	.....
1837		9,406,043	.....
1838		4,466,384	.....
1839		5,007,698	.....
1840		5,805,809	.....
1841		4,228,181	.....
1842		4,884,454	.....
1843		3,456,572	.....
1844		3,962,508	.....
1845		5,171,731	.....
1846		5,522,577	.....
1847—5 months, to November 30	$2,333 527	4,353,907	$651,170
1847—7 months, to June 30	2,020,380		
1848		6,576,499	2,869,941
1849		6,625,276	3,692,363
1850		7,376,361	5,261,291
1851		8,552,967	5,604,453
1852		9,501,138	6,752,536
1853		11,202,167	9,792,757
Total in 33 years		330,348,803	34,624,511
Average per annum		10,010,570	4,946,359

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 6, 1853.

Statement exhibiting the total value of imports, and the imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of specie, during each fiscal year from 1821 *to* 1853; *showing, also, the value of domestic and foreign exports, exclusive of specie, and the tonnage employed during the same periods.*

Years.	Total imports, including specie, &c.	Imports consum'd, exclusive of specie.	Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie.	Foreign merchandise exported, exclusive of specie.	Total exports, including specie, &c.	Tonnage.
1821	$62,585,724	$43,696,405	$43,671,894	$10,824,429	$64,974,382	1,298,958
1822	83,241,541	68,367,425	49,874,079	11,504,270	72,160,281	1,324,969
1823	77,579,267	51,308,936	47,155,408	21,172,435	74,699,030	1,336,566
1824	80,549,007	53,846,567	50,649,500	18,322,605	75,986,657	1,389,163
1825	96,340,075	66,375,722	66,809,766	23,793,588	99,535,388	1,423,112
1826	84,974,477	57,652,577	52,499,855	20,440,934	77,595,322	1,534,191
1827	79,484,068	54,901,108	57,878,117	16,431,830	82,324,827	1,620,608
1828	88,509,824	66,975,475	49,976,632	14,044,608	72,264,686	1,741,392
1829	74,492,527	54,741,571	55,087,307	12,347,344	72,358,671	1,260,798
1830	70,876,920	49,575,009	58,524,878	13,145,857	73,849,508	1,191,776
1831	103,191,124	82,808,110	59,218,583	13,077,069	81,310,583	1,267,847
1832	101,029,266	75,327,688	61,726,529	19,794,074	87,176,943	1,439,450
1833	108,118,311	83,470,067	69,950,856	15,577,876	90,140,433	1,606,151
1834	126,521,332	86,973,147	80,623,662	21,636,553	104,336,973	1,758,907
1835	149,895,742	122,007,974	100,459,481	14,756,321	121,693,577	1,824,940
1836	189,980,035	158,811,392	106,570,942	17,767,762	128,663,040	1,882,103
1837	140,989,217	113,310,571	94,280,895	17,162,232	117,419,376	1,896,686
1838	113,717,404	86,552,598	95,560,880	9,417,690	108,486,616	1,994,640
1839	162,092,132	145,870,816	101,625,533	10,626,140	121,028,416	2,096,380
1840	107,141,519	86,250,335	111,660,561	12,008,371	132,085,946	2,180,764
1841	127,946,177	114,776,309	103,636,236	8,181,235	121,851,803	2,130,744
1842	100,162,087	87,996,318	91,799,242	8,078,753	104,691,534	2,092,391
1843 (9 months ending June 30)	64,753,799	37,294,129	77,686,354	5,139,335	84,346,480	2,158,603
1844	108,435,035	96,390,548	99,531,774	6,214,058	111,206,046	2,280,095

B L—Continued.

Years.	Total imports, including specie, &c.	Imports consum'd, exclusive of specie.	Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie.	Foreign merchandise exported, exclusive of specie.	Total exports, including specie, &c.	Tonnage.
1845	$117,254,564	$105,599,541	$98,455,330	$7,584,781	$114,646,606	2,417,002
1846	121,691,797	110,048,859	101,718,042	7,865,206	113,488,516	2,562,085
1847	146,545,638	116,257,595	150,574,844	6,166,754	153,648,622	2,839,046
1848	154,998,928	140,651,902	130,203,709	7,986,802	154,032,131	3,154,042
1849	147,857,439	132,565,168	131,710,081	8,641,691	145,755,820	3,334,015
1850	178,138,318	164,032,033	134,900,233	9,475,493	151,898,720	3,535,454
1851	216,224,932	200,476,219	178,620,138	10,295,121	218,388,011	3,772,439
1852	212,613,282	195,072,695	154,931,147	12,037,043	209,641,625	4,138,441
1853	267,978,647	251,071,358	189,869,162	13,096,213	230,452,250	4,407,010
Total	4,065,910,155	3,361,056,167	3,057,441,650	424,614,473	3,777,138,819	70,890,498

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 6, 1853.

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

3d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Ex. Doc. No. 3.

REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING,

SHOWING

The condition of the Public Printing.

DECEMBER 7, 1853.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING,
Washington, December 1, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in order that it may be id before the Senate, the first annual report of the condition of the ıblic printing.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. T. TOWERS,
Superintendent.

To the PRESIDENT *of the Senate U. S.*

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING,
Washington, December 1, 1853.

o the Senate and House of Representatives:

I respectfully submit for your information the first annual report of ıe condition of the public printing.

On the 26th of August, 1852, the contract system for executing the ıblic printing was abolished, by the passage of the act entitled "An :t to provide for executing the public printing and establishing the ices thereof, and for other purposes." Immediately thereafter both ıuses of Congress elected a public printer, and on the 1st day of ptember ensuing I had the honor to receive from the President of e United States, with the concurrence of the Senate, the appointment "Superintendent of the Public Printing," provided for in that act. he printing ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives at e 1st session of the 32d Congress, which had not been commenced by e late contractor, was placed in the hands of the public printer, and rangements were made for its speedy execution.

The following statements will show the quantity of printing executed, the cost, and the condition of the public printing, which has come under my charge:

32d Congress, 1st session.—Printing for the Senate.

For the Senate there were printed the *regular number* (1,400 copies) of 4,048 pages, at a cost, for composition, press-work, inserting maps and plates, folding and stitching, of	$5,168	43
Also 16 pages (90 copies) of confidential matter, at a cost of	17	33
And *extra numbers* of 2,708 pages, comprising 66,000 volumes of an average of 677 pages each, (the composition having been charged in the regular numbers,) at a cost of	9,653	35
Making a total *for printing* of	14,839	11
The cost of *paper* for this work was	21,038	59
Aggregate for paper and printing	35,877	70

The following statement exhibits in detail the *extra numbers* of documents printed, and the cost of each:

No. of documu	Title or subject.	Number of pag	Extra number copies.	Cost of press-w folding, stitcl inserting pl &c.	Cost of paper.	Cost of printing paper.
Ex. 3.....	Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating a report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.....	572	10,000	$2,064 03	$2,404 71	$4,468 74
Ex. 112.....	Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating a report on the trade and commerce of the British North American colonies	928	6,500	1,591 18	2,536 06	4,127 24
Ex. 118.....	Letter from the Commissioner of Patents, transmitting his annual report—Part I.....	520	17,000	2,717 48	3,716 37	5,933 85
Ex. 118.....	Same—Part II	688	32,500	3,780 66	9,400 54	13,181 20

The above is exclusive of the cost of engraving and printing maps and plates, and binding.

The total cost of printing for the Senate, as before stated, was	$14,839 11
And the appropriation was.....	14,533 00
Leaving a deficiency of.....	306 11

No provision having been made in the printing act for the purchase of paper necessary for the public printing between the period at which that act went into operation and the earliest period at which paper could be supplied by contract, it was provided by the 6th section of the naval appropriation act, approved August 31, 1852, "that all paper used by the public printer for the space of sixty days from this date shall be furnished by him at cost," which period was extended by the joint resolution approved December 23, 1852, and provision made for the payment "as the accounts of the public printer have been settled and paid."

Under the provisions of these several acts, the public printer purchased paper for the Senate printing to the amount of $15,355 80, and there was purchased from the contractor (under the provisions of the printing act) for the same purpose, paper to the amount of $5,023 60, making the quantity purchased amount to $20,379 40

Of which there was paid to the public printer, out of the contingent fund of the Senate ...	$7,145 00	
And to the same, by draft on the treasury	8,210 80	
Being in full for the paper purchased by him		$15,355 80
And there was paid to the contractor, by draft on the treasury		5,023 60
Making the amount purchased and paid for		20,379 40
There was a deficiency in the quantity of paper purchased of $23\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{0}$ reams at $8 40, and of $73\frac{1}{2}\frac{8}{0}$ reams at $6 30, amounting to		659 19
Making the cost of paper for the printing of the Senate, 32d Congress, 1st session		21,038 59

The deficiency in the quantity of paper, above stated, was supplied from the paper purchased for the second session of the same Congress.

32d Congress, 1st session.—Printing for the House of Representatives.

There were printed the *regular number* (1,520 copies) of 4,440 pages, at a cost, for composition, press-work, inserting maps and plates, folding and stitching, of	$5,591 30
And *extra numbers* of 2,708 pages, comprising 181,000 volumes of an average of 677 pages each, (the composition having been charged in the regular numbers,) at a cost of	20,231 69
Making a total *for printing* of	25,822 99
The cost of *paper* for this work was	51,779 14
Making an aggregate, for paper and printing, of	77,602 13

The *extra numbers* of documents printed for the House of Representatives, and the cost of each, (exclusive of the cost of engraving maps and plates, and binding,) is as follows:

...printed for the House of Representatives, and the cost of each.

No. of document.	Title or subject.	Number of pages.	Extra number of copies.	Cost of press-work, folding, stitching, inserting maps, &c.	Cost of paper.	Cost of printing and paper.
Ex. 26.....	Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating a report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.....	572	6,000	$1,238 42	$1,442 70	$2,681 13
Ex. 102.....	Letter from the Commissioner of Patents, communicating his annual report—Part I.....	520	60,000	4,973 20	13,116 91	18,090 11
Ex. 102.....	Same—Part II.....	688	110,000	12,796 08	31,816 89	44,612 97
Ex. 136.....	Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating a report on the trade and commerce of the British North American colonies.....	928	5,000	1,223 99	1,946 70	3,170 69

The cost of *printing* for the House was.....		$25,822 99
The appropriation was.....		25,570 00
Leaving a deficiency of.....		252 99
The cost of *paper* for the House printing was.....		$51,779 14
Of which there was paid to the public printer, for paper purchased by him, out of the printing fund of the House.....	$34,839 12	
And to the contractor, by draft on the treasury.....	16,411 50	
There was a deficiency of $12\frac{6}{20}$ reams at $8 40, and of $74\frac{7}{20}$ reams at $6 30, (which was supplied out of the paper purchased for the second session,) amounting to.....	528 52	
		51,779 14

In conformity with law, the composition of all documents ordered to be printed by both houses of Congress has been charged but once, and that to the house first giving the order. Under this rule, the composition of 1,576 pages of matter printed for both houses, costing $2,256, has been charged to the Senate alone; and of 1,208 pages, costing $1,391, to the House alone.

I have issued "certificates," as required by law, for the amount necessary to pay for the paper and printing for the first session of the 32d Congress, and the respective accounts, as above detailed, have been closed upon the books of this office.

32d Congress, 2d session.—Printing for the Senate.

REGULAR NUMBERS.

Number of pages.	Description of printing.	Regular number of copies.	Cost of composition, press-work, inserting maps and plates, folding and stitching.	Cost of paper.	Cost of printing and paper.
816	Bills and joint resolutions	1,000	$880 29	$978 87	$1,859 16
106	Treaties, &c.	90	114 60	5 46	120 06
528	Reports of committees	1,400	703 77	457 17	1,160 94
476	Miscellaneous documents	1,400	775 40	382 62	1,158 02
7,088	Executive documents	1,400	7,255 46	5,698 14	12,953 60
528	Journal	1,400	746 64	457 17	1,203 81
	Miscellaneous printing: Order of business, yeas and nays, circulars, &c.	.....	454 52	89 13	543 65

No. of document.	Title or subject.	Number of pages.	Number of extra copies.	Cost of press-work, inserting maps and plates, folding, stitching, &c.	Cost of paper.	Cost of printing and paper.
Ex. 1	President's message and accompanying documents	1,296	8,000	$2,684 97	$4,358 97	$7,043 94
Part of Ex. 1.	Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs	176	1,000	227 26	74 02	301 28
Part of Ex. 1.	Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office	192	1,000	338 67	80 64	419 31
Mis. 1	List of committees	4	600	62	95	1 57
Ex. 4	Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the Bastrop grant	816	1,000	372 16	343 04	715 20
	Obituary notices of Mr. Webster	88	10,000	322 22	505 26	827 48
Rep. 365	On the reorganization of the navy	16	2,000	15 04	13 54	28 58
Rep. 366	Claims in the Bastrop grant	2	1,000	52	95	1 47
Ex. 14	Report of the Secretary of State—United States Indians and Mexico	136	2,000	70 72	114 35	185 07
Ex. 22	Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances	496	11,000	1,411 47	2,291 83	3,703 30
Rep. 376	Respecting the abolition of chaplains in the public service	4	10,000	10 19	16 69	26 88
Pt. of Ex. 27.	Letter of Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Clayton	26	2,000	39 52	21 74	61 26
Pt. of Ex. 22.	The fisheries	316	1,250	102 70	166 00	268 70
Rep. 407	British colonies in Honduras	18	2,000	9 36	15 12	24 48
Ex. 41	Report of the Secretary of the Interior—Boundary between the United States and Mexico	32	2,000	22 64	26 78	49 42
Rep. 412	Case of J. S. French	8	2,000	4 16	6 62	10 78
Ex. 121 (1st session.)	Report of the Secretary of War—Boundary between the United States and Mexico	252	2,000	401 54	211 99	613 53
Ex. 42	Report of the Secretary of War—Canal around the Falls of the Ohio	76	2,000	51 52	63 95	115 47
Ex. 46	Report of the Secretary of the Navy—Coal on the western waters	8	2,000	4 16	6 63	10 79
Ex. 48	Message of the President of the United States—Water for the District	56	2,000	30 16	48 73	78 89
Ex. 52	Report of the Secretary of State—Commercial regulations of foreign nations	264	2,000	453 28	221 08	674 36
Ex. 55	Report of the Commissioner of Patents—Part I	484	17,000	2,032 32	3,457 02	5,491 34

Printing for the Senate—Extra numbers—Continued.

No. of document.	Title or subject.	Number of pages.	Number of extra copies.	Cost of press-work, inserting maps and plates, folding, stitching, &c.	Cost of paper.	Cost of printing and paper.
Ex. 55	Report of the Commissioner of Patents—Part II	456	32,500	$2,344 42	$6,230 40	$8,574 82
Ex. 57	Report of the superintendent of Indian affairs of California and Oregon	18	1,000	4 68	7 56	12 24
Ex. 59	Report of the Secretary of War—Captain Sitgreaves's report, (estimated)	256	2,050	136 44	220 50	356 94
Ex. 58	Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, (quarto)	184	10,000	1,307 67	1,546 97	2,854 64
Ex. 36	Report of the Secretary of the Navy—Captain Herndon's report	418	10,000	1,225 66	1,757 40	2,983 06
Ex. 54	Report of the Secretary of War—Captain Marcy's report, (estimated)	304	2,000	158 08	255 47	413 55
Rep. 1, S. S.	Report of the Committee on Frauds	216	2,000	112 32	181 76	294 08
Ex. 3 "	Message of the President of the United States—Fisheries	24	2,000	12 48	20 16	32 64
Ex. 6 "	Report of the Secretary of the Interior—Mexican boundary	176	2,009	91 52	147 74	239 26
Ex. 8 "	Report of the Secretary of War—South Shoal light	60	100	1 56	2 52	4 08

nting of the Senate has been completed, with the exception ort of Captain Sitgreaves of an expedition down the Zuñi ado rivers, and Captain Marcy's report of his exploration of s of the Red river, both of which are estimated for in the statements.

ɔpriation for the *printing* of the Senate was..... $37,463 00
ɔf the printing executed and estimated for, is ... 24,930 71

n excess of appropriation over cost, of about ... 12,532 29

ɜt of *paper* for the printing of the Senate (the two reports beoned being estimated for) is $30,486 94.

ıgress, 2d session.—Printing for the House of Representatives.

REGULAR NUMBERS.

Description of printing.	Regular number of copies.	Cost of composition, press-work, inserting maps and plates, folding and stitching.	Cost of paper.	Cost of printing and paper.
and joint resolutions	580	$228 85	$187 27	$416 12
ırts of committees.....	1,520	341 65	202 02	543 67
ellaneous documents*.....	1,520	1,223 50	682 50	1,906 00
:utive documents	1,520	13,324 05	6,177 78	19,501 83
nal	1,620	838 46	490 98	1,329 44
ellaneous printing: Calen-r, order of business, yeas d nays, circulars, &c.....	.....	1,910 49	274 52	2,185 01

s. Nos. 1 and 24 are not included, the copies of them not having been received when this report was prepared.

Printing for the House of Representatives—Continued.

EXTRA NUMBERS.

No. of document.	Title or subject.	Number of pages.	Number of extra copies.	Cost of press-work, inserting maps and plates, folding, stitching, &c.	Cost of paper.	Cost of printing and paper.
Ex. 1.....	President's message and accompanying documents.....	1,296	16,400	$5,249 84	$8,935 61	$14,185 45
Part of Ex. 1.	Report of the Superintendent of the Census.....	160	100,000	2,722 00	6,726 51	9,448 51
Ex. 32.....	Report of the surveyor general of California and Oregon.....	32	1,000	8 32	13 55	21 87
Ex. 23.....	Annual statement of the finances.....	496	13,000	1,688 10	2,710 95	4,399 05
Pt. of Ex. 23.	The fisheries.....	316	2,000	512 32	265 86	778 18
Ex. 64.....	Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, (quarto).....	184	5,000	663 40	773 64	1,437 04
Ex. 65.....	Annual report of the Commissioner of Patents—Part I.....	484	60,000	4,530 24	12,208 14	16,738 38
Ex. 65.....	Do.....do.....do.....Part II.....	456	110,000	7,934 96	21,087 67	29,022 63
	Stansbury's expedition to the valley of the Great Salt Lake.....	496	10,000	2,460 81	2,085 30	4,546 11
	Obituary notices of Mr. Webster.....	88	30,000	529 84	1,115 78	2,045 62

The appropriation for the printing of the House of Representatives was		$56,194 00
Of which there has been paid to the public printer, for work executed and returned, the sum of		44,092 86
Leaving an excess of appropriation of		12,101 14

The printing for the House has been completed and paid for, with the exception of two or three small documents, the copy of which has not yet been received at this office. The excess of appropriation, therefore, when all is completed and paid for, will be nearly the amount stated above.

Of the documents ordered to be printed by both houses of Congress, the composition of 462 pages, costing $962, has been charged to the Senate alone; and of 3,190 pages, costing $3,978 95, to the House alone.

The cost of *paper* for the printing of the House, as before detailed, is $64,338 08.

The appropriation for the *paper* for the printing of the Senate and House of Representatives for the *second session* of the 32d Congress was		$104,064 00
Which has been disposed of as follows:		
Deficiency in quantity of paper for 1st session	$1,187 71	
Cost of paper for the Senate, 2d session	30,486 94	
Cost of paper for the House, 2d session	64,338 08	
Cost of paper remaining on hand	8,051 27	
		104,064 00

The printing of the Seventh Census.

In pursuance of the provisions of the joint resolution "providing for the printing and binding of the returns of the seventh census," approved March 3, 1853, the printing of that work was commenced in June last, and has been completed. The 10,000 extra copies ordered for the House of Representatives have been placed in the hands of the binder selected to bind them by the Committee on Printing on the part of the House; and the 7,000 extra copies ordered for the Senate remain in the hands of the public printer, subject to the order of the Committee on Printing on the part of the Senate. Of the regular numbers—1,400 for the Senate, and 1,520 for the House—those to be put in fine binding have been placed in the hands of the binder for the Senate and House; and the residue, being 532 copies for the Senate and 592 copies for the House, (which are usually delivered unbound,) have been placed by me in the hands of a binder, in order to prevent their destruction, and to place a few copies in the hands of each member of Congress, at the earliest moment, in a form susceptible of being used. These are expected to be ready for delivery in the first ten days of the session.

The following statement will exhibit the cost for the printing of the census returns:

Cost of composition		$5,507 06
Cost of press-work		10,402 87
Cost of composition and press-work		15,909 93
Cost of paper for printing 19,920 copies, as follows:		
493½ reams, 64 pounds to the ream, at $9 60 per ream	$4,737 60	
2,689 reams, 52 pounds to the ream, at $7 28 per ream	19,575 92	
		24,313 52
Cost of paper and printing		40,223 45

Of the paper purchased for this work, however, there remain on hand 134 reams of the 64-pound paper, and 207 reams of the 52-pound paper, which can be used for Congressional printing. Appropriations, therefore, will be required, to pay for this work, of $27,106 58 for the paper purchased, and of $15,909 93 for the printing.

RECAPITULATION.

32d Congress, 1st session.

Printing for the Senate cost	$14,839 11
Printing for the House cost	25,822 99

32d Congress, 2d session.

Printing for the Senate cost	24,930 71
Printing for the House cost	44,092 86
Printing of the census cost	15,909 93
Aggregate cost of printing under the act of 1852	125,595 60

32d Congress, 1st session.

Paper for the Senate printing cost	$21,038 59	
Paper for the House printing cost	51,779 14	

32d Congress, 2d session.

Paper for the Senate printing cost	30,486 94	
Paper for the House printing cost	64,338 08	
Paper for the census printing cost	24,313 52	
Aggregate cost of paper under the act of 1852		191,956 27
Aggregate cost of paper and printing		317,551 87

Printing for the Executive Departments.

The contracts for the printing of the several executive departments of the government having expired on the first day of July last, it has since been executed by the public printer, in conformity with the provisions of the printing act of 1852. Although the information which could be obtained respecting the kinds and quantities of paper likely to be required for this branch of the public printing was not as full as was desirable, it has been executed, as far as I have been informed, in a manner satisfactory to the departments. The annual statement of Commerce and Navigation has been completed and distributed, and the Biennial Register will be ready for delivery at the time required by law. The books of the office have been so kept as to show not only the aggregate cost of the printing and paper for each department, but the cost of each job of printing charged to the bureau or office from which the order emanated.

This branch of the public printing has so recently gone into operation, that any detailed report of its condition is deemed unnecessary. At the expiration of the present fiscal year the books of the office will afford all the data for furnishing Congress with full information upon this subject.

In reference to the printing for the *first session of the thirty-third Congress*, I have obtained, in advance, the documents accompanying the President's forthcoming message, usually embraced in Part I, and have placed them in the hands of the public printer, in order to facilitate their delivery in a printed form to Congress. This will be ready by the second Monday of the session, and Parts II and III will be delivered as soon after as the current work will permit.

Having, in as concise and intelligible a form as possible, given the state of the public printing since it has come under my charge, I cannot, in justice to those upon whom the burden of the *experiment* (as it has been called) of executing the public printing under the law of 1852 has fallen, close this report without saying that much credit is due to the public printer for the manner in which he has executed his work. Immediately after his appointment, regardless of expense, he proceeded to fit up an office, ample in material and in machinery of the first class, to execute promptly the printing for the government, and has now by far the most complete printing establishment ever used for that purpose. Notwithstanding the large amount of printing which was placed in his hands at the close of the first session of the last Congress, and the printing of the second session, (including the census, which was placed in his hands in June last,) the whole has been executed with unexampled rapidity, working fifteen hours a day during three-fourths of the time; and, considering the time allowed him for its execution, in a style highly creditable.

To the contractor for furnishing the paper used for the printing of Congress also is due special commendation for the faithful fulfilment of his contract. Notwithstanding the great quantity of paper required

for this purpose, and the market price thereof, during the year, ranging much higher than his contract price, he has never failed in any particular, (except for a few days on the census paper,) to furnish it, in all respects, fully equal to his sample, in weight, quality, and texture, and in sufficient quantities to keep the presses in motion.

In conclusion, permit me to say that, having received the appointment of Superintendent of the Public Printing from the President of the United States without solicitation on my part or in my behalf, I have, in return for that consideration, given to the business of the office whatever mechanical experience and energy I possess; and I shall leave it for others to determine how far the "experiment" has succeeded under my supervision.

JNO. T. TOWERS,
Superintendent of the Public Printing.

CONGRESS, [SENATE.] Ex. Doc.
Session. No. 4.

APPROPRIATIONS—WAR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

COMMUNICATING

tement of the appropriations for the War Department for the fisca year ending June 30th, 1853.

DECEMBER 12, 1853—Read, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 8, 1853.

t: In pursuance of the act of Congress of May 1, 1820, I have the to transmit herewith a statement of the appropriations applicable to ervice of the War Department for the fiscal year 1852–'53, the nts drawn by requisitions from the Treasury during the same period, lances on the 1st July, 1853, and such appropriations as have been d to the surplus fund.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JEFF'N DAVIS, *Secretary of War.*

n. D. R. ATCHISON,
President of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Comptroller's Office, December 5, 1853.

t: I have the honor to transmit, in duplicate, a statement of the ap- iations for the War Department for the fiscal year 1852–'3, which ment shows the balances of the appropriations on the 1st July, 1852; propriations made for the fiscal year 1852–'3; the repayments and ers in same time; the amounts applicable to the service of the year –'3; the amounts drawn by requisitions from the Treasury in same l; and, finally, the balances on the 1st July, 1853, with such balances propriations as have been carried to the surplus fund; prepared in ance of an act of Congress approved May 1, 1820.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
J. M. BRODHEAD, *Comptroller.*

n. JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of the appropriations for the service of the War Department from July 1, 1852, to 30th June, 1853, made pursuant to the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress of May 1, 1820, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

Heads of appropriations.	Balances July 1, 1852.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1852–'3.	Repayments from 1st July, 1852, to 30th June, 1853.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1852–'3.	Amounts drawn by requisitions from the Treasury during the fiscal year 1852–'3.	Balances on the 30th June, 1853.
Pay of the army	$1,588,190 42	.....	$463,596 66	$2,051,787 08	*$2,051,787 08	
Subsistence of officers	103,421 70	.....	101,415 79	204,837 49	†204,837 49	
Forage	12,971 49	.....	45,193 76	58,165 25	‡58,165 25	
Payments in lieu of clothing to officers' servants	444 74	.....	10,447 00	10,891 74	‖10,891 74	
Clothing of the army	.....	75,000 00	36,355 72	111,355 72	109,415 34	1,940 38
Horses for dragoons, purchase of	106 97	40,000 00	20,740 41	60,847 38	60,182 84	664 54
Mounting and equipping regiment of Riflemen	8,472 72	.....	.....	8,472 72	§8,472 72	
Expenses of recruiting	16,534 24	.....	3,255 84	19,790 08	¶19,790 08	
Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, site for	7,468 00	.....	.....	7,468 00	§7,468 00	
Medical and Hospital department	122,094 17	.....	10,200 95	132,295 12	*a*132,295 12	
Military Asylum fund	233 12	96,856 65	1,101 31	98,191 08	87,927 42	10,263 66
Hospitals	16,453 37	.....	.....	16,453 37	§16,453 37	
Subsistence of the army	122,429 34	279,517 00	27,113 40	429,059 74	240,691 20	188,368 54
Bounties and premiums	.....	.....	201 11	201 11	§201 11	
Quartermaster's department	10,245 12	795,000 00	138,605 21	943,850 33	581,020 04	362,830 29
Incidental expenses of Quartermaster's department	.....	.....	66,166 93	66,166 93	*b*66,166 93	
Transportation of the army	.....	890,000 00	62,780 31	952,780 31	747,158 46	205,621 85
Transportation of officers' baggage	.....	.....	18,919 84	18,919 84	*c*18,919 84	
Barracks, quarters, &c.	.....	219,000 00	35,058 93	254,058 93	199,367 45	54,691 48
Barracks and other buildings at Plattsburg, N. Y.	134 34	.....	.....	134 34	§134 34	
Barracks at Turkey river	32 68	.....	.....	32 68	§32 68	

Barracks and quarters for a military post at *Minesota river*	.....	*16,000 00*	.....	16,000 00	16,000 00	
Contingencies of the army *d*	.....	6,105 58	1,805 36	7,910 94	7,363 93	547 01
Ordnance service	61,529 44	.....	6,425 86	67,955 30	67,955 30	
Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies	162,838 40	.....	63,884 95	226,723 35	226,723 35	
Arsenals	47,625 16	.....	4,929 45	52,554 61	52,554 61	
Purchase of 28 fire engines for arsenals	600 00	.....	.....	600 00	§600 00	
Armories, national, act 3d March, 1851	73,764 67	.....	.....	73,764 67	73,764 67	
Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, repairs, &c., act 3d March, 1851	154,769 10	.....	.....	154,769 10	*e* 154,769 10	
Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, purchase of land, &c.	7,000 00	.....	.....	7,000 00	§7,000 00	
Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, expense of law suits	2,704 02	.....	.....	2,704 02	§2,704 02	
Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, act 3d March, 1851	13,077 88	.....	.....	13,077 88	13,077 88	
Arming and equipping the militia	3,660 71	200,000 00	133 69	203,794 40	202,533 47	1,260 00
Armament of fortifications	45,222 68	.....	331 87	45,554 55	45,554 55	
Contingencies of fortifications	71,811 60	.....	1,256 53	73,068 13	21,329 57	51,738 56
Fort Smith, Arkansas, award for work at	574 00	.....	.....	574 00	§574 00	
Defensive works at Narrows of Penobscot, act 28th Sept., 1850	.....	.....	1,555 45	1,555 45	1,555 45	
Defensive works, &c., at or near Buffalo, N. Y.	17,890 02	.....	.....	17,890 02	298 59	17,591 43
Defensive works on Staten Island, repairs of	13,646 56	.....	.....	13,646 56	13,646 56	
Fort Hamilton, N. Y., repairs of	5,400 00	.....	.....	5,400 00	5,400 00	
Fort Calhoun, Virginia	18,596 00	.....	.....	18,596 00	.....	18,596 00
Fort Madison, Maryland	4,820 00	.....	20	4,820 20	.....	4,820 20
Fort Morgan, Alabama	.....	.....	2 74	2 74	§2 74	
Fort on east side of Dauphin Island, Alabama	13,000 00	.....	.....	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00
Batteries, Bienvenu, Louisiana, repairs of	2,400 00	.....	.....	2,400 00	2,400 00	
Fort Scammel, Maine, repairs of	3,900 00	.....	.....	3,900 00	3,900 00	
Fort Richmond, on Staten Island	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	500 00	
Fort at Grand Terre, Louisiana, Fort Livingston	8,309 38	.....	.....	8,309 38	3,700 00	4,609 38
Batteries on Soller's Point Flats, Maryland	18,100 00	.....	9 24	18,109 24	18,109 24	
Fort Delaware	14,800 00	.....	197 18	14,997 18	14,997 18	
Fort Pike, at the Rigolets, Louisiana, repairs of	1,100 00	.....	.....	1,100 00	1,100 00	
Old Fort at New Bedford harbor, repairs of	.....	.....	79 88	79 88	§79 88	
Fort Jackson, Mississippi	300 00	.....	.....	300 00	300 00	
Battery, Hudson, magazines at	5,000 00	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Pea Patch island, expense of arbitrating title, &c.	250 00	.....	.....	250 00	§250 00	
Fortifications, &c., on Governor's island, Massachusetts	10,940 00	.....	.....	10,940 00	10,940 00	
Magazines, two powder, at Jefferson's Barracks	3,200 00	.....	.....	3,200 00	3,200 00	

* Of this sum $281,514 34 carried to surplus fund.
‖ Of this sum $2,531 16 carried to surplus fund.
Of this sum $88,077 73 carried to surplus fund.
d Reappropriated.

† Of this sum $10,988 37 carried to surplus fund.
§ Carried to surplus fund.
b Of this sum $24,049 65 carried to surplus fund.
e Of this sum $46,094 10 carried to surplus fund.

‡ Of this sum $29,324 05 carried to surplus fund.
¶ Of this sum $8,883 23 carried to surplus fund.
c Of this sum $11,543 98 carried to surplus fund.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances July 1, 1852.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1852–'3.	Repayments from 1st July, 1852, to 30th June, 1853.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1852–'3.	Amounts drawn by requisitions from the Treasury during the fiscal year 1852–'3.	Balances on the 30th June, 1853.
Fort Adams, Rhode Island	$1,100 00	.....	.....	$1,100 00	$1,100 00	
Fort St. Philip, repairs of	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	500 00	
Meteorological observations at military posts	146 82	.....	.....	146 82	*146 82	
Military stations on the route to Oregon†	.....	$3,203 00	.....	3,203 00	.....	$3,203 00
Pay of the army for 1852–'3, act 31st August, 1852	.....	1,653,206 00	$52,401 03	1,705,607 03	805,296 99	900,310 04
Subsistence of officers for 1852–'3	.....	576,944 00	.....	576,944 00	370,620 72	206,323 28
Forage for 1852–'3	.....	105,504 00	.....	105,504 00	69,000 40	36,503 60
Payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants for 1852–'3	.....	36,200 00	.....	36,200 00	22,193 32	14,006 68
Expenses of recruiting for 1852–'3	.....	42,848 32	.....	42,848 32	23,029 81	19,818 51
Subsistence of army for 1852–'3	.....	1,047,185 00	350 00	1,047,535 00	640,895 38	406,639 62
Clothing of the army for 1852–'3	.....	203,180 83	1,156 54	204,337 37	200,336 17	4,001 20
Quartermaster's department for 1852–'3	.....	1,160,000 00	1,990 00	1,161,990 00	721,502 00	440,488 00
Incidental expenses of quartermaster's department for 1852–'3	.....	250,000 00	26,100 00	276,100 00	274,350 00	1,750 00
Barracks, quarters, &c., for 1852–'3	.....	400,000 00	450 00	400,450 00	268,844 00	131,606 00
Transportation of officers' baggage for 1852–'3	.....	120,000 00	1,025 00	121,025 00	98,078 56	22,946 44
Transportation of the army for 1852–'3	.....	1,500,000 00	3,018 56	1,503,018 56	979,020 00	523,998 56
Purchase of horses for dragoons for 1852–'3	.....	170,000 00	.....	170,000 00	107,100 00	62,900 00
Medical and hospital department for 1852–'3	.....	51,670 00	.....	51,670 00	7,714 83	43,955 17
Armament of fortifications for 1852–'3	.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00
Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies for 1852–'3	.....	65,000 00	.....	65,000 00	654 95	64,345 05
Ordnance service for 1852–'3	.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	44,910 00	55,090 00
National armories for 1852–'3	.....	250,000 00	.....	250,000 00	218,735 33	31,264 67
Armory at Harper's Ferry, repairs for 1852–'3, act 31st August, 1852	.....	28,950 00	.....	28,950 00	28,950 00	
Armory at Springfield, repairs at, for 1852–'3	.....	32,500 00	.....	32,500 00	.....	32,500 00
Arsenals for 1852–'3	.....	66,985 00	.....	66,985 00	38,368 39	28,616 61
Military academy, pay of officers and cadets at	14,170 91	80,409 00	138 00	94,723 91	94,500 00	223 91

Military academy, subsistence of officers and cadets at	237 54	2,263 00		2,500 54	2,300 00	200 54
Military academy, forage of officers' horses at	3,219 29	768 00	24 00	4,011 29	2,200 00	1,811 29
Military academy, clothing of officers' servants at		30 00		30 00		30 00
Military academy, current expenses of	5,235 00	28,100 00		33,335 00	22,335 00	11,000 00
Military academy, barracks for cadets at	2,500 00			2,500 00	2,500 00	
Military academy, increase and expenses of library at		1,000 00		1,000 00	1,000 00	
Military academy, warming apparatus at	2,500 00			2,500 00	2,500 00	
Military academy, quarters and barracks for engineer troops	10,000 00			10,000 00	10,000 00	
Military academy, miscellaneous and incidental expenses of	411 42			411 42	*411 42	
Military academy, purchase of a new equatorial telescope for		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00
Military academy, purchase of 30 artillery horses for		3,000 00		3,000 00		3,000 00
Military academy, forage for 90 artillery horses at		6,480 00		6,480 00	6,480 00	
Military academy, expenses of board of visiters		3,557 83		3,558 83	3,281 95	275 88
Payment of 4th regiment of Vermont militia for services at battle of Plattsburg, act 14th August, 1848‡		56 00		56 00	56 00	
Arrearages prior to July, 1815, payable through 3d Auditor	1,264 58	7,500 00		8,764 58	4,158 72	4,605 86
Arrearages prior to July, 1817, payable through 2d Auditor†		467 17		467 17		467 17
More perfect defence of the frontiers, acts of 1833 and -'34	383 50			383 50	*383 50	
Repressing hostilities of Seminole Indians, act of 1836, &c.†		264 43		264 43	33 93	230 50
Presenting and suppressing Indian hostilities, act of 1836, &c.†	74,002 01		207 76	74,209 77	41,708 38	32,501 39
Arrearages of pay due Florida militia of 1840 and 1841 under Gen'l Read, act 9th September, 1841†		7,241 93		7,241 93	32 70	7,209 23
Florida militia, on account of subsistence, payment of†		1,039 39		1,039 39		1,039 39
Florida militia, on account of quartermaster's department†		4,537 08		4,537 08		4,537 08
Florida militia, on account of medical department, payment of	2,610 29			2,610 29	*2,610 29	
Indian volunteers, payment of a company of	447 14			447 14	*447 14	
Three months' pay and allowance to Seminole warriors		3,870 00		3,870 00	1,000 00	2,870 00
Payment of the companies of Capts. Bush, Price, and Suarez for military services in Florida		28,346 65		28,346 65	20,000 00	8,346 65
Payment of expenses for defence of Florida, act 28th May, 1836†		5,000 00		5,000 00	5,000 00	
Payment of certain military services in Florida, act of 1845†		404 11		404 11	404 11	
Reimbursing the State of Florida for expenses incurred, &c	7,773 00			7,773 00	‖7,773 00	
Payment of certain Tennessee volunteers, act 7th August, 1848†		448 30		448 30	448 30	
Georgia, claims of State for military services from 1835 to 1838, act 11th August, 1842	26,324 34			26,324 34	19,211 40	7,112 94
Georgia, militia of, payment of claims, act 19th June, 1834†		37,669 47		37,669 47		37,669 47
Georgia, State of, payment of interest on advances made by act 3d March, 1851‡		17,369 95		17,369 95	17,369 95	
Georgia, State of, payment of claims of, per 8th section act 3d March, 1853‡		118,265 07		118,265 07	118,265 07	

*Carried to surplus fund. † Reappropriated. ‡ Indefinite. ‖ $3,045 81 of this amount carried to surplus fund.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances July 1, 1852.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1852–'3.	Repayments from 1st July, 1852, to 30th June, 1853.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1852–'3.	Amounts drawn by requisitions from the Treasury during the fiscal year 1852–'3.	Balances on the 30th June, 1853.
Maine, State of, settlement of claims of, for militia services, act 13th June, 1842*	.....	$20,873 51	.....	$20,873 51	$20,873 51	
Maine, State of, payment of interest on advances made by, act 3d March, 1851*	.....	16,582 10	.....	16,582 10	16,582 10	
Mexican hostilities†	$1,022 03	.....	$27,871 21	28,893 24	19,766 02	$9,127 22
Military contributions in Mexico	1,956 60	20,000 00	.....	21,956 60	10,488 79	11,467 81
Pay of volunteers under act May 13, 1846	621 49	.....	.....	621 49	‡621 49	
Pay of volunteers under joint resolution of August 8, 1846†	.....	7,153 17	.....	7,153 17	.....	7,153 17
Pay of volunteers, act 2d March, 1847†	.....	69,557 25	.....	69,557 25	31,433 96	38,123 29
Pay of 11 regiments of volunteers, act 2d March, 1847†	.....	26,998 69	.....	26,998 69	.....	26,998 69
Subsistence of 11 regiments of volunteers, act 2d March, 1847†	.....	394 80	.....	394 80	.....	394 80
Services of private physicians, act 2d March, 1847†	.....	130 27	.....	130 27	.....	130 27
Pay, &c., of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, act 15th May, 1846	4,159 50	.....	.....	4,159 50	4,159 50	
Pay, &c., of 10 regiments of regulars, act 2d March, 1847†	.....	8,547 41	.....	8,547 41	.....	8,547 41
Subsistence of 10 regiments of regulars, act 2d March, 1847†	.....	684 86	.....	684 86	.....	684 86
Payment of four companies of Texas volunteers and two companies of Louisiana volunteers, act 8th May, 1846†	.....	18,060 49	.....	18,060 49	.....	18,060 49
Repairs of roads and bridges for armies in the field, act 2d March, 1847†	.....	5,397 05	3,131 83	8,528 88	418 15	8,110 73
Surveys with armies in the field, act 2d March, 1847†	.....	496 40	229 05	725 45	.....	725 45
Clothing of volunteers, act 27th March, 1848	.....	.....	29,463 65	29,463 65	‡29,463 65	
Transportation and supplies, &c., in the Quartermaster's department, act 2d March, 1847†	.....	15,291 30	227,360 73	242,652 03	5,101 73	237,550 30
Traveling allowance for volunteers, act 2d March, 1847†	.....	118,204 44	.....	118,204 44	.....	118,204 44
Three months' extra pay, &c., act 14th August, 1848	351,373 64	200,000 00	537 00	551,910 64	‖369,478 60	182,432 04
Expenses incurred, act to refund money for, act 2d June, 1848*	.....	14,813 80	216 19	15,029 99	15,029 99	

Sick and discharged soldiers, to provide for the comfort of, act 2d March, 1847	500 00	.....	359 98	859 98	412 93	447 05
Refunding expenses incurred, &c., to State of North Carolina	.....	9,382 53	.....	9,382 53	9,382 53	
Refunding expenses incurred, &c., by State of Michigan	.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	
Refunding advances, &c., by Virginia to officers, &c., of volunteers in Mexican war	.....	7,400 30	.....	7,400 30	7,400 30	
Secret services in the war with Mexico, to provide for, act 3d March, 1849†	.....	19,514 50	.....	19,514 50	.....	19,514 50
State of Alabama, settlement and payment of claims of*	.....	9,180 58	.....	9,180 58	9,180 58	
State of Alabama, payment of interest on advances made by*	.....	10,262 21	.....	10,262 21	10,262 21	
Payment of four companies of volunteers called into service by Bt. Lt. Col. Washington, act 27th February, 1851	2,077 45	.....	9,769 38	11,846 83	11,846 83	
Payment of several companies of Texas mounted rangers, act 30th September, 1850	11,604 07	.....	2,685 18	14,289 25	14,289 25	
Payment of several companies, and expenses of 3 companies, of Texas volunteers under Gen'l Brooke, act 27th February, 1851	24 34	.....	43,208 97	43,233 31	43,233 31	
Pay of five companies of Texas mounted volunteers, act 21st July, 1852	.....	80,741 00	25,624 27	106,365 27	92,674 29	13,690 98
Expenses of board of officers passing upon claims of mounted riflemen under Capt. J. C. Fremont, act 31st August, 1852	.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Payment of mounted riflemen (volunteers) under Col. J. C. Fremont, act 31st August, 1852	.....	168,000 00	.....	168,000 00	16,269 69	151,730 31
Survey for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific	.....	150,000 00	.....	150,000 00	88,101 01	61,898 99
Surveys, military and geographical, west of the Mississippi	3,027 18	.....	212 50	3,239 68	3,239 68	
Surveys in reference to the defence of the frontiers, inland and Atlantic	29,292 71	.....	26 83	29,319 54	29,319 54	
Surveys of northern and northwestern lakes	12,972 24	25,000 00	.....	37,972 24	28,113 76	9,858 48
Survey of the Delta of the Mississippi	.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	6,510 00	43,490 00
Surveys of San Antonio river, Texas, act 30th August, 1852	.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00
Survey of Trinity river, Texas	.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
Survey for a breakwater on east side of island of Malinicus, Maine, act 30th August, 1852	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	250 00	750 00
Surveys of routes from the Valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific†	5,000 00	.....	39 20	5,039 20	.....	5,039 20
Survey of a breakwater at East Dennis, Barnstable bay, Massachusetts, act 30th August, 1852	.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	50 00	1,450 00
Survey for improvement of the harbor of Scituate, &c., Mass	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Survey of harbor of Post Jefferson, N. Y	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	100 00	1,100 00
Survey of Cranbury inlet, N. J	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	

*Indefinite. †Reappropriated. ‡Carried to surplus fund. ||$344,141 88 carried to surplus fund, and $200,000 reappropriated.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances July 1, 1852.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1852 –'3.	Repayments from 1st July, 1852, to 30th June, 1853.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1852 –'3.	Amounts drawn by requisitions from the Treasury during the fiscal year 1852 –'3.	Balances on the 30th June, 1853.
Survey of Bayou La, Fouche La		$2,500 00		$2,500 00	$1,000 00	$1,500 00
Survey of the Rappahannock river, Virginia		3,000 00		3,000 00	400 00	2,600 00
Survey of the Taunton river and New Bedford harbor, Mass.		3,000 00		3,000 00	2,300 00	700 00
Surveys of the harbors of Sabine, Galveston, Paso Cavallo, Velasco, Brazos de Santiago and Corpus Christi, and the rivers Sabine, Brazos, and Trinity, Texas		5,000 00		5,000 00	5,000 00	
Survey of East Pascagoula river, Mississippi		5,000 00		5,000 00	1,000 00	4,000 00
Survey of Providence harbor, Rhode Island		1,500 00		1,500 00	1,500 00	
Survey, &c., of the falls of the Ohio river, &c., for an additional canal around falls		5,000 00		5,000 00	4,500 00	500 00
Survey of the harbor of Georgetown, South Carolina		3,000 00		3,000 00	600 00	2,400 00
Survey of Shrewsbury river, New Jersey		1,500 00		1,500 00	500 00	1,000 00
Survey of the sandbars in Newark bay, New Jersey		2,000 00		2,000 00	2,000 00	
Survey of the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York		3,000 00		3,000 00		3,000 00
Surveys of the rivers Savannah from Savannah up to the city of Augusta, the Ochmulgee up to the Macon, Georgia, &c.		10,000 00		10,000 00	7,000 00	3,000 00
Surveys, &., for supplying Washington city and Georgetown with water		*11,000 00		11,000 00	11,000 00	
Surveys, &c., for a ship channel across the peninsula of Florida, completion of the old line		20,000 00		20,000 00	14,802 00	5,198 00
Survey of Rock river, act 7th July, 1838	$65 37			65 37	†65 37	
Surveys, &c., of a military road from Mendota to Big Sioux	4,705 70	5,000 00		9,705 70	4,705 70	5,000 00
Reconnoissance of a route from San Antonio to El Paso	3,967 17			3,967 17	‡3,967 17	
Ship channel from the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico, opening a		75,000 00		75,000 00	1,000 00	74,000 00
Harbor works on the Atlantic coast, repairs of		10,000 00		10,000 00	3,281 60	6,718 40
Harbor at or near Milwaukie, Wisconsin ‖		163 94		163 94		163 94

Harbor at Cleveland, Ohio, act of 1837, &c.‖		145 69		145 69		145 69
Harbor at Conneaut creek, Ohio	130 37			130 37	†130 37	
Harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio‖		42 64		42 64		42 64
Harbor at Sandusky, Ohio	289 37			289 37	†289 37	
Harbor on east side of Reedy Island, Del., construction of a		51,090 00		51,090 00	18,000 00	33,090 00
Harbor of Chester, Delaware river, repairs of		5,000 00		5,000 00	5,000 00	
Harbor Richmond island, Me., breakwater at, and repairs, &c		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00
Harbor of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, preservation of		5,000 00		5,000 00	50 00	4,950 00
Harbor of Hyannis, Massachusetts, repairs of Breakwater at		5,000 00		5,000 00	500 00	4,500 00
Harbor at Great Woods' Hole, Massachusetts, preservation of		2,500 00		2,500 00	710 00	1,790 00
Harbor New Haven, Conn., removing middle rock, &c., in		6,000 00		6,000 00		6,000 00
Harbor of New York, removing rocks at Hellgate and Diamond reef in		20,000 00		20,000 00	20,000 00	
Harbor of Washington, North Carolina, improvement of		5,000 00		5,000 00	1,200 00	3,800 00
Harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, improvement of		50,000 00		50,000 00	950 00	49,050 00
Harbor of Mobile at Dog river Pass, &c., improvement of		50,000 00		50,000 00	1,296 43	48,703 57
Harbor on Lake Ponchartrain, near New Orleans, constructing		25,000 00		25,000 00		25,000 00
Harbor of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, improvement of		8,000 00		8,000 00	39 13	7,960 87
Harbor of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, improvement of		10,000 00		10,000 00	48 86	9,951 14
Harbor of Kenoshia, (formerly Southfort,) Wisconsin, improvement of		10,000 00		10,000 00	8,048 86	1,951 14
Harbor of Chicago, Illinois		20,000 00		20,000 00	3,000 00	17,000 00
Harbor of Michigan city, (or floating breakwater, &c.,) Indiana		20,000 00		20,000 00	1,900 00	18,100 00
Harbor of New Buffalo, Michigan		8,000 00		8,000 00	6,041 79	1,958 21
Harbor of St. Josephs, Michigan		10,000 00		10,000 00	3,000 00	7,000 00
Harbar of Black lake, Michigan		8,000 00		8,000 00	3,110 79	4,889 21
Harbor at Mouth of Grand river, Michigan, preservation of		2,000 00		2,000 00	200 00	1,800 00
Harbor of Clinton river, Michigan, improvement of the		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00
Harbor of river Raisin, Michigan, improvement of the		14,000 00		14,000 00	500 00	13,500 00
Harbor at mouth of Black river, Lake Erie, Ohio, improvement of		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00
Harbor of Fairport at mouth of Grand river, Ohio, improvement of		10,000 00		10,000 00	1,500 00	8,500 00
Harbor of Erie, Pennsylvania, improvement of		30,000 00		30,000 00	9,807 91	20,192 09
Harbor of Dunkirk, New York, improvement of		30,000 00		30,000 00	267 91	29,732 09
Harbor of Buffalo, New York, repairing the sea wall at		14,000 00		14,000 00	3,320 00	10,680 00
Harbor of Oak Orchard creek, Lake Ontario, New York, improvement of		10,500 00		10,500 00	2,893 73	7,601 27
Harbor at mouth of Genesee river, Lake Ontario, New York, removing obstructions		20,000 00		20,000 00	4,288 00	15,712 00

*$6,000 of appropriation for 1853 –'4 anticipated. †Carried to surplus fund. ‡Of this $157 65 carried to surplus fund. ‖Reappropriated.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances July 1, 1852.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1852–'3.	Repayments from 1st July, 1852, to 30th June, 1853.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1852–'3.	Amounts drawn by requisitions from the Treasury during the fiscal year 1852–'3.	Balances on the 30th June, 1853.
Harbor of Sodus bay, Lake Ontario, N. York, improvement of		$10,000 00		$10,000 00	$71 95	$9,928 05
Harbor of Oswego, Lake Ontario, New York, improvement of		40,000 00		40,000 00	14,963 00	25,037 00
Harbor of Sandusky city, O., preserving, act 30th Aug., 1852		15,000 00		15,000 00	4,250 00	10,750 00
Harbor of Little Egg, New Jersey, repairing public works at		8,500 00		8,500 00	48 00	8,452 00
Harbor of Owlshead, (or Rockland harbor,) Maine, breakwater at		15,000 00		15,000 00	200 00	14,800 00
Harbor of Dubuque, Iowa, removal of obstructions, &c., of		15,000 00		15,000 00	4,283 00	10,717 00
Harbor at Huron river, Ohio, repairing the piers at		10,000 00		10,000 00	4,250 00	5,750 00
Harbor at New Castle, Delaware, repairing the piers and improving the		15,000 00		15,000 00	500 00	14,500 00
Harbor at Bridgeport, Connecticut, improvement of the		10,000 00		10,000 00	500 00	9,500 00
Harbor and breakwater at Waukegan, Illinois, improvement of		15,000 00		15,000 00	3,073 33	11,926 67
Harbor of Boston, protection of Great Brewster island		30,000 00		30,000 00	6,400 00	23,600 00
Harbor of Providence, removing rock near mouth of Sckouk river		5,000 00		5,000 00	250 00	4,750 00
Harbor of Racine, Wisconsin, improvement of		10,000 00		10,000 00	48 86	9,951 14
Harbor of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, improvement of, act 30th August, 1852		15,000 00		15,000 00	6,073 33	8,926 67
Harbor of Ashtabula, Ohio, improvement of the		10,000 00		10,000 00	2,500 00	7,500 00
Removing rocks near Falls' island, Cobscook bay, Maine		5,000 00		5,000 00	200 00	4,800 00
Government works on Plymouth beech, repairing		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00
Improving the navigation of the St. Clair flats, &c		20,000 00		20,000 00	20,000 00	
Harbor of Cleveland, Ohio, improvement of, act 30th August, 1852		30,000 00		30,000 00	3,600 00	26,400 00
Arrearages due for roads, harbors, and rivers, &c			657 10	657 10	*657 10	
Repairs and contingencies of harbors, rivers, &c		10,000 00	2,282 86	12,282 86	11,313 00	969 86
Genesee river, removal of obstructions at mouth of †		176 10		176 10		176 10

Pamlico river, North Carolina, removing a sand shoal in	271 54			1,001 24	‡1,001 24	
				271 54	‡271 54	
Neenah and Wisconsin rivers, act 3d March, 1839	155 21			155 21	‡155 21	
Savannah river, &c., removing obstructions at the wrecks in		40,000 00		40,000 00	4,000 00	36,000 00
Hudson river, above and below Albany, and not above Troy, &c.		50,000 00		50,000 00	1,000 00	49,000 00
Mississippi river, below the Rapids, improvement of the		90,000 00		90,000 00	21,000 00	69,000 00
Ohio river, including dam, &c., improvement of the		90,000 00		90,000 00	27,300 00	62,700 00
Missouri river, improvement of the		40,000 00		40,000 00	6,000 00	34,000 00
Arkansas river, improvement of the		40,000 00		40,000 00	6,000 00	34,000 00
Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas rivers, &c., construction of snag boats, dredge boats, &c., for use on		150,000 00		150,000 00	140,596 00	9,404 00
James and Appomatox rivers, below Richmond and Petersburg, improvement of the		45,000 00		45,000 00	2,500 00	42,500 00
Rock river Rapids, and the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi, improvement of		100,000 00		100,000 00	2,000 00	98,000 00
Passaic and Hackensack rivers, Newark bay, New Jersey, removal of the bar at junction of the		10,000 00		10,000 00	1,500 00	8,500 00
Patapsco river, from Fort McHenry to its mouth, improvement of		20,000 00		20,000 00		20,000 00
Susquehanna river, near Havre de Grace, Maryland, removing obstructions		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00
Kennebeck river, from the arsenal wharf to Lovejoy's narrows, improving the		6,000 00		6,000 00	200 00	5,800 00
Cape Fear river, at and below Wilmington, North Carolina, improving		20,000 00		20,000 00	3,000 00	17,000 00
St. John's river, Florida, improvement of the		10,000 00		10,000 00	2,061 45	7,938 55
San Diego, California, building a levee across the mouth of the river		30,000 00		30,000 00	8,500 00	21,500 00
Indian river and Mosquito lagoon, at the Haulorer, Florida, connecting the waters of		5,000 00		5,000 00	400 00	4,600 00
Tennessee river, improvement of the		50,000 00		50,000 00	2,000 00	48,000 00
Illinois river, improvement of the		30,000 00		30,000 00	1,000 00	29,000 00
Red river, removing raft, act 30th August, 1852		100,000 00		100,000 00		100,000 00
Colorado river, Texas, improvement of		20,000 00		20,000 00	1,000 00	19,000 00
Pier at northern extremity of Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin, building	117 88			117 88	‡117 88	
Piers at Kennebeck, Maine, repairing the		7,500 00		7,500 00		7,500 00
Piers at Great Sodus bay, New York, repairing the		10,000 00		10,000 00	4,958 95	5,041 05
Piers at Conneaut, Ohio, repairing the		10,000 00		10,000 00	1,500 00	8,500 00

* Of this sum $452 45 carried to surplus fund.

† Reappropriated.

‡ Carried to surplus fund.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances July 1, 1852.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1852-'3.	Repayments from 1st July, 1852, to 30th June, 1853.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1852-'3.	Amounts drawn by requisitions from the treasury during the fiscal year 1852-'3.	Balances on the 30th June, 1853.
Delaware breakwater, continuing		$30,000 00		$30,000 00	$10,500 00	$19,500 00
Breakwater across Cronton sound, North Carolina, for reopening, &c., construction of		50,000 00		50,000 00	300 00	49,700 00
Breakwater at Burlington, Vermont, continuing and repairing		10,000 00		10,000 00	5,243 12	4,756 88
Sea wall at Marblehead, Massachusetts, repairs of		500 00		500 00		500 00
Sea wall at St. Augustine, Florida, filling in behind the		3,000 00		3,000 00	1,100 00	1,900 00
Mound or sea along peninsula which separates Lake Erie from Buffalo creek*		349 05		349 05		349 05
Steam dredge, &c., from Chesapeake bay and Atlantic coast		20,000 00		20,000 00	4,000 00	16,000 00
Steam dredge, &c., for Lake Michigan, constructing a		20,000 00		20,000 00	116 95	10,883 05
Steam dredge, &c., for Lake Erie		20,000 00		20,000 00	116 97	19,883 03
Steam dredge, &c., for Lake Ontario		20,000 00		20,000 00	116 97	19,883 03
Steam dredge, &c., for Lake Champlain		20,000 00		20,000 00	116 95	19,883 05
Road from Wabashan to Mendota	$2,497 00	5,000 00		7,497 00	1,799 00	5,698 00
Road, military, from Fort Howard to Fond du Lac	20 12			20 12	†20 12	
Road, military, from the Mississippi to Red river	1,918 00			1,918 00	†1,918 00	
Road from Point Douglas to Falls of St. Louis river	4,188 50	20,000 00		24,188 50	10,561 47	13,627 03
Road from Point Douglas to Fort Gaines	3,804 41	10,000 00		13,804 41	8,509 10	5,295 31
Road from Swan river to Winnebago agency	1,844 30	5,000 00		6,844 30	4,833 00	2,011 30
Road, military, from Stilacomb on Puget's sound to Fort Walla-walla		20,000 00		20,000 00	5,000 00	15,000 00
Road, military, from the mouth of Myrtle creek on the Umpqua river to Camp Stuart		20,000 00		20,000 00		20,000 00
Light-house on Sand key, Florida, act 11th August, 1852		44,127 81		44,127 81	‡44,127 81	
Light-house on Minot's rock, Boston harbor	20 06			20 06	‡20 06	
Light-house near Wangoshance, Michigan	1,000 00			1,000 00	1,000 00	
Light-house on Carysfort reef, Florida	12,277 00			12,277 00	‖12,277 00	

Light-house at or near North pier, *Chicago, Illinois*	*5,998 39*	*6,300 00*	.....	*12,298 39*	‡12,298 39	
Light-house, Screw Pile beacon, on South shoal of Nantucket.	22,250 00	.....	.....	22,250 00	§22,250 00	
Relief of A. C. Bryan and others, act 2d March, 1849¶	.....	65 00	.....	65 00	65 00	
Relief of Samuel A. Edmonson, act 30th June, 1834¶	.....	220 00	.....	220 00	220 00	
Relief of Francis Laselle and others, act 27th January, 1835¶	.....	97 94	.....	97 94	97 94	
Relief of John Moore White, act 26th August, 1852¶	.....	2,100 00	.....	2,100 00	2,100 00	
Relief of Richard B. Lee, late commissary, &c., act 3d March, 1853¶	.....	1,370 60	.....	1,370 60	1,370 60	
Relief of Mary B. Renner, administratrix of Daniel Renner, act 3d February, 1853¶	.....	6,743 75	.....	6,743 75	6,743 75	
Relief of Margaret Hetzel, act 30th August, 1852¶	.....	12,988 74	.....	12,988 74	12,988 74	
Relief of J. R. Creecy, act 3d February, 1853¶	.....	552 50	.....	552 50	552 50	
Relief of G. P. Smith, late Captain and A. A. Quartermaster, act 14th February, 1853¶	.....	200 00	.....	200 00	200 00	
Relief of Bernard Todd, legal representatives of, act 5th February, 1853¶	.....	4,315 00	.....	4,315 00	4,315 00	
Relief of Col. Wm. R. McRee, widow and orphans of, act 25th January, 1853¶	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	
Relief of Wm. Hazzard Wigg, adjustment and payment of the claims of, act 3d March, 1853¶	.....	41,691 21	.....	41,691 21	41,691 21	
Relief of I. Huffington, act 3d March, 1853¶	.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Relief of Roger Jones, Adjutant General, act 31st August, 1852¶	.....	4,880 71	.....	4,880 71	4,880 71	
Relief of Looiston Averill, Topographical Engineer, payment of amount due, act 3d March, 1853¶	.....	314 30	.....	314 30	.....	314 30
Relief of B. S. Roberts, late 2d lieutenant second dragoons, act 3d March, 1853¶	.....	5,569 42	.....	5,569 42	5,569 42	
Relief of George Poindexter, act 3d March, 1853¶	.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	
Relief of Priscilla D. Twiggs, payment to, act 31st August, 1852¶	.....	230 33	.....	230 33	230 33	
Total	$3,447,869 32	14,321,244 15	1,582,302 39	19,351,415 86	12,547,811 02	6,803,604 84

* Reappropriated. † Carried to surplus fund. ‡ Transferred to Treasury department.
‖ Of this amount $1,677 was transferred to Treasury department. § Of this amount $21,750 carried to surplus fund ¶ Indefinite.

STATEMENT—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1852 '-3, as per aggregate of fourth column		$19,351,415 86
From which deduct amount of refunding and transfer requisitions, per third column		1,582,302 39
Will show the amount actually applicable to the above period		$17,769,113 47
From which deduct amount drawn by requisitions from the treasury, as per aggregate of fifth column	$12,547,811 02	
From which last sum deduct amount drawn by refunding and transfer requisitions, as per third column	1,582,302 39	
		10,965,508 63
Will leave the aggregate of the sixth column of balances on the 30th June, 1853		6,803,604 84

J. M. BRODHEAD, *Comptroller.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Comptroller's Office, December 5th, 1853.

3d Congress, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Ex. Doc. No. 5.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

SHOWING

he disbursements for the service of the State Department, for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1853.

December 13, 1853.
Read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Department of State,
Washington, December 12, 1853.

R:

The Secretary of State, in obedience to the 20th section of the act titled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary jects as have usually been included in the general appropriation bills thout authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental exnses of the departments and offices of the government, and for other rposes," approved the 26th of August, 1842, and the act making apopriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the ar 1836, (section 2,) has the honor to submit to Congress the accomnying statements A, B, C, D, E, and F.

That marked A, shows the manner in which the fund for the contint expenses of the Department of State has been expended, so far as e disbursements have been made by the agent of the department, dug the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1853.

B.—A statement of the balances of the same appropriation remaining the treasury on the 30th June, 1853, and in the hands of the disburs- agent.

C.—A precise and analytical statement, of all moneys disbursed, by e agent of this department, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th ne, 1853.

D.—A statement of disbursements from the fund for contingent expens of foreign intercourse, for the year ending on the 30th of November, 53.

E.—A statement of the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, m 1st July, 1852, to 30th of June, 1853, other than those paid by the ent of the Department of State, as stated by the Fifth Auditor.

F.—A statement of the contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, m the first of July, 1852, to the 30th of June, 1853, as stated by the fth Auditor.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Hon. David R. Atchison,
President of the Senate.

A.

Detailed statement of the manner in which the fund for the contingent expenses of the Department of State has been expended from July 1, 1852, to June 30, 1853, inclusive, including the publication and distribution of the laws.

To whom paid.	For what object.		Amount.	Total.
Mayo & Moulton	For one copy of the Pension and Bounty Land Laws and Regulations			3 50
Postal Guide	Subscription, vol. 2, 2 copies			2 00
John Miller		£ s. d.		
	Blackwood's Magazine to 30th June	0 7 6		
	Colonial Journal	7 6		
	Quarterly Review	6 0		
	Parliamentary paper relating to the reduction of Lagos	3 0		
	Edinburg Review	6 0		
	Hansard's Debates, vol. 119	1 10 0		
	Black's General Atlas, furnished to the Legation by order of the Secretary of State	2 16 0		
	Parish's Buenos Ayres	14 0		
	Davis' China, 2 vols	18 0		
	Fortune on the Tea Districts of China and India	15 0		
	Gladstone's Speech on Colonization	1 0		
	Hansard's Debates, vol. 120	1 10 0		
	Morning Chronicle to 30th June	1 12 6		
	Illustrated News	7 6		
	Examiner, 6s. 6d.; Spectator, 9s. 9d	16 3		
	Westminster Review	6 0		
		£12 16 3		64 74
Gideon & Co	Subscription to daily Republic from 13 June, 1851, to 13 June, 1852, 3 copies		30 00	
	36 copies of daily Republic		1 50	
				31 50
George Hill	26 days services in preparing copyright duties, &c., at $4 per day			104 00
R. M. Dawes	Copying, indexing and preparing statements for Congress from 1st to 31st July, 1852, 26 days, at $4 per day			104 00

	1 Team damask do		
	1 ..do..Albert...do	2 75	
	1 penknife	1 75	
	5000 envelopes No. 5	20 00	
	5000 ....do....No. 6	20 00	
	Box, &c	1 00	
			56 63
"La Cronica"	Subscription from 1st November, 1851, to 1st November, 1852		10 00
John Tretler	Ruling and binding folio-post book	2 00	
	Making scrapbook	2 50	
	2 6-quire letter books, at $4	8 00	
	Binding 6 quire cap, ends and bands	4 25	
			16 75
E. W. Hansell	Altering boxes		1 00
George Hill	26 days services performing copyright duties, at $4 per diem	104 00	
	Per-centage on compensation for July and August	20 80	
			124 80
R. M. Dawes	Copying, indexing and making out statements for Congress, 26 days, at $4 per day	104 00	
	Per-centage on compensation for July and August	20 80	
			124 80
William Linton	Services copying despatches and sundry papers 26 days, at $3 per day	78 00	
	Per-centage on compensation for July and August	31 20	
			109 20
David A. Baird	Sewing and putting down matting	5 00	
	25 yards 4-4 matting, at 31¼ cents	7 81	
	Cartage	25	
			13 06
Wm. F Bayly	1 Patent inkstand $2; for 1 patent inkstand $1 50	3 50	
	2 reams note paper, at $3	6 00	
	8 dozen tape	4 00	
			13 50
Freeman Hunt	Subscription to Hunt's Merchant's Magazine and Commercial Review, from January, 1852, to December, 1852, 2 copies		10 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
James Munroe & Co.	For Portrait of Clay, frame, case, &c.		$11 00
Robert Armstrong.	Advertising "proposals for stationery"		22 50
Daniel Campbell.	Mail-bag and lock, $5; strap, 38 cents.	$5 38	
	2 trunks and leather cases, at $8.	16 00	
			21 38
Wm. P. Faherty.	Services as packer, $250; per centage, $50.		300 00
Anthony Best.	..do... as laborer, $90;.....do.....$18.		108 00
James J. Martin.	..do.....do....$90;.....do.....$18.		108 00
E. W. Hansell.	..do.....do....$90;.....do.....$18.		108 00
J. W. Prender.	..do.....do....$90;.....do.....$18.		108 00
Charles H. Brown.	..do.....do....$90;.....do.....$18.		108 00
Calvin Ames.	..do.....do.		90 00
Elizabeth H. Brown.	Washing towels.		18 00
George Bartle.	Furnishing horse.		62 50
Gales & Seaton.	3 copies of National Intelligencer, from April 1 to October 1, 1852.		15 00
Gideon & Co.	Printing 4 reams "requisitions," at $10.		40 00
B. Willett.	Shelving in vault, $7; 30 boxes, at $1, $30.	37 00	
	127 boxes, at $1 10, $139 70; 17 boxes, at $1, $17.	156 70	
	Step-ladder, $3 25; shelving in library, $7.	10 25	
	Taking down shelves in copyright-room, and work on same.	4 00	
	Extending cases in copyright-room.	41 38	
	3 dozen brass hooks, $2; 2 box-tops, &c., $1.	3 00	
	96 feet shelving in copyright-room.	11 62	
	Moving shelving, and cleats to ditto.	4 50	
	Putting on labels, and other jobbing.	3 00	
	1 large blind to Treasury window.	25 00	
	7 boxes, at $1, $7; 4 boxes, at $1 50, $6.	13 00	
	Lattice for privey, $77; 1 large case, $35.	112 00	
	2 pairs of Venetian blinds, ¼ pivot.	31 00	
	35 boxes, at $1, $35; book-rack, $5.	40 00	
	Repairing, taking off, and putting on lock.	1 00	
	1 box, $1; 1 box, extra, $3 50.	4 50	
			497 95

	Carrying the mails			91 21
Adams & Co.	Transportation and charges on 267 boxes of laws and documents			1,172 75
Little & Brown	1,000 copies 9th volume U. S. Statutes at Large, at $3 50			3,500 00
		£ s. d.		
John Miller	Blackwood's Magazine, to 30th September	0 7 6		
	Colonial Journal,.....do....do	7 6		
	Quarterly Review,.....do....do	6 0		
	Edinburg Review, ...do....do	6 0		
	Westminster Review,.....do....do	6 0		
	2½ quires of finest cartridge paper, and printing address on same, for Department of State	12 6		
	Discovery of gold, &c., further papers	4 6		
	Annual Register	18 0		
	Printed cartridge envelopes, for newspapers for President U. S.	8 6		
	..do.....do.....do.....do.....Department of State	11 6		
	Hansard's Debates, vol. 121	1 10 0		
	Sutherland's Capt. Perry's Voyage to Baffin's bay, 2 vols	1 7 0		
	Morning Chronicle, to 30th September	1 12 6		
	Illustrated News, to...do.....do	8 0		
	Examiner, 6s. 6d.; Spectator, 9s. 9d	16 3		
		£10 1 9		
	Deduct Black's General Atlas, charged in last account, in error	2 16 0		
		£ 7 5 9		36 82
Charles H. Brown	Expenses incurred from Washington to Marshfield and back, to attend obsequies of Hon. Daniel Webster			27 10
Gales & Seaton	Republication of Post Office laws			7 00
J. A. Kirkpatrick	1 black and gold Gothic mantle			60 00
John Pettibone	125 ½-bushel ice tickets			25 00
John Tretler	24 ½-quire books, at 25 cents, $6; 5 quire demy index, $7 50		13 50	
	Printing heads for index, $2 50; morocco tags, $1 50		4 00	
	1 No. Banker's Magazine, 50 cents; 2 Hunt's Magazine, $1		1 50	
	Binding 3 vols. Hunt's Magazine, at 62½ cents		1 87	
	..do... 4 vols. Banker's Magazine, half-Russia, at 75 cents		3 00	
				23 87
B. Chambers	Making stamp			5 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Little, Brown & Co.	For 11,000 copies session laws 1851 and 1852, at 37½ cents		$4,125 00
Robert Armstrong	Subscription to Union from 16th July, 1851, to 16th July, 1852		10 00
Collins, Bowne & Co	4 dozen letter files, at $15		60 00
Pennsylvania Inquirer	Publishing laws, &c., 1st session 32d Congress		294 00
Gales & Seaton	....do.....do.....do.....do		294 00
Gideon & Co	....do.....do.....do.....do		294 00
Providence Journal	....do.....do.....do.....do		294 00
Gideon & Co	2,320 papers of daily Republic, sent to the publishers of newspapers, appointed to publish the laws, &c., of the 1st session 32d Congress		69 60
Anthony Best	1,100 large envelopes		29 00
Whig State Journal	Publishing laws, &c., 1st session 32d Congress		294 00
Palmetto State Banner	....do.....do.....do.....do		294 00
Florida Republican	Additional compensation for publishing laws, &c., 2d session 31st Congress		46 50
Boston Courier	Publishing laws, &c., 1st session 32d Congress		294 00
Ohio State Journal	....do.....do.....do.....do		294 00
Gales & Seaton	Additional compensation for publishing laws, &c., 2d session 31st Congress		46 50
Gideon & Co	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do		46 50
Commercial Advertiser	Subscription from 23d August, 1849, to 23d August, 1852		18 00
Southern Advocate	Publishing laws, &c., 1st session 32d Congress		294 00
Christian Mirror	....do.....do.....do.....do		294 00
Daily News	Additional compensation for publishing laws, &c., 2d session 31st Congress		46 50
Delaware Republican	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do		46 50
Baltimore Patriot	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do		46 50
Franck Taylor	Leone's Edition of Newman & Barrett's Spanish Dictionary	$10 50	
	Tegoborski's Eludes Sur la Russie	3 25	
	Marten's Causes Celebres, 2 vols	4 75	
	Marten's Nouvelles Causes Celebres, 2 vols	4 75	
	Thompson's Seasons, English edition	4 50	
	Life of Lord Jeffry, 2 vols	2 50	
	6 boxes Victoria wax, at $1 50	9 00	
	1 box of damask letter paper	2 50	
	12 boxes of fine sealing-wax, at $1 50	18 00	
	2,000 finest No. 100 quills, at $3 75	75 00	

	Ancient Cities of the World	1 25	
	Essays from the London Times	50	
	Nineveh and Palaces, $2 75; History of the U. S., vol. 6, $2	4 75	
	History of Australia, with maps	4 25	
	5 cards of steel pens	1 37	
	1 package of cream-laid Bath letter	87	
	½ ream white Bath, $2; ½ ream blue, do., $2	4 00	
	Congressional Directory	38	
	English State Papers, 11 vols	43 00	
	Selden's Table Talk	1 87	
	Queen's College Lectures	1 63	
	McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, English edition	9 00	
	Leone Levis' Commercial Law of the World, 3 vols. 4to	35 50	
	Diplomacy of the Revolution	75	
	2 Fleming & Tibbins' French Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to	38 00	
			290 57
Georgetown Advocate	Advertising special notices to justices of the peace		2 00
Newark Advertiser	Publishing laws, &c., 1st session 32d Congress	294 00	
	Additional compensation for publishing laws, &c., 2d session 31st Congress	46 50	
			340 50
Springfield Republican	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do	46 50	
	Publishing laws, &c., 1st session 32d Congress	294 00	
			340 50
Hartford Courant	....do.....do.....do		294 00
New Hampshire Statesman	....do.....do.....do		294 00
Congregational Journal	....do.....2d.....31st..do		139 50
Belknap Gazette	Additional compensation for publishing laws, &c., 2d session 31st Congress		46 50
Richmond Whig	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do		46 50
Providence Journal	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do		46 50
Boston Courier	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do		46 50
North State Whig	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do		46 50
Delaware State Journal	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do		46 50
Ohio State Journal	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do		46 50
Savannah Republican	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do		46 50
J. W. Arnold	24 gross assorted steel pens, at $2 50	60 00	
	1 dozen penholders	1 00	
	36 do. tape, No. 25, at 50 cents	18 00	

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. W. Arnold—Continued	For 3 pounds of rubber, at $1	$3 00	
	42 dozen tape No. 25, at 50 cents	21 00	
	8...do...penholders, at $1	8 00	
	20 pounds hemp twine, at 75 cents	15 00	
	10 reams note paper, at $3	30 00	
	5....do..yellow envelope super-royal, at $6	30 00	
	5....do..white medium, at $10	50 00	
	3,000 quills, No. 100, at $30	90 00	
	12 dozen Faber's pencils, at $1	12 00	
	6 reams white super-royal, at $16	96 00	
	12 Whitney's ink	15 00	
	2 dozen erasers, at $5	10 00	
	9..do..taste, (assorted) wide, at $4	36 00	
	2..do..M. & N. ink, at $6	12 00	
	2 pounds wafers, $2; 2,000 notarial wafers, $4	6 00	
	1 dozen cards Perry's pens	6 00	
	1 pound white wafers, $1; 10 pounds extra super. wax, $12 50	13 50	
	5 pounds fine linen twine, at 75 cents	3 75	
			$536 25
E. C. Seamen	6 copies Essays on the Progress of Nations, at $1 50		9 00
Monongalia Mirror	Additional compensation for publishing laws, &c., 2d session 31st Congress		46 50
Whig and Courier	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do....do		46 50
Christian Mirror	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do....do		46 50
Southern Herald	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do....do		46 50
Vermont Journal	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do....do		46 50
Southern Advocate	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do....do		46 50
Norwich Courier	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do....do		46 50
Michigan Expositor	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do....do		46 50
South Carolinian	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do....do		46 50
Green Bay Spectator	Publishing laws, &c., 1st session 32d Congress		294 00
Shelby News	....do.....do.....do		294 00
Centerville Times	....do.....do.....do	294 00	
	Additional compensation for publishing laws, &c., 2d session 31st Congress	46 50	

Natchez Courier	*Publishing laws, &c., 1st session 32d Congress*		294 00
Knoxville Whig	....do.....do.....do		294 00
Detroit Advertiser	Additional compensation for publishing laws, &c., 2d session 31st Congress		46 50
George Bartle	Furnishing horse 61 days, at $62 50 per quarter		41 44
Calvin Ames	.....do.....31 days, at $62 50....do	21 06	
	Services as laborer, 61 days, at $90 per quarter	59 67	
			80 73
Wm. P. Faherty	..do....as packer, for quarter, $250, per centage, $50		300 00
Anthony Best	..do....as laborer,.....do....$90,..... do.....$18		108 00
E. W. Hansell	..do.....do.....do....$90,..... do.....$18		108 00
James J. Martin	..do.....do.....do....$90,..... do.....$18		108 00
J. W. Prender	..do.....do.....do....$90,..... do.....$18		108 00
Charles H. Brown	..do.....do.....do....$90,..... do.....$18		108 00
Elizabeth H. Brown	Washing towels, for the quarter		18 00
Wm. H. Prentiss	Carrying the mails.....do		30 00
Pittsburg Gazette	Additional compensation for publishing laws, &c., 2d session 31st Congress		46 50
Louisville Journal	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do....do		46 50
Wabash Express	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do....do		46 50
Warren Intelligencer	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do....do		46 50
Red River Republican	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do....do		46 50
Carolina Watchman	Publishing laws, &c., 1st session 31st Congress		294 00
St. Joseph's Valley Register	....do.....do.....do		294 00
F. Masi & Co	Repairing, cleaning, and attendance on clocks 2 years		100 00
Plough, Loom and Anvil	Subscription from July, 1851, to December, 1852		4 50
John D. Brown	4 chairs, $58; repairing chairs, $1 50; 1 high-chair, $2 50		62 00
Gideon & Co	100 copies President's message	1 00	
	Binding in full calf 2 vols. laws	2 50	
	Half-binding 3 vols. laws	2 25	
	12 copies of the Republic	60	
	Advertising notices, $5 25; do. proposals for stationery, $16 87	22 12	
			28 47
Aberdeen Independent	Publishing laws, &c., 1st session 32d Congress		294 00
State Gazette	....do.....do.....do	294 00	
	Additional compensation for publishing laws, &c., 2d session 31st Congress	46 50	
			340 50
T. Ball	1 cast from bust of "Webster," $11 50; packing box, &c., $1 50		13 00
Daily Courant	Subscription to 31st December, 1851		5 00
Wm. H. Prentiss	Petty disbursements, for quarter ending December 31, 1852, viz:		
	Hack-hire, $44 01; freight, $48 51	92 52	

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
W. H. Prentiss—Continued	For postage, $10 26; sundries, paste, &c. $14 30	$24 56	
	Telegraphic despatches, $12 03; cartage of laws, $34 13	46 16	$163 24
Anthony Best	Putting down 2 pieces of oil cloth, 25 cents; fixing bell, 6 cents	31	
	Taking up and cleaning matting	75	
	Taking up linen in passage 2d floor	75	
	Nailing down ends of oil cloth	37	
	One bottle of gum, 75 cents; washing linen for passage, $3	3 75	
	Cleaning 2 stoves	2 50	
	Putting down piece of zinc, under passage stove	25	
	Pieces of zinc, for 2 rooms	75	
	Fixing carpet, oil cloth and matting in 2 rooms	87	
	Putting down matting, oil cloth and carpet	1 62	
	One quart spirits, for furniture	19	
	Washing windows and hanging shade	2 37	
	Hanging curtains and washing windows	1 36	
	Putting up cornices and curtains, in 2 rooms	2 00	
	Covering sill of door, 13 cents; fixing cover on globe, 12 cents	25	
	Cartage to steamboat wharf	75	
	Trimming 2 pieces of zinc and putting down same	1 00	
	Taking up matting, tacks and cleaning floor	1 25	
	Pulling paper off, brushing room and cleaning floor	1 00	
	Washing inside sashes of windows	80	
	Putting down 3 pieces of carpet, in 2 rooms	38	
	7 yards baize, 14 cents; baize and list on doors, 51 cents	65	
	Hanging curtains and cornices, for 2 windows	1 25	
	5 shades to windows	63	
	1 shade, 13 cents; washing 48 panes of glass, $1 44	1 57	
	Cleaning 4 cases, 50 cents; putting up pair of blinds, 75 cents	1 25	
	Putting up brass nails, 20 cents; putting cords on 2 blinds, 50 cents	70	

	Brushing down walls of 14 rooms, at 50 cents	7 00	
	Brushing down walls of passage, 2d floor	1 00	
	Fixing blind in ante-room, 20 cents; 5 yards cord, 20 cents	40	
	Stamping envelopes, for 6 months	10 00	
	Taking down and putting up curtain	25	
			52 73
Republican Banner	Additional compensation, for publishing laws, &c., 2d session, 31st Congress		46 50
New Haven Palladium	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....		46 50
Vicksburg Whig	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....		46 50
Samuel Kirby	2 large cherry boxes, $10; repairing 2 chairs, $1 75	11 75	
	Cane seat in chair, $1; repairing book stand, $1 50	2 50	
	Repairing chair, 50 cents; castors on desk, $1	1 50	
	Repairing, varnishing and putting 2 locks on table	4 00	
	Covering table with cloth, $6; strips on desk, 50 cents	6 50	
	1 large arm chair, $40; repairing chair, 50 cents	40 50	
	1 hand-rest, $1; covering chair seat with hair cloth, $1 50	2 50	
			69 25
Campbell & Coyle	Hammers, $1 75; copper tacks, 60 cents; 3 dozen scissors, $3		5 35
R. S. Patterson	1 bottle of paste and brush, 75 cents; paste, 37½ cents	1 12	
	Spirits turpentine, 25 cents; bottle, paste and brush, $1	1 25	
	Turkey sponge, 50 cents; 2 large pieces of sponge, $1 25	1 75	
	Fine cup sponge, $4; bottle of paste, 50 cents	4 50	
			8 62
Patterson & Nairn	Turpentine, 25 cents; English hair brush, $2 50	2 75	
	Buff comb, $1 25; sweet oil, 50 cents	1 75	
	5 dozen honey soap, $13 12½; brown Windsor soap, $1 50	14 62	
	Alcohol	13	
			19 25
H. Lindsley	1 large size pad-lock, 75 cents; tack hammer, 50 cents; hatchet, 75 cents	2 00	
	5 papers British lustre, 50 cents; 4 brass lamp hooks, 75 cents	1 25	
			3 25
C. Buckingham	12 staples, 36 cents; repairing 2 large door locks, $1 50	1 86	
	Repairing locks and furnishing keys, $2; bar in grate basket, 75 cents	2 75	

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
C. Buckingham—Continued.....	For making 2 pair of dogs, for fire places, at $3 50.....	$7 00	
	6 keys, $2 25; brace for bust, 25 cents; repairing lever, 50 cents.....	3 00	
	Repairing hinge hooks, and hanging gate in basement, and repairing hasp.....	2 75	
	Repairing lock, new key, screws and putting lock on.....	1 25	
			$18 61
C. Woodward.....	One chimney top, $12; new lining coal stove, $4 50.....	16 50	
	14 lbs. of zinc, $1 75; taking down 5 stoves and pipes, $5.....	6 75	
	Repairing, new liningand cleaning 3 large passage coal stoves, and 4 pipes.....	18 00	
	New lining, repairing and cleaning, 2 radiators.....	8 00	
	Upholsterer's hammer, 75 cents.....	75	
	Putting up 5 stoves, pipes, and cartage.....	5 00	
	Cartage and help.....	1 75	
			56 75
Wilmington Commercial.....	Publishing laws &c., 1st session, 32d Congress.....	.....	294 00
Middleburg Register.....	....do.....do.....do...do.....do.....	.....	294 00
Syracuse Star.....	....do.....do.....do...do.....do.....	.....	294 00
Detroit Daily Advertiser.....	....do.....do.....do...do.....do.....	.....	294 00
Florida Republican.....	....do.....do.....do...do.....do.....	.....	294 00
Bangor Whig and Courier.....	....do.....do.....do...do.....do.....	.....	294 00
Belknap Gazette.....	....do.....do.....do...do.....do.....	.....	294 00
Illinois Journal.....	....do.....do.....do...do.....do.....	294 00	
	....do.....do.....2d...do...31st....do.....	139 50	
			433 50
Indiana State Journal.....	Additional compensation, for publishing laws, &c., 2d session, 31st Congress.....	.....	46 50
Valley Whig and Keokuk Register...	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	.....	46 50
Missouri Statesman.....	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	.....	46 50
Natchez Courier.....	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	.....	46 50
Iowa Republican.....	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	.....	46 50
Florida Sentinel.....	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	.....	46 50
Texian Advocate.....	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	.....	46 50
Knoxville Register.....	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	.....	46 50
Rochester American.....	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	.....	46 50
Mobile Daily Advertiser.....	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	.....	46 50

	1 shovel, 25 cents; 1¼ pound Russia iron pipe, 37 cents	62	
	Cementing and cleaning stoves and putting up pipe	3 00	
	Putting up stove pipe, $1 50; 47 pounds R. I. fire board, $11 75	13 25	
	Pipe and putting up stove, $1; shovel 25 cents	1 25	
	Fixing urn on passage stove	50	
			35 87
Taylor & Maury	2 Nos. Banker's Magazine, $1 50; 1 dozen M. & N. ink, qts., $6	7 50	
	Patent inkstand, $1 50; 3 penknives, 4 blades, $5 25 cents	6 75	
	6th volume Hildreth's U. S., $2 50; blank book with index, 75 cents	3 25	
	1 ream extra blue ruled letter, $5; 2 gross barrel pens, $3	8 00	
	Hansberry's expedition, with maps, $3 50; 3 reams E. thick vellum letter, $17 25	20 75	
	1 sheet tracing paper, 25 cents; 2 large indices, $1 75	2 00	
	Rapp's gold pen and holder, $4 50; 12 boxes magnum bonum pens, $3	7 50	
	12 cards commercial pens, $6	6 00	
	4 reams extra note, $13; 4 reams extra larger, $15	28 00	
	8 packages extra pearl, wove letter, $12; 6 reams wrapping, $3	15 00	
	8 boxes E. laid envelopes $18; 16 packages, E. laid note, $20	38 00	
	4 boxes E. damask laid envelopes, $10; 10 packages laid 4to post, $12 50	22 50	
	12 packages large 4to post, $15; 2 boxes damask laid envelopes, $5	20 00	
	1 package damask laid envelopes, $1 25; 8 ivory folders, with handles, $6	7 25	
	1 dozen ivory folders, $7 50; 6 ivory folders and reading hooks, $4 50	12 00	
	6 American almanacs, $7 12; 2 doz. Congressional Directories, $9	16 12	
	1000 E. large tapers, $1 50; match-box, 75 cents	2 25	
	Clayton's 4to diary, $1 50; patent inkstand, $1	2 50	
	15 quires extra laid cap, $4 88; box fancy wafers, 50 cents	5 38	
	3 dozen large blotting boards, cut into four	3 50	
	100 extra damask card envelopes	4 00	
			238 25

		£	s.	d.
John Miller	Blackwood's Magazine, 7s. 6d.; Colonial Journal, 7s. 6d	0	15	0
	Quarterly, Edinburg, and Westminster Reviews, each 6s	0	18	0
	4 Nos. Nautical Standard, 2s.; Hansard's Debates, volume 122, £1 10s.	1	12	0
	Memoirs of the Baroness D'Oberkirch, 3 volumes	1	11	6
	Lives from the Clarendon gallery, 3 volumes	2	2	0
	Leipsuss' Discoveries in Egypt	0	12	0
	Vaux's hand-book of the British museum	0	7	6
	Schools of Painting in Italy, 2 volumes	1	4	0

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	£	s.	d.	Amount.	Total.
John Miller—Continued	For Method of Observation, and reasoning in Politics, 2 volumes	1	8	0		
	Lewis' Influence of Authority, in matters of opinion	0	10	6		
	Mrs. Jamerson's Legends of the Monastic Order	1	8	0		
	Horace, illustrated	2	0	0		
	Lives of the Popes, by Rankin	1	4	0		
	Macgregor's Continental Tariff, 1849	0	7	6		
	Neihburh's Life and Letters, 3 volumes	2	2	0		
	Mrs. Jamersons' Legends of the Madonna	1	8	0		
	Moses' Journal and correspondence, volumes 1 and 2	1	1	0		
	3 quires cartridge paper and printing directions, on same	1	1	6		
	Carriage of bag containing books, to Liverpool	0	5	2		
	4 parliamentary papers on tariff, customs, &c	0	4	6		
	Wardsworth's Greece, illustrated by Scharf	1	11	6		
	Statutes at large, 15 and 16 Victoria, volume 21; part 1, quarto	1	0	0		
	..do.....do.....do....8vo	0	18	0		
	Philosophical Transactions, part 2, 1851	2	10	0		
	.....do.....do.....do 1, 1852	1	0	0		
	Lives of the Deveraux, Earls of Essex, 2 volumes	1	10	0		
	Morning Chronicle, Standard, and Illustrated News	3	13	6		
	Examiner and Spectator	0	16	3		
		£35	2	5	.....	$177 45
Newport Daily News	Publishing laws, &c., 1st session, 32d Congress				$294 00	
	Additional compensation, for publishing laws, &c.; 2d session, 31st Congress				46 50	
						340 50
Arkansas State Gazette	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do				.....	46 50
John M. Donn & Co	1 basin, $2; 1 spittoon, 75 cents; 1 dozen C. C. jars 75 cents				.....	3 50
David A. Baird	25 yards matting, $7 81; cartage, 25 cents				8 06	
	Sewing and putting down matting, $5; putting down 22 carpets, $33				38 00	
	Putting up 12 setts curtains, $12; making 2 setts curtains, $5				17 00	
	Putting down extra carpet, 17 50; binding 7 squares bunting, 47				14 50	

McDowell & Gable	106 yards Brussell's carpet, $159; 41½...do...$62 63; wrapping, 75 cents		222 38
Plant & Ball	Taking down and resetting Franklin stove, including brick	8 00	
	Pointing wall with cement, $10; taking out grate, $2	12 00	
	Cutting down chimney, $2; walling up fire-place, $1 50	3 50	
	Plastering round chimney, $2, removing stone to cellar, 50 cents	2 50	
	...do.... in library $10; laying hearth in ditto, $1	11 00	
	Pointing round stove pipes, 62 cents; cleaning spout, &c., $2	2 62	
	Taking out grate, and walling up, $6	6 00	
	Cleaning out flue, $2; making gutters, sand and brick, $23 15	25 15	
			70 77
Delaware Gazette	Publishing laws, &c., 1st session 32d Congress		294 00
Abingdon Virginian	....do.....do.....do...do.....do		294 00
New Haven Palladium	....do.....do.....do...do.....do		294 00
N. O. Commercial Bulletin	....do.....do.....do...do.....do		294 00
Vermont Journal	....do.....do.....do...do.....do		294 00
Nacogdoches Chronicle	....do.....do.....do...do.....do		294 00
Albany State Register	....do.....do.....do...do.....do		294 00
Louisville Journal	....do.....do.....do...do.....do		294 00
Richmond Palladium	....do.....do.....do...do.....do		294 00
Vermont Union Whig	Additional compensation, for publishing laws, &c., 2d session, 31st Congress		46 50
Missouri Republican	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do...do....do....do		46 50
Cincinnati Gazette	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do...do....do....do		46 50
Anthony Best	1150 large sized envelopes		31 50
Cincinnati Daily Gazette	Subscription 1 year, to 29 March, 1853		8 00
Alfred Hunter	6 copies "Washington and Georgetown Directory," 1853		12 00
Gales & Seaton	Subscription to National Intelligencer		29 16
Chase Brothers & Co	1 No. 2 letter press, $10; book, $3 50; brush, ink, and oil, paper, $1 75		15 25
Buffalo Commercial Advertiser	Subscription, to February, 1853, $20; advertising, $4		24 00
Charles B. Norton	One copy of Naval Steamers of United States		12 00
Thomas Stanley	224¼ yards of oak graining, at $1	224 33	
	24 4-9 plain 3 coat painting, $5 38; 677 yards, 1 coat and varnish, $122	127 38	
	1¾ yards 2 coat black, on jambs of fire-place	30	
	184 5-9 yards 2 coat plain, $35; 165 3-9 yards 1 coat plain, $21 61	56 61	
	89 5-9 yards 1 coat green, $22 39; 93 yards 3 coats green, $55 80	78 19	
	Lettering 12 leather mail bags	9 00	
	Lettering 63 boxes, $34; lettering 132 tins, $61 25	95 25	
	Lettering 6 trunks, $4 75; 226 lights of glass, $140 10	144 85	
	Commission on measurement	6 17	

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
			742 08
North American Review	For subscription, to January, 1853		10 00
New York Daily Express	.....do.....do September, 1853		23 50
New Orleans Picayun	.....do.....do January, 1853		18 00
Richmond Whig	.....do.....do March, 1852		8 00
Southern Quarterly Review	.....do.....do January, 1853		5 00
N. Y. Courier and Enquirer	.....do.....do March, 1853		40 00
Charleston Courier	.....do.....do September, 1852		20 00
Anthony Best	Fixing carpet, 25 cents; trimming blinds, $1 75; cord, $1	$3 00	
	Fixing 2 blinds, 50 cents; 2 papers of pins, 25 cents; cushion on ladder, 25 cents	1 00	
	Putting down matting and carpet, 50 cents; cleaning stove $1 25	1 75	
	Library fire-board, 50 cents	50	
	Taking books from library to garret, cleaning books, and returning them to library, including labor of 4 men	50 00	
			56 25
Southern Shield	Additional compensation, for publishing laws, &c., 2d session, 31st Congress	46 50	
	Publishing laws, &c., 1st session, 32d Congress	294 00	
			340 50
Florida Sentinel	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do....do		294 00
Cleveland Herald	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do		294 00
B. Willett	106 boxes, $121 30; 1 box, $1; repairing 2 tables, $2	124 30	
	1 fire screen, $2 50; repairing desk and book case, $3	5 50	
	2 locks and putting on, $1 50; work on desk, $1 75	3 25	
	Book stand, $2 50; carpenter's work, 2 rooms, $5 25	7 75	
	Work on bed closet, $4 80; spring on door, 50 cents	5 30	
	1 table leg	20	

	8 mitres to cornice, $2 40; 3 feet of plain, 4-4 head casings, 24 cents	2 64	
	5 1-6 feet of beded base, 31 cents; 21 feet of 8-4 double worked door, $6 30	6 61	
	30⅜ feet 4-4 panneled splayed jamb casings	7 66¾	
	47½ feet mortice blind-door, $26 60; 43 cleats, $1 29	27 87	
	206 1-6 feet shelving, $20 61¾; 10 grooves, cut for ditto, 50 cents	21 11¾	
	8 feet small moulding, 24 cents; carpet sill, 25 cents	49	
	Broad carpet sill, 48 cents; 50 feet of pannels, $10	10 48	
	1356 5-6 feet dressed, beaded and framed books to shelving	189 95¾	
	1018 cherry strips, to portable shelves	35 63	
	191⅓ feet of ash lattice flooring	86 10	
	23¾ feet dressed and grooved lining to old blind-door	1 42½	
	35 5-12 feet piecing out to old window seat	3 54	
	102½ feet old pannel jambs and soffits, refitted and put up	8 20	
	Removing old trimmings, to 5 windows	3 75	
	10 sash beds taken off, cleaned and put on	1 50	
	26 feet of floor and sleepers	2 60	
	16 feet of old floor and joists, cut out for gas pipes and relaid	1 92	
	2 patches to hearth border	20	
	29 1-6 feet cornice, taken down and put up to ceiling	1 75	
	113¼ feet old shelving, taken down and put up	3 39¾	
	3535 feet white pine lumber	123 72½	
	1414 feet white pine lumber	63 63	
	106 feet cherry lumber	6 36	
	461 feet ash lumber	18 44	
	Putting on 3 mortice locks, $3; 2 parliament hinges, 70 cents	3 70	
	38 flush bolts, $23; 2 pair of parliament hinges, 50 cents	23 50	
	6½ gross assorted screws, $3 80; 115 pounds nails, $5 75	9 55	
	38 flush bolts, $16 62½; tearing down old library, $10	26 62½	
	Hauling, $5 50; 3 mortice locks, $8	13 50	
	Commission, 3 per cent. on work and lumber, $22, one half is	11 00	
			940 30
Gales & Seaton	Subscription to National Intelligencer, to December, 1853		20 00
John T. Stanley	46½ days services, as laborer		46 50
R. M. Dawes	Copying, indexing and preparing statements for Congress, 27½ days		110 00
Arkansas Gazette	Publishing laws, &c., 1st session, 32d Congress		294 00
S. M. Bergman	Nichol's punches		2 50
Greensborough Patriot	Additional compensation for publishing laws, &c. 2d session, 31st Congress		46 50

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Albany State Register	For additional compensation for publishing laws, &c., 2d session 31st Congress		$46 50
Robert Armstrong	Advertising		1 75
Anthony Best	6000 large envelopes		60 00
John Tretler	8-quire demy index, 1853, $8; morocco tags, $1 50	$9 50	
	6-quire demy register of letters, $9; morocco tags, $1 50	10 50	
			20 00
Hooe, Bro. & Co	6 brass cornices, $30; frames for ditto $3	33 00	
	16 yards curtain de laine, $36; 23½ yards gimps, $11 75	47 75	
	2 pair center tassels and rope, $12; 8 hold-fasts, $1	13 00	
	309½ yards black cambric, $30 95; crape, $25 50	56 45	
	Ribbon, $1 30; 5 doz. linen tape, $2 50; bocking, $13 13	16 93	
	4 yards felt cloth, $5; 4 tassel loops, $8	13 00	
	4 pair blankets, $12; 7 doz. linen tape, $3 50	15 50	
	¼ yard maroon plush, 53 cts.; 4 gilt cornices, $14	14 53	
			210 16
William Fisher's Estate	2 doz. Rogers' four-bladed knives, $40; 1 engrossing gold pen, $3 50	43 50	
	2 lbs. wafers, $3; 1 gross pens, $1 50; 71 gross Perry's pens, $106 50	111 00	
	1 bottle copying ink, 10 cents; matches, 25 cents	35	
	22 reams Jessup's laid 4to post, ruled	121 00	
	12....do....do....do....do...plain	66 00	
	2 dozen Rodgers' 4 bladed penknives	50 00	
	5½..do..field books, $12; 1 leather book, $2	14 00	
	½...do..key rings, 75 cents; ruling 18 reams cap, $27	27 75	
	Cutting and trimming 5 reams cap, $1 31; ½ ream cream wove, $2	3 31	
	1 letter clip, 75 cents; 1 check book, 50 cents; 1 doz. indexes, $6	7 25	
	1 dozen large indexes, $9; 4 blank checks, $7	16 00	
	1 Gunter's scale, $1; 5 best rules assorted, $4	5 00	
	2½ reams 4to post, $11 50; 10 Rodgers' penknives $20	31 50	
			496 66
Delaware State Journal	Publishing laws, &c., 1st Session, 32d Congress		294 00
Wisconsin Palladium	....do.....do.....do.....do		294 00
San Antonio Ledger	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do		294 00
Savannah Republican	....do.....do.....do.....do.....do		294 00

William Rabin	2 metallic dampeners, $5; oil paper, 50 cents; boxing, 50 cents		6 00
Daniel Hauptman & Sons	9 tin boxes, $22 50; wash basin, $1; mending water cases, $1	24 50	
	Repairing water bucket, 31 cents; 6 coal hods, $10 50	10 81	
	4 buckets bottomed, $1 75; tin case, $1; repairing tin case, 18 cents	2 93	
			38 24
Wm. H. Prentiss	Carriage hire, $20 58; paste, &c., $2 78; postages, $4 38	27 74	
	Cartage of laws to sundry persons	34 13	
	Freight, $21; newspapers, $4	25 00	
			86 87
Gideon & Co	39 copies of the Republic		1 95
John W. Hodgson	Hanging signal bell with 2 pulls		13 00
Wm. P. Faherty	Services as packer, &c. for the quarter		250 00
Anthony Best	..do.....laborer....do.....do		90 00
E. W. Hansell	..do.....do.....do.....do		90 00
James J. Martin	..do.....do.....do.....do		90 00
J. W. Prender	..do.....do.....do.....do		90 00
Charles H. Brown	..do.....do.....do.....do		90 00
Elizabeth H. Brown	Washing towels.....do.....do		18 00
Calvin Ames	Furnishing horse.....do.....do		62 50
Wm. H. Prentiss	Carrying the mails...do.....do		30 00
Adams & Co's Express	Freight and charges on 46 packages of laws and documents		262 62
Wight & Crosby	Rosewood frame, $4 50; glass and framing engraving, $2		6 50
J. W. Arnold	5000 official envelopes, $20; 1 gross steel pens, $2 50	22 50	
	½ doz. penholders $1 50; 1 4to mem. book, $1 25	2 75	
	4 porcupine penholders, $6; 1½ ream letter, $6	12 00	
	1 4to blank book, $1 25; 24½ lbs. twine, $18 38	19 63	
	12 lbs. extra super. wax, $15; 24 sheets lines, $6	21 00	
	5 reams soft wrapping, $3 75; 2 gross pens, $5	8 75	
	½ ream letter, $2; 1 doz. M. & N's. ink, $6	8 00	
	2 dozen erasers, $10; 2 dozen knives, $40	50 00	
	12 gross steel pens, $30; 2 lbs. wafers, $2; 15 lbs. extra wax, $18 75	50 75	
	8 dozen penholders, $8; 15 dozen pencils, $15	23 00	
	6 gross steel pens, $15; 2 lbs. wafers, $2	17 00	
	1 dozen erasers, $5; 6 lbs. extra super. wax, $7 50	12 50	

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. W. Arnold—Continued	For 6 reams note, $18; 1 dozen letter stamps, $5	$23 00	
	½ dozen sand boxes, $3; ruling 30 reams letter, $15	18 00	
			$288 88
David A. Baird	Making carpet, 106 yards at 12½ cents per yard	13 25	
	Cash paid freight on carpet from Baltimore	1 50	
	Thread, 25 cents; cartage 2 loads, $1	1 25	
	Altering and putting up 3 setts window curtains	7 50	
	6 brass hooks, $1 50; 7 iron cornice hooks, 88 cents	2 38	
	3½ dozen tenter hooks	44	
	3½ ..do..curtain rings	44	
	Fire screen	9 00	
			35 76
John Miller		£ s. d.	
	Blackwood's Magazine, 7s. 6d.; Colonial Journal, 7s. 6d	0 15 0	
	Quarterly, Edinburg, and Westminster Reviews, each 6s	0 18 0	
	Parliamentary Companion	0 4 6	
	Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, volume 123	1 16 0	
	Morning Chronicle, £1 12s. 6d.; Illustrated News, 8s. 6d	2 1 0	
	Examiner, 6s. 6d.; Spectator, 9s. 9d	0 16 3	
	Standard	1 12 6	
		£8 3 3	41 24
H. Lindsley	Shovel and tongs, $4 50; bronzed fire stand, $4	8 50	
	¼ dozen picture rings, 25 cents; brass lamp hook, 25 cents	50	
	1 dozen Crook's scissors, $12; ⅔ dozen Rodgers' scissors, $6	18 00	
	2 pair silver-plated candlesticks	10 50	
			37 50
John C. Clark & R. Farnham	12 reams medium parchment paper, $144; packing, $2		146 00
	1½ dozen Rodgers' knives, $15; 1 Rodgers' knife, 83 cents	15 83	
	½ ream mourning note, $1 75; 500 mourning envelopes, $3 75	5 50	

	600 red wafers, for seals, 30 cents; 1 4-bladed penknife, 83 cents	1 13	
	1 ream blue laid folio-post, $7; 3 dozen lead pencils, $1	8 00	
	2 reams white laid ruled letter, $8; 8 cards ladies' pens, $4	12 00	
	3 reams French note paper, $7 50; 1 inkstand, $1 50	9 00	
	½ ream Bath letter paper, $2; 1 ream white laid letter, $4	6 00	
	2 blank books, $1; ½ dozen patent gum, $1 50	2 50	
	½ dozen white rubber, 60 cents; ½ dozen M. & N's. ink, $1	1 60	
	5 reams Jessup's white laid ruled letter	22 50	
	1 bottle gum arabic fluid, 50 cents; 10 pounds linen thread, $7 50	8 00	
	13 pounds twine, $3 25; 1 dozen lead pencils, 33 cents	3 58	
	8 packages cream-laid note, $6; 1 dozen M. & N's. ink, $2	8 00	
	100 quills, No. 80, 30 cents; 1 blank book, $1 75	2 05	
	1 dozen heavy ivory folders, $4 50; 1 pound sealing wax, 70 cents	5 20	
	12 dozen red tape, $6; 4 pounds black wax; $4	10 00	
	3 pounds red wax, $2 10; 3 dozen lead pencils, $1	3 10	
			229 09
Taylor & Maury	6 reams fine letter paper, $30; 10 pounds superior wax, $15	45 00	
	2 reams note paper, $6; 2 patent inkstands, $2	8 00	
	2000 thick blue envelopes, $9; gold pen and holder, $7 50	16 50	
	2 reams fine letter gilt, $13; 3 reams small letter gilt, $16 50	29 50	
	1 ream cream laid letter, $4 50; 1 ream blue letter, $4 50	9 00	
	24 packages extra note paper, $30; 8 boxes extra envelopes, $16	46 00	
	4 boxes extra small envelopes, $7 50; 1 large index, $1	8 50	
	Travelling writing case, $12 50; 6 packages large mourning note, $7 50	20 00	
	4 packages laid mourning letter, $7; 12 packages mourning envelopes, $3	10 00	
	4 dozen pen-holders, $2; gold pen and holder, $7 50	9 50	
	Large Russia despatch box	45 00	
	1 ream extra letter, $5 50; 1 ream white wove small letter, $5 50	11 00	
	4 packages mourning letter, $7; 4 boxes mourning note, $5	12 00	
	4 boxes mourning envelopes, $5; large gold pen, $6; gold pen and case, $12 50	23 50	
	Large desk portfolio, $2 75; pen rack, 75 cents; 4 gold pens and holders, $29	32 50	
	3 blank books, $3 75; large ivory seal, $1	4 75	
	4 boxes mourning letter, $11; 4 boxes mourning note, $7	18 00	
	1000 fine mourning envelopes, $5 50; 15 packs large cream laid envelopes, $16 87	22 37	

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Taylor & Maury—Continued.....	For 1 dozen packs plain cards, $2 50; 2 boxes large mourning envelopes, $6 50.....	$9 00	
	15 ivory folders, $11 25; 1 box steel pens, $1 50; 6 patent inkstands, $9.....	21 75	
	2 gross fine pen holders, $5; box of pens, 75 cents.....	5 75	
	8 boxes superior wafers, $4; 1 box large parchment envelopes, $3.....	7 00	
	2 boxes parchment envelopes, $4 50; blank book, $1 50.....	6 00	
	Large record book, $6 50; 12 bottles extra carmine ink, $6.....	12 50	
	7 reams extra letter paper.....	33 25	
	10 extra penknives, $17 50; 5 long handled penknives, $12 50.....	30 00	
	14 packages mourning letter paper.....	24 50	
	4 sheets black lines, 25 cents; 4 packages extra note, $5; 3 cards pens, $1 50.....	6 75	
	2000 white envelopes, $5 50; 1 box red wafers, 87 cents.....	6 37	
	8 packages note, $10; 24 cards magnum bonum pens, $12.....	22 00	
	Large porcelain slate, $2; 2 porcelain slates, morocco cases, $5 50.....	7 50	
	3 flat inkstands, $2 62; 500 mourning envelopes, extra, $3 75.....	6 37	
	8000 large letter envelopes, $40; 6 packages note paper, $8.....	48 00	
	6 reams Carson's letter paper.....	30 00	
			$647 86
C. Buckingham & Son.....	Taking off, repairing lock, furnishing new box, screws and putting on.....	3 00	
	Cutting off dogs for fire place, 50 cents; repairing fire dog, $1 50.....	2 00	
	Scraper for passage stove, 75 cents; new lock box, $1.....	1 75	
	Repairing lock and new knob shank.....	2 00	
	Altering 2 togles for gates.....	25	
	Taking off and examining lock.....	75	
	Taking off closet lock and fitting key.....	50	
			10 25
Anthony Best.....	1 piece of worsted, 25 cents; fixing box, 25 cents.....	50	
	Polishing book-case, $1 50; 45 yards cord, $1 80.....	3 30	
	...do... book-case, 75 cents; sewing binding on carpet, 25 cents.....	1 00	
	...do... 6 chairs and table, $1; taking up zinc, 2d floor, 25 cents.....	1 25	
	Taking down 4 blinds, $1; putting up 5 brackets, 25 cents.....	1 25	

	20 pounds tobacco, for carpets, $2 50; taking up 2 pieces of zinc, 75 cents	3 25	
	Pepper, $2; fitting down new zinc, 75 cents	2 75	
	Putting up 4 blinds	1 00	
			18 99
Wight & Crosby	One maple office chair		3 50
Franck Taylor	6 reams finest cream laid note paper	22 50	
	6 pounds English black wax, $10 50; 6 pounds English red wax, $13 50	24 00	
	1 ream hand-made letter, $6 75; 1 ream hand-made Bath, $6 25	13 00	
	1 ream large hand-made note, $4 25; 6 reams Whatman's letter, $40 50	44 75	
	5 reams finest hand-made note, $21 25; 2 reams hand made note, $7 50	28 75	
	6 reams finest hand-made note, $21; 32 pounds finest English red wax, $72	93 00	
			226 00
A. G. Ridgley	2 paste bottles		1 50
Anthony Best	Taking down 10 curtains, $6 25; cord on pulley, 18 cents	6 43	
	Putting up 2 hat hooks, 25 cents; taking up matting and washing floor, $1 25	1 50	
	1 piece of matting, 25 cents; taking up matting, $1	1 25	
	Taking up matting, tacks and washing floors	2 50	
	Taking up matting $1; taking out tacks and washing floor, 75 cents	1 75	
	Putting down matting, $1 25; fixing zinc to fire place, 50 cents	1 75	
	Washing matting and oil-cloth, $2; shaking 22 rugs, $2 75	4 75	
	Shaking 24 druggets, $3; cartage, 5 loads, $3 75	6 75	
	Shaking 1 long passage carpet, $7; taking up matting, 2 rooms, $1 50	8 50	
	Cleaning and washing floors, $1 50; taking up and shaking 15 carpets, $30	31 50	
	Putting down linen on passage, $1 50; taking down oil-cloth, $1	2 50	
	Fixing zinc, 25 cents, trimming 22 pieces of oil-cloth, $2 75	3 00	
			72 18
Cecelia H. Martin	Making desk and table covers, and furnishing sewing cotton		4 87
Anthony Best	Stamping envelopes, from 1st January, to 30th June, 1853		10 00
J. W. Prender	Services as laborer, for the quarter		90 00
Wm. J. Osborn	Services as laborer, for the month		29 67
Charles H. Brown	Services as laborer for the quarter		90 00
Wm. H. Prentiss	Postage, $12 41; carriage hire, $39 92	52 33	
	Freight, $12 12; cartage, $33 75; needles, etc., $4 94	50 81	
	Coopering, $15 25; matches, $3	18 25	
			121 39
Wm. H. Prentiss	Carrying the mails for the quarter		30 00
Calvin Ames	Furnishing horse, for the quarter		62 50
Elizabeth H. Brown	Washing towels, for the quarter		18 00
Charles W. Davis	124 days services, preparing answer to resolution of the Senate		496 00
George Hill	104 .do....do.....do.....do.....do.....do		416 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
William Linton	For 128 days' services, preparing answer to resolution of the Senate		$512 00
George R. Lord	96 ..do....do.....do.....do.....do.....do		384 00
R. M. Dawes	48 days copying, indexing and preparing statements for Congress		192 00
Taylor & Maury	3 Congress directories, $1 12; American almanac, for 1853, $1	$2 12	
	Subscription to "Revue des deux Mondes" and "Annuaire," 1852	12 00	
	Webster's large dictionary, Russia	8 50	
			22 62
Franck Taylor	Newman & Barreti's Spanish dictionary	5 00	
	Webster's dictionary, 4to, $6; Royal Kalender, 1853, $2 25	8 25	
	15 American almanacs, 1853, bound, $22 50; College atlas, $3 75	26 25	
	Almanach de Gotha, 1853, $1 75; Dods' Parliamentary Companion, $1 62	3 37	
	British Almanac and Companion, 1853	1 75	
	Salva Diccionara de la Lengua Castellama	7 75	
			52 37
DeBow's Review	Subscription, from July, 1852, to July, 1853		5 00
Gales & Seaton	....do..... to National Intelligencer, 6 months, 3 copies		15 00
Dobbin, Murphy & Bose	....do..... to American and Commercial Advertiser, 2 years, to 19 March, 1853		16 00
R. Armstrong	....do..... to Daily Union, 1 year to 1st May, 1853, 4 copies		40 00
John C. Rives	2 copies Congressional Globe and appendix, 1st session 32d Congress	12 00	
	2..do..Daily Globe, 1st session 32d Congress	10 00	
	1..do..Congressional Globe and appendix, 2d session 32d Congress	4 40	
			26 40
New Orleans Bee	Subscription from 15th March, 1851, to 15th March, 1853		24 00
Charles Hale	....do....to "To-Day" from 1st January, 1852, to 1st January, 1853		2 00
Nathan Hale	....do....to Boston Daily Advertiser from July, 1851, to May, 1853		14 17
Greely & McElrath	....do....to Daily Tribune, from March, 1849, to March, 1853		20 00
Edward Frothingham	26 days services, assisting in compilation of the laws		78 00
Adams & Co's Express	Freight and charges on boxes of laws		105 50
Grafton Baker	Freight on one box		5 83
A. W. Babbit	Freight on 7 boxes for Utah Territory		237 50
Wm. P. Faherty	Services as packer, &c., for the quarter		250 00
Anthony Best	...do...as laborer.....do....do		90 00
James J. Martin	...do.....do.....do....do		90 00

Edward A. Lewis	Publishing laws, &c., 1st session 32d Congress			294 00
Jermain & Brother	....do.....do....do.....do....do....do			294 00
Little, Brown & Co	11,000 copies U. S. Session laws 1852 and 3, at 37½ cents per copy			4,125 00
Lewis Zim	Publishing laws, &c., 1st session 32nd Congress			294 00
Gideon & Co	....do.....do....2d...do.....do..and papers			246 75
Gales & Seaton	....do.....do....do...do.....do			204 00
Jesper Harding	....do.....do....do...do.....do			204 00
E. B. Foster & Co	....do.....do....do...do.....do			204 00
Scott & Bascom	....do.....do....do...do.....do			204 00
Joseph H. Barrett	....do.....do....do...do.....do			204 00
Thomas Loring	....do.....do....do...do.....do			204 00
Dobbin, Murphy & Bose	....do.....do....do...do.....do			204 00
Edward A. Lewis	....do.....do....do...do.....do			204 00
Robert W. Gibbs	....do.....do....do...do.....do			204 00
Samuel Bowles & Co	....do.....do....do...do.....do			204 00
Columbus Drew	....do.....do....do...do.....do			204 00
Swearingen & Taylor	....do.....do....do...do.....do			204 00
Asa Cummings	....do.....do....do...do.....do			204 00
Thomas Baillie	....do.....do....1st..do.....do			294 00
		£ s. d.		
John Miller	5 additional abstracts of tariffs	0 1 6		
	Passages from my Life, by Baron Muffling	14 0		
	Parliamentary paper, Colonial Duties	0 8		
	Duke of Buckingham's memoirs of George the Third, 2 vols	1 10 0		
	Schonberg's travels in India and Cashmere, 2 vols	1 1 0		
	Autobiography of an English soldier in the U. S. Army, 2 vols	1 1 0		
	Ranke's Wars and Monarchy in France, 2 vols	1 4 0		
	Life of Jean Paul Richter	7 6		
	Life of Lord William Russell, 2 vols	1 1 0		
	Gustavus Vasa, his exploits, &c	10 6		
	Lord Mahon's edition of Lord Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols	2 2 0		
	Carriage of above to Liverpool for bearer of despatches	8 4		
	Lord Grey on the Colonial policy of Lord John Russell's administration	1 8 0		
		£11 9 6		57 98
Little, Brown & Co	Rymer's Fœdera, 20 vols., $80; Binkershock's Law of War, $1		81 00	
	Burlamaque's Nat. Law, $2 25; Mackintosh's Law of Nations, 62 cents		2 87	
	Grotin's 3 vols. $4 50; Chitty's Law of Nations, $1 75		6 25	

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Total.	Amount.
Little, Brown & Co.—Continued....	For Arnold's Life, &c., $6; Voyage of the Sumarang, 2 vols. $3 75	$9 75	
	Brande's Dictionary, $7; Cooley's Africa, $2	9 00	
	Correspondence Charles V., $1 25; Davis' History of Holland, 3 vols., $4	5 25	
	Domat's Civil Law, 2 vols., $9; Fox's James 2nd, 4to, $2 75	11 75	
	Hayden's Dictionary Dates, $3 50; Huskisson's Speeches, 3 vols., $6 75	10 25	
	Cotton and Commerce, India, $1 50; Lappenberg's Anglo-Saxons, 2 vols., $6 25	7 75	
	Laws of Quebec, 4to, $2 25; Reddie's Principles of Law, $3 25	5 50	
	Saddlier's State Papers, 3 vols., $10 50; Sidmouth, Life, &c., 3 vols., $4	14 50	
	Schlosser's History 18th century, 8 vols., $13 50; Okies' Digest, $2 25	15 75	
	Lord Somers' Tracts, 13 vols., $112 50; Windham's Speeches, 3 vols	118 50	
	Spacksman's Occupations of People, $2 75; Sutherland's Baffin's Bay, $7	9 75	
	Townsend's Life of Judges, 2 vols., $5 50; Martin on Captures, $1 38	6 88	
	Brante, Duc d' Bourgoine, 2 vols. and Atlas	8 00	
	Blanc, Hist. de 10 ans. 1830-40, $3; Buenos Ayres, $3 50	6 50	
	Garnaux's Hist. du Canada, 3 vols., $6. MacDowell on Free Trade, $1 75	7 75	
	Tchichatcheff's Voyage, &c., 1 vol. and atlas, $38; Howard's British Colonies, $4	42 00	
	Exploration de L'Algeria, $24 50; Colonial Laws, $1	25 50	
	Royal Kalendar 1853, $1 50; Lives Clarendon Gallery, 3 vols., $10	11 50	
	Commercial Tariffs, &c., 21 volumes	16 00	
	Campbell's Modern India	3 50	
	Martin's Ireland	2 00	
	Martin's China	2 50	
	Burns' Naval Dictionary	3 50	
			$443 50
			$51,831 00

B.

ent of the balances of the appropriation for the contingent expenses he office of the Secretary of State, including printing and publish- the laws, remaining in the treasury on the 30th June, 1853, and in ands of disbursing agent.

remaining in the treasury	$25,167 00
remaining in the hands of the disbursing agent	4,487 33
	$29,654 33

C.

ical statement of all the moneys disbursed by the agent of the De- tment of State, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1853.

ingent and incidental expenses of the Department of State, includ- blishing and distributing the laws and documents, &c., &c.	$51,334 03
of the Secretary of State and of the clerks, messenger and assistant nger in his department	35,439 61
of the superintendent and watchmen of the northeast executive ng	2,719 41
ent expenses of the northeast executive building	3,635 80
ent expenses of foreign intercourse	49,745 88
ge to temporary clerks, packer, and laborers	978 72
e of 100 sets statutes at large and index	3,500 00
ling the Library of the Department of State	999 12
e of works necessary for the Library of the Department	501 48
ent expenses of commission of claims against Mexico	17,374 25
g, printing and binding the Biennial Register	2,253 00
ing, walling and ditching a piece of land, for a Cemetery near Mexico	3,480 34
ral obsequies of the late Daniel Webster	1,229 37
	$173,191 01

D.

Statement of expenditures from the fund for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse from December 1, 1852, to November 30, 1853, inclusive; made agreeably to the second section of the act of May 9, 1836, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six."

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.
Taylor & Maury	Books for Japan	$296 25
Wm. A. Weeks	Despatch agent, Boston, salary and expenses	239 50
Gales & Seaton	Advertising, &c.	53 75
R. P. DeSilver	Consul, Macao, postages	10 76
Wm. Duer	Consul, Valparaiso, postages	37 50
F. A. Beelen	Consul, Bolivia, postages	42 50
G. S. Holmes	Consul, Cape Town, postages	2 31
Wm. F. Boone	Commercial Agent, San Juan del Norte, postages	16 75
James Foy	Consul, Dublin, postages	5 59
Alfred Mitchell	Consul, Cork, postages	25
Wm. Duer	Consul, Valparaiso, postages	34 06
Wm. R. Hays	Consul, Barbadoes, postages	2 76
Wm. L. Sharkey	Consul, Havana, postages	3 94
Felice Perandello	Acting Consul, Palermo, postages	12 00
Wm. F. Boone	Commercial Agent, San Juan del Norte, postages	50
D. Campbell	Trunks for Legations	42 00
Geo. W. Morton	Copies of Judge's Opinions, &c. case of brig Susan	34 30
Christian Mirror	Advertising	2 00
Springfield Republican	Advertising proclamation	16 00
New Hamp. Statesman	Advertising	1 00
Hartford Courant	Advertising	3 00
John D. Baker	Despatch bags	133 00
Southern Herald	Advertising	9 00
Savannah Republican	Advertising	5 25
Shelby News	Advertising	1 50
Vermont Journal	Advertising	1 00
V. G. Audobon	Birds of America, etc	1,300 00
Gloucester Telegraph	Advertising proclamation	17 00
Wm. H. Morell	Despatch Agent, New York, salary and expenses	266 11
Edward Frothingham	23 days services copying despatches, at $3 per day	69 00
Wm. H. Prentiss	Telegraphic despatches	48 27
Belknap Gazette	Advertising	3 00
Gideon & Co	Advertising, etc	137 50
Samuel Kirby	Boxes, etc	54 00
George J. Abbott	Expenses incurred in going to Marshfield and back on public business	129 28
Lorenzo Draper	Consul, Havre, postages	60 49
Missouri Statesman	Advertising	4 00
A. B. Corwine	Consul, Panama, postages	225 46
Bangor Whig & Courier	Advertising	18 00
Francis S Blake	Late Consul, Messina, postages	13 10
Thomas Lewis	Vice Consul, Auckland, postages, etc	17 60
Taylor & Maury	Bookbinding	28 00
John Miller	Despatch Agent, London, postages	464 40
Edward Frothingham	Copying and preparing despatches, 26 days at $3 per day	78 00
Taylor & Maury	Books	59 00
W. Tudor Tucker	Consul, Bermuda, postages	25 93
Smith & Jenkins	Map	10 00
Franklin Chase	Consul, Tampico, postages	61 21
J. C. Heywood	Compensation and expenses as bearer of depatches to Norfolk and back	48 50
R. S. Higginbothom	Consul, Antigua, postages	76 42

D—Continued.

ı whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.
n Miles.....	Compensation and expenses as bearer of despatches to Lima and back.....	$2,963 53
ı P. Todsen.....	Translating 20 pages German.....	20 00
ı B. Ogden.....	Consul, Bristol, postages.....	7 62
ı M. Braine.....	Acting Consul, Halifax, postages	3 02
McDowell.....	Consul, Dundee, postages.....	8 35
Post.....	Advertising, etc.....	42 75
Foy.....	Consul, Dublin, postages.....	2 37
ı M. Rodney....	Consul, Matanzas, postages.....	18 11
ı Seaton.....	Advertising.....	61 00
cott Hall.....	Professional services, steamer "Pizarro".....	250 00
Lunt.....	Services, in reference to supposed invasion of Cuba	500 00
Audobon.....	Quadrupeds of America, 3 vols.....	39 00
ancisco Whig...	Advertising.....	25 00
outhern Shield...	Advertising.....	4 00
Daily Express...	Advertising.....	4 40
ı L. Crittenden..	Despatch agent, Liverpool, salary.....	222 22
ı L. Crittenden..	Consul, Liverpool, postages.....	96 65
ı. Weeks.....	Despatch agent, Boston, salary and expenses.....	236 06
Jones.....	Patent locks for despatch mail bags.....	72 00
ayson Mann.....	Translating and copying.....	75 72
d Frothingham...	Copying and preparing despatches, 27 days, at $3 per day.....	81 00
P. Todsen.....	Translating 3 pages German.....	3 00
Arfwedson.....	Consul, Stockholm, postages.....	13 38
Jones.....	Compensation and expenses as bearer of despatches	250 00
Winthrop.....	Consul, Malta, postages.....	87 49
Armstrong.....	Advertising, etc.....	94 75
Daily Advertiser	Advertising.....	5 00
untfort.....	Consul, Island Candia, postages.....	43 08
Bro. & Co.....	Brown Cotton.....	12 65
. Brown.....	Acting Consul, Vera Cruz, postages.....	89 37
Sharkey.....	Consul, Havana, postages.....	152 77
n Duer.....	Consul, Valparaiso, postages.....	47 10
Goodrich.....	Consul, Paris, postages.....	74 36
King.....	Consul, Bremen, postages.....	14 86
Holmes.....	Consul, Cape Town, postages.....	24 90
ore American....	Advertising.....	7 50
. Hodge.....	Consul, Marseilles, postages.....	192 49
Com'l Advertiser.	Advertising.....	9 75
I. Prentiss.....	Telegraphic despatches, etc.....	83 78
& Co.....	Advertising.....	80 50
ıklin Pierce.....	Despatch agent, New York, salary.....	200 00
. Stevens.....	Compensation and expenses as bearer of despatches to and from Leon de Nicaragua.....	870 40
Hauptman & Sons	Tin boxes, etc.....	464 25
laven Palladium..	Advertising.....	3 63
& Co's Express.	Transportation and charges on 86 packages.....	185 38
ıklin Pierce.....	Dispatch agent, N. Y., expenses on despatches, etc	87 00
H. Martin.....	Making 190 cotton bags at 10 cents.....	19 00
& Seaton.....	32 copies National Intelligencer, for Legations.....	96 00
ıder Hammett....	Consul, Naples, postages.....	6 32
d Stabler.....	14 Consular seal-presses and case boxes, at $46....	644 00
odney Croskery.	Consul, Southampton, for flags.....	48 02
Miller.....	Despatch agent, London, postages, freight, &c , &c.	626 23
J. Oakford.....	Consul, Tumbes, flag, $25; seal, $25.....	50 00
Armstrong.....	29 copies Union for Legations.....	135 15
A. Baird.....	52 U. S. bunting flags for Consuls, at $15.....	780 00
Armstrong.....	1 copy Daily Union from 16th July, 1852, to 16th July, 1853.....	10 00
ıo Draper.....	Consul, Havre, postages.....	21 25
Clelland.....	Engraving	10 00

D—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.
D. McClelland	Printing passports	$135 75
Daniel Campbell	Trunks, and repairing letter bags	123 75
N. Burchard	Consul, Basle, postages	23 35
Gales & Seaton	Advertising exequaturs, &c.	25 00
Wm. S. Campbell	Consul, Rotterdam, advertising	14 81
Wm. S. Campbell	Consul, Rotterdam, postages	134 33
Wm. Miles	Compensation and expenses as bearer of despatches to and from Genoa	1,164 63
W. H. Horstmann & Sons	12 pair silver tassels and slides	249 00
Augustin C. de Yturbide	Compensation and expenses as bearer of despatches from Mexico	323 47
J. M. Thorburn & Co.	Garden and other seeds for Japan expedition	100 00
N. O. Com'l Bulletin	Advertising deaths of American citizens	6 00
A. French	Expenses to and from New York, on public business, including detention	51 48
R. Hoe & Co	1 foolscap printing press, complete, for Japan	264 86
Lorenzo Draper,	Consul, Havre, postages	30 00
Daniel Campbell	2 trunks, canvass covers, straps and painting	40 00
Daniel B. Martin	Expenses, inspecting model locomotive, packing and shipping, &c., for Japan	7 00
Julius C. Kretchmar	Consul, Palermo, postages	25 00
B. Chambers	30 Consular seals, at $8	240 00
R. L. Allen	Agricultural and other tools, and seeds for Japan	1,399 43
Charles Obermayer	Consul, Augsburgh, postages	16 00
E. B. Foster & Co	Advertising deaths, proclamation, &c	25 00
Thos. L. Crittenden	Consul, Liverpool, postages and newspapers	101 00
J. F. Waddell	Consul, Matamoras, postages	13 75
Wm. H. Prentiss	Telegraphing	20 78
Franck Taylor	30 American almanacs for 1853, paper covers	30 00
Joseph Adams	Bearer of treaty with Paraguay	100 00
John Sargent	Binding Congressional documents, for Legations	537 50
David A. Baird	Flags for Consulates	165 00
Richard Norris & Son	Model engine, &c., for Japan	4,065 00
R. Armstrong	Publishing notices, exequaturs, &c., &c	56 00
W. G. Mann	Bearer of despatches to Mr. Buchanan, compensation and expenses	43 55
R. W. Young	Bearer of despatches to New York, compensation and expenses	38 00
Gales & Seaton	Publishing notices, exequaturs, &c., &c	26 50
S. M. McLean	Consul, Trinidad, postages	9 43
Triplett & O'Neal	Treaty boxes, port-folios, &c	595 00
Lorenzo Draper	Consul, Havre, postages, &c	105 72
Edward Ely	Consul, Bombay, postages, &c	245 88
John Miller	Postages and expenses on despatches	714 25
F. Masi & Co	Clasps for treaty boxes	168 00
W. R. Harrison	Boxes for Legations	28 74
H. L. Stevenson	Commercial agent, St. Juan del Norte, stationery for office	6 38
J. Franklin Pierce	Despatch agent, New York, compensation and expenses	446 40
Daniel Campbell	Trunks for Legations	123 00
National Telegraph	Despatches	23 56
W. L. Sharkey	Consul, Havana, postages, &c., &c	77 76
Ralph King	Consul, Bremen, copy tariff, &c	2 43
G. S. Holmes	Consul, Capetown, postages	0 35
W. H. Lord	Commercial agent, St. Thomas, flag, &c	30 60
Calvin Ames	Copying instructions to ministers	6 00
Hugh Moffett	Coopering boxes	15 20
H. G. Somerby	Bearer of treaty, from London, compensation and expenses	260 51
Gales & Seaton	National Intelligencer, for Legations	72 25
Caleb Lyon	Bearer of despatches from Constantinople, expenses	295 00

D—Continued.

n paid.	For what object.	Amount.
.n.....	Expenses procuring copy of a will, for Russian Minister.....	$3 75
.....	Stencil plate.....	1 12
:rlin.....	Consul, Zurich, postages, &c.....	23 05
).....	Freight on box.....	1 50
id.....	Printing commissions, passports, &c.....	337 50
ittenden....	Consul, Liverpool, postages, &c.....	409 20
amin.....	Consul, Demarara, postages, &c.....	17 70
legraph Co.	Despatch.....	2 60
egraph Co.	Despatch.....	1 89
:s.....	Despatch agent, Boston, compensation and expenses	356 51
ack.....	18 Consular signs.....	180 00
.....	Acting Consul, Bremen, books, &c.....	21 01
's.....	Printing ship letters, treaty, &c.....	129 13
.....	Printing commissions, &c.....	82 00
arclay.....	Consul Gothenburg, postages.....	29 64
.....	Printing treaties, circulars, &c.....	273 40
ch.....	Consul, Paris, postages, &c.....	80 10
n.....	Bearer of treaty to London, compensation and expenses.....	226 00
.....	Consul, Valparaiso, postages.....	85 05
ll.....	Consul, Talcahuano, postages.....	53 87
.....	Consul, Mazatlan, postages.....	12 00
lope.....	Advertising exequaturs, &c., &c.....	16 00
on.....	Advertising exequaturs.....	46 00
.....	Transcribing for the press, &c., conventions, &c...	60 00
c'y, Illinois	Authentication of affidavit.....	1 00
ison.....	Boxes for legations and consulates.....	140 55
rn.....	Trunks for legations.....	94 75
Branch R.R.	Freight on trunks.....	1 25
ner.....	Consul, Bahia, postages.....	5 28
s.....	Copying "commerce with Spain," &c., &c.....	17 73
ntiss.....	Hack-hire, postages and cartage.....	17 68
.....	Newspapers for legations, publishing exequaturs, &c.	227 75
Metropolis..	Cost of protest, Wm. C. Zantzinger's check.....	1 75
.....	Foreign newspapers.....	126 52
bone.....	Blank-book, morocco tags, &c.....	13 25
arrison....	Consul, Jamaica, postages.....	14 75
acker.....	Consul, Bermuda, postages and stationery.....	55 37
Fox.....	Consul, Plymouth, postages.....	2 26
ierce.....	Despatch agent, New York, salary and expenses..	521 54
.....	Freight and charges on 234 boxes, and packages to ministers, consuls, &c.....	514 00
trong.....	Advertising exequaturs, &c.....	59 50
ack.....	Lettering 9 trunks.....	13 50
en.....	Despatch agent, Boston, salary and expenses.....	189 07
)xe.....	Expenses as bearer of two treaties with Argentine Confederation.....	196 40
.....	Expenses of a journey to Mexico, and back.....	2,415 28
n.....	Advertising exequaturs, &c.....	52 50
ney.....	Expenses incurred in exchanging ratifications of treaty with Sultan of Borneo.....	60 00
)ie.....	Expenses of a journey to Mexico and California...	2,260 08
.....	Consul, Shanghai, stationery for consulate.....	16 62
.....	Acting Consul, Vera Cruz, postages.....	53 69
.....	Despatch agent, London, postages, freight, stationery, &c.....	1,772 74
)pe.....	Advertising exequaturs, &c., &c.....	49 00
.....	1000 pamphlets, correspondence case of Koszta, in German.....	150 00
.....	Consul, Valparaiso, postages.....	51 87
den.....	Consul, Bristol, flag, staff and freight.....	16 72

D—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amou
John Black	Commercial agent, Galle, Ceylon, postages and freight	$1
Alexander Hammett	Consul, Naples, postages	
Wm. H. Prentiss	Postages, telegraph, freight, &c	1
Southey Grinalds	Consul, Puerto Cabello, postages	
Thomas M. Rodney	Consul, Matanzas, postages, &c	2
F. M. Auboyneau	Consul, La Rochelle, postages	
W. H. Vesey	Consul, Antwerp, postages, letter-books, &c	8
D. O. Kellogg	Late Consul, Glasgow, postages	2
Charles W. Davis	Copying documents, in English and Spanish, case of the Macedonian	8
S. J. Oakford	Consul, Tumbes, postages	1
R. R. Gatton	Consul, Mazatlan, postages	1
W. H. Ropes	Consul, St. Petersburg, postages	
Alexander Schwartz	Consul, Riga, postages	
J. R. Bolton	Consul, Mazatlan, postages	
A. H. Bassinge	Consular agent, Dresden, postages	1
H. T. A. Rainals	Consul, Elsinure, postages	1
Samuel Bromberg	Consul, Hamburg, postages	
W. McMullan	Consul, Zanzibar, spar for flag-staff	
C. B. Hill	Copying and collating, claim of the Macedonian, &c	
James Foy	Late Consul, Dublin, seal for office, postages, &c	1
James H. Young	Commercial agent, Curacao, stationery for office	
Nathaniel Hawthorne	Consul, Liverpool, postages, &c	
Charles L. Denman	Consul, Acapulco, postages, &c	2
B. Chambers	Engraving plates and printing 5000 envelopes	
Charles W. Davis	Copying documents, in English and Spanish, claim of the Macedonian	
Edward McCall	Consul, Lima, postages	1
		$38.9

E.

Statement of the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, from 1st
1852, *to* 30*th June*, 1853, *other than what has been paid by the a*
of the Department of State, per accounts adjusted at this office, v

Geo. P. Marsh, Minister resident to Turkey:	
For his expenses from 30th July, 1852, to 30th September, 1853, on a special mission to Greece, consisting of coast and boat hire, transportation of baggage, mess bill on board the United States ship San Jacinto, stationery, translations, copies of records and letters, and postage, including his own and servant's expenses, per report No. 12,648	2,
	$2,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's office, 12th December, 1853.

F.

Statement of the contingent expenses of all missions abroad, other than what may have been paid by the agents of the Department of State, as shown by the accounts of the United States ministers, chargés de affaires and other diplomatic agents abroad, received and adjusted at this office, from 1st July, 1852, to 30th June, 1853, viz:

Luther Severance, commissioner to the Sandwich Islands:		
For amount of his contingent expenses from 1st July, 1851, to 30th September, 1852, consisting of postages, stationery, newspapers and freight, per report No. 11,830	$91 12	
Loss in exchange on his drafts	176 69	
		$267 81
Edward Joy Morris, chargé d'affaires at Naples:		
For amount of his contingent expenses from 1st April, 1851, to 30th June, 1852, consisting of postages, stationery, customary presents, newspapers, freights and for painting coat of arms for legation, per report No. 11,849	$495 12	
Loss in exchange	268 12	
		763 24
Cortland Cushing, chargé d'affaires to Ecuador:		
For amount of his contingent expenses from 11th November, 1850, to 30th September, 1852, consisting of postages, rent of rooms for preserving archives, office furniture, painting arms of the United States and making flag staff, per report No. 11,861		373 59
John C. B. Davis, secretary of legation at London:		
For clerk hire paid out of contingent fund of all missions abroad, per report No. 11,876	$72 60	
Return allowance, two months' salary	333 33	
		405 93
Lewis Cass, chargé d'affaires at Rome:		
For amount of his contingent expenses from 1st January, 1851, to 30th June, 1852, consisting of postages, stationery, newspapers and customary presents, per report No. 11,889	$750 06	
Loss in exchange	657 35	
		1,407 41
Charles J. McCurdy, chargé d'affaires at Austria:		
For amount of his contingent expenses from 1st October, 1851, to 12th November, 1852, consisting of postages, stationery, newspapers, customary presents, freight, rents, trunk, stamps and labor	$636 15	
Return allowance, per report No. 11,909	1,125 00	
		1,761 15
Andrew J. Donelson, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Frankfort:		
For amount of his contingent expenses, consisting of stationery and his traveling expenses between Berlin and Frankfort—also the traveling expenses of Mr. Fay and Com. Parker from Berlin to Frankfort, per report No. 11,910	$2,524 20	
Loss in exchange	155 42	
		2,679 62
Abbott Lawrence, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at London:		
For amount of his contingent expenses from the 1st October, 1851, to 30th September, 1852, consisting of clerk hire, office rent, stationery, freight, postages, newspapers, customary presents, per report No. 11,912	$3,715 59	
Return allowance	2,250 00	5,965 59
Nathaniel Niles, chargé d'affaires to Sardinia:		
For the amount of his contingent expenses from 22d January, 1848, to 1st July, 1849, for the transportation of sundry parcels from New York, Washington, Boston, Havre, &c., for the legation at Turin, and for payments to the commissary de post at Turin for letters and packages for legation, per report No. 11,913		127 87

F—Continued.

Theodore S. Fay, secretary of legation at Berlin:		
For amount of his loss in exchange on his bills, drawn on the London bankers, from July 1st, 1850, to 31st December, 1852, per report No. 11,932		$197
Richard H. Bayard, chargé d'affaires to Belgium:		
For amount of his contingent expenses from 1st January to 31st December, 1852, consisting of postages, newspapers, freight and customary presents, per report No. 11,943	$385 76	
Loss in exchange	146 67	
		53
Baring, Brothers & Co. United States bankers in London:		
For amount lost in exchange on remittances made to them by the treasurer of the United States from 26th June to 24th November, 1852, per report No. 12,213	$2,582 23	
Amount paid by them from 31st March to 31st December, 1852, for notarial expenses and postage	167 68	
		2,74
John C. Rives:		
Amount of his account for set of Congressional Globe, 31 volumes, at $5 per volume, for United States legation at London, per report No. 12,326		15
Robert C. Schenck, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil:		
For amount of his contingent expenses from 1st October, 1851, to 31st December, 1852, consisting of postages, stationery, customary presents, despatch boxes, porterage, freight, legation flag, stamps for drafts, book cases, &c., for preserving archives and seals for office, per report No. 12,352	$354 50	
Loss in exchange	829 43	
		1,18
Yelverton P. King, charge d'affaires, to New Grenada:		
For amount of his contingent expenses, for room rent, for the preservation of the archives of the legation, per report, No. 12,377	$44 00	
Return allowance, 1 quarter's salary	1,125 00	
		1,16
Ferdinand Coxe, secretary of legation, to Brazil:		
For amount lost in exchange on bills, drawn upon the bankers in London, and on the Secretary of State, from 7th February, 1852, to 11th February, 1853. No. 12,415		14
W. H. Trescott, secretary of legation, at London:		
For amount paid him to defray his expenses home, being an allowance of 2 months salary, No. 12,416		33
W. C. Rives, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France:		
For amount of his contingent expenses from the 1st October, 1852, to 14th May, 1853, consisting of postages, stationery, newspapers, customary presents, fuel and light, porterage, freights, office rent, and messenger's wages, per report, No. 12,451	$1,432 22	
Return allowance	2,250 00	
Loss in exchange	414 39	
		4,09
H. A. Homes, U S. assistant dragoman, at Constantinople:		
For the amount lost in exchange for bills drawn on the bankers in London, from 17th May, 1851, to 7th July, per report, No. 12,452		11
Taylor & Maury:		
For bill of stationery furnished by them to Mr. Borland, Minister to Central America, per report No. 12,460		50
Neil S. Brown, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia:		
For amount of his contingent expenses from 1st April, 1852, to 23d June, 1853, consisting of postages, newspapers, customary presents, stationery, and expense of removing books, papers, &c. of legation, per report No. 12,479	$490 23	
Return allowance, 1 quarter's salary	2,250 00	
Loss in exchange	164 07	
		2,904

F—Continued.

rnard, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Prussia :		
f his contingent expenses from 1st July, 1852, to 1853, consisting of postages, stationery, customa-, newspapers, freights, removing archives, &c., ,567	$763 88	
ıngе	421 52	
		1,185 40
ch, secretary of legation, and acting as chargé d'affaires at Mexico :		
ıt of his contingent expenses during the 3d quarter, ıting of postages, newspapers, and stationery, per 12,571	$70 43	
nce, 1 month's salary	168 48	
		238 91
ɔnkling, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico :		
f his contingent expenses from 6th August, 1852, ıgust, 1853, consisting of postages, stationery, , traveling expenses, office seal, removing office, ing circulars, &c., per No. 12,614	$467 82	
ance	2,250 00	
		2,717 82
·ker, secretary of legation, &c. to China :		
ıst in exchange on 2 bills drawn upon the London bankers, No. 12,332		335 91
Fletcher, acting secretary of legation to Brazil :		
ɔst in exchange on a bill drawn for his salary as acting secretation to Brazil, per report No. 12,671		37 35
		$32,251 23

Department,
Auditor's office, 12th December, 1853.

CONGRESS, [SENATE.] Ex. Doc.
t Session. No. 6.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMUNICATING

tatement of appropriations for the service of that department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853.

DECEMBER 13, 1853.—Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 8, 1853.

IR: In obedience to the act of Congress approved May 1, 1820, ve the honor to communicate herewith a statement, showing the nces of appropriations made for the service of this department, ining in the treasury on the 1st July, 1852; the appropriations e for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853; the repayments and sfers in the same time; the amounts applicable to the service of ears 1852–'53; the amounts drawn therefrom in the same period; the balances on 1st July, 1853; with such appropriations as have carried to the surplus fund.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

on. DAVID R. ATCHISON,
President of the Senate of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Comptroller's Office, December 7, 1853.

R: I have the honor to transmit, in duplicate, a statement of opriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year –'53, which statement shows the balances of the appropriations he 1st July, 1852; the appropriations made for the fiscal year –'53; the repayments and transfers in the same time; the amounts cable to the service of the year 1852–'53; the amounts drawn by

requisitions from the treasury in the same period; and, finally, the balances on the 1st July, 1853; with such appropriations as have been carried to the surplus fund. Prepared in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved 1st May, 1820.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRODHEAD, *Comptroller.*

Hon. ROBERT MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances of appropriations July 1, 1852.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1852–'53.	Repayments from July 1, 1852, to June 30, 1853.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1852–'53.	Amounts drawn by requisitions from the treasury during the fiscal year 1852–'53.	Balances June 30, 1853.
Current expenses of Indian department	.....	.....	$3,507 25	$3,507 25	$3,507 25	.....
Contingencies of Indian department	$259 27	$74,000 00	1,153 72	75,412 99	69,110 92	$6,302 07
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents	6,971 84	52,250 00	429 73	59,651 57	43,126 52	16,525 05
Pay of sub-agents	10,069 80	.....	30 75	10,100 55	3,129 88	6,970 67
Pay of interpreters	5,396 35	28,000 00	857 11	34,253 46	16,416 05	17,837 41
Exchange of land, &c., act of March 2, 1833	50 28	.....	.....	50 28	*50 28	.....
Clerk to superintendents at St. Louis and Western Territory	500 00	2,200 00	.....	2,700 00	2,700 00	.....
House for agents, &c	3,804 48	2,000 00	275 00	6,079 48	599 64	5,479 84
Medals for Indian chiefs	104 12	.....	.....	104 12	104 12	.....
Civilization of Indians	11,730 02	10,000 00	.....	21,730 02	10,165 00	11,565 02
Presents for Indians	4,541 46	5,000 00	1,099 56	10,641 02	6,982 75	3,658 27
Provisions for Indians	23,871 87	11,800 00	96 25	35,768 12	6,980 32	28,787 80
Expenses of collecting and digesting statistics of Indian tribes of the United States	820 83	28,875 00	2,676 58	32,372 41	32,344 70	27 71
Blacksmiths' establishments, act of March 3, 1839	75 18	.....	.....	75 18	*75 18	.....
Expenses of compiling maps for use of committees of Senate and House of Representatives and Indian bureau	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	500 00	.....
Expenses of revising, &c., new code of regulations for the Indian department	3,000 00	.....	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Employment of physicians to vaccinate Indians	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	500 00	.....

* Carried to surplus fund.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances of appropriations July 1, 1852.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1852–'53.	Repayments from July 1, 1852, to June 30, 1853.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1852–'53.	Amounts drawn by requisitions from the treasury during the fiscal year 1852–'53.	Balances June 30, 1853.
Interest, &c., on investments, &c., due Indian tribes and reimbursable	$119 53	.....	.....	$119 53	.....	$119 53
Fulfilling treaties with various Indian tribes	14,346 38	.....	.....	14,346 38	*$14,346 38	.....
Fulfilling treaties with Cherokees	1,715 46	.....	.....	1,715 46	*1,715 46	.....
Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees of December 29, 1835, act of July 2, 1836	61,602 28	.....	.....	61,602 28	†61,602 28	.....
Payment to Cherokee Nations for a printing press, per treaty of August 6, 1846, act of March 1, 1847	1,145 21	.....	.....	1,145 21	1,145 21	.....
Compensation and expenses of committee of Old Settler party of Cherokees, their clerks, &c., act of September 30, 1850	265 00	.....	.....	265 00	265 00	.....
Payment due William Williams, under sixteenth article Cherokee treaty of 1835–'36	.....	$150 00	.....	150 00	.....	150 00
Defraying expenses of taking a census of government and treaty party of Cherokees west	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....
Payment to Cherokees for improvements abandoned under treaty of May 6, 1828. (Reappropriated, 1847)	343 60	.....	.....	343 60	*343 60	.....
Payment to Se-ka-wee, a Cherokee, act of 30th August, 1852	.....	166 50	.....	166 50	166 50	.....
Relief of heirs of David Corderey, for value of a Cherokee reservation, act of March 3, 1853	.....	9,600 00	.....	9,600 00	9,600 00	.....
Fulfilling treaties with Cherokees, act of January 9, 1837, being proceeds of school lands, per treaty of 1819	40 45	.....	.....	40 45	.....	40 45
Trust fund—interest on investment in stocks for Cherokee schools	914 23	.....	$3,041 44	3,955 67	3,033 68	921 99
Trust fund—interest on investment in stocks, per Cherokee treaty of 1835	1,706 12	.....	62,410 18	64,116 30	33,791 78	30,324 52

Removal of Catawba Indians, (Cherokees,) act of July 29, 1848	5,000 00			5,000 00	*5,000 00	
Payment to North Carolina Cherokees, under fourth and fifth sections of act of July 29, 1848. (Indefinite)		388 82		388 82	388 82	
Carrying into effect treaty with western Cherokees, act of June 28, 1834	146 60			146 60	*146 60	
Claims of western Cherokees for stock lost, &c., act of July 14, 1832	69 00			69 00	*69 00	
Payment to Presha Bedwell, (formerly Presha Foreman,) Cherokee		464 00		464 00		464 00
Payment to Horse Fly, &c., (Cherokee,) act of August 30, 1852		54 00		54 00	54 00	
Fulfilling treaties with Chickasaws	3,000 00	3,000 00		6,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Creeks	46,861 12	60,640 00		107,501 12	75,307 13	32,193 99
Payment of the expenses of removal and subsistence of Creek Indians, and to reimburse, &c., act of March 3, 1839	4,586 51			4,586 51	*4,586 51	
Trust fund—interest on investment in stocks for Creek orphans	4,626 50		14,495 58	19,122 08	5,985 77	13,136 31
Expenses of running and marking boundary of Creek country west of Arkansas		7,990 00		7,990 00	5,290 00	2,700 00
Payment to the Creek nation of Indians of a balance claimed by them of the award for claims of citizens of Georgia, &c., third section of act of August 12, 1848	56,422 37			56,422 37	28,211 18	28,211 19
Liquidated balance found due Creek Indians, &c., for losses sustained in last war with Great Britain		110,417 90		110,417 90	110,417 90	
Relief of legal representatives of James C. Watson, act of July 30, 1852. (Indefinite)		2,756 03		2,756 03	2,756 03	
Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws	9,448 98	10,545 00		19,993 98	10,980 00	9,013 98
Trust fund—interest on bonds for Choctaw orphans, on account of reservations	20,133 31		6,550 26	26,683 57	21,133 31	5,550 26
Trust fund—interest on investment in stocks for Choctaws—education	7,263 97		7,239 20	14,503 17	1,543 53	12,959 64
Trust fund—interest on investment for Choctaws, under their convention with Chickasaws			40,552 04	40,552 04	26,994 91	13,557 13
Removal of the Choctaws west of the Mississippi, act of March 3, 1842, &c	11,811 08	87,412 00	7 69	99,230 77	20,133 50	79,097 27
Interest on awards to Choctaw claimants, &c., for 1845 and 1846, &c., act of June 27, 1846, &c	33,610 67	23,800 00		57,410 67	40,000 00	17,410 67

* Carried to surplus fund.

† Of this sum $31,829 69 is carried to surplus fund.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances of appropriations July 1, 1852.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1852-'53.	Repayments from July 1, 1852, to June 30, 1853.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1852-'53.	Amounts drawn by requisitions from the treasury during the fiscal year 1852-'53.	Balances June 30, 1853.
Contingent expenses of commissioners to adjust claims to reservations, under fourteenth and nineteenth articles of treaty with the Choctaws of 1830, per second section of act of August 23, 1842, &c.	$4,102 19	.....	.....	$4,102 19	*$4,102 19	.....
Carrying into effect Choctaw treaty, (reappropriated,) act of June 11, 1842; act of July 21, 1852	.....	$95 83	.....	95 83	.....	$95 83
Carrying into effect Choctaw treaty, on account of lands relinquished, act of March 2, 1831, (reappropriated;) act of July 21, 1852	.....	826 26	.....	826 26	.....	826 26
Payment to Hyram R. Pitchlynn, (Choctaw,) act of August 30, 1852	.....	2,852 36	.....	2,852 36	2,852 36	.....
Expenses of making eastern boundary of country set apart to Choctaw nation by second article of treaty of September 27, 1830	3,462 00	.....	.....	3,462 00	3,462 00	.....
Payment of principal awarded to Choctaw claimants, &c	.....	872,000 00	.....	872,000 00	872,000 00	.....
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas of Mississippi	1,447 09	.....	.....	1,447 09	*1,447 09	.....
Expenses of certain Chippewa Indians and their interpreters, act of February 22, 1849	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	*1,000 00	.....
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior of October 4, 1842, act of June 17, 1844, &c	90,662 27	86,200 00	$510 00	177,372 27	107 846 63	69,525 64
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas of Saginaw	5,240 08	5,800 00	.....	11,040 08	5,800 00	5,240 08
Trust fund—interest due on investments in stocks for Chippewas of Swan Creek, &c., act of January 7, 1837	.....	.....	440 23	440 23	.....	440 23
Carrying into effect treaty with Chippewas of October 4, 1842.	103 73	.....	.....	103 73	*103 73	.....
Expenses of negotiating treaty with Chippewas ratified in 1848.	449 25	.....	.....	449 25	449 25	.....

Trust fund—interest on investment in stocks for mills for Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	2,442 06	87,627 50	17,315 46	107,385 62	103,732 02	3,653 60
Trust fund—interest on investment in stocks for education for Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	2,387 67	.....	1,087 41	3,475 08	3,216 76	258 32
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians	2,664 17	2,021 59	.....	4,685 76	750 00	3,935 76
Removal and subsistence of Chippewas of Lake Superior to Mississippi, from lands ceded, &c., act of Sept. 30, 1850	1,111 38	.....	.....	1,111 38	1,111 38	.....
Expenses of removal of sub-agency of Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi, act of February 27, 1851	5 30	.....	.....	5 30	.....	5 30
Fulfilling treaties with Christian Indians	400 00	400 00	2 80	802 80	400 00	402 80
Fulfilling treaty of May 15, 1846, with Comanches and others, act of March 3, 1847	10,000 00	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....
Presents to Comanches, Kioways, and other Indians on Arkansas river, act of August 30, 1852	.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	16,061 25	3,938 75
Fulfilling treaties with Delawares	9,052 50	10,244 00	629 53	19,926 03	9,528 00	10,398 03
Trust fund—interest on investment in stocks for Delawares—education	.....	.....	702 57	702 57	463 29	239 28
Services of a striker in the Delawares', Senecas', and Shawnees' blacksmith shops, &c., act of March 3, 1853	.....	2,229 00	.....	2,229 00	2,229 00	.....
Fulfilling treaties with Florida Indians	33,245 44	6,000 00	70 25	39,315 69	31,993 47	7,322 22
Removal, &c., of such Seminole Indians, (Florida,) as surrender for emigration, act of February 18, 1841	1,510 62	.....	.....	1,510 62	*1,510 62	.....
Expenses of Seminole Indians from West to Florida, and of other agents in an attempt at pacification of that tribe in Florida, act of March 2, 1841	2,975 71	.....	.....	2,975 71	2,975 71	.....
Removal and subsistence of Seminole Indians now in Florida West, &c., act of May 15, 1850	200,000 00	.....	.....	200,000 00	*200,000 00	.....
Fulfilling treaties with Iowas	7,600 00	7,875 00	.....	15,475 00	11,675 00	3,800 00
Fulfilling treaties with Kanzas	19,418 01	10,000 00	.....	29,418 01	9,741 75	19,676 26
Trust fund—interest on investment in stocks for Kanzas schools	8,111 48	.....	2,226 12	10,337 60	.....	10,337 60
Fulfilling treaties with Kickapoos	5,000 00	5,000 00	8 20	10,008 20	5,000 00	5,008 20
Fulfilling treaties with Menomonies	77,548 73	60,496 27	.....	138,045 00	49,890 00	88,155 00
Trust fund—interest of investment in stocks for Menomonies	.....	.....	10,278 06	10,278 06	5,000 00	5,278 06
Indemnities for losses sustained by Menomonies in goods, &c., per seventh article of treaty of October 18, 1848, act of July 21, 1852	.....	3,624 48	.....	3,624 48	3,624 48	.....

*Carried to surplus fund

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances of appropriations July 1, 1852.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1852–'53.	Repayments from July 1, 1852, to June 30, 1853.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1852–'53.	Amounts drawn by requisitions from the treasury during the fiscal year 1852–'53.	Balances June 30, 1853.
Fulfilling treaties with Miamies	$45,183 38	$42,580 00	.....	$87,763 38	$17,308 42	$70,454 96
Fulfilling treaties with Miamies of November 28, 1840, act of July 17, 1842	11,198 84	.....	.....	11,198 84	*11,198 84	.....
Fulfilling treaties with Eel River Miamies	2,962 92	1,100 00	.....	4,062 92	2,962 92	1,100 00
Payment of improvement on lands ceded by Miamies, &c., act of July 29, 1848	8,000 68	.....	.....	8,000 68	*8,000 68	.....
Payment of arrearages of permanent annuities to Eel River Miamies	.....	12,437 06	.....	12,437 06	12,437 06	.....
Payment to the emigrant New York Indians, who went West in 1846, act of March 3, 1849	77 83	.....	.....	77 83	*77 83	.....
Fulfilling treaties with Omahas	400 00	1,440 00	.....	1,840 00	1,440 00	400 00
Relief of Omaha Indians, act of August 30, 1852	.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	.....
Expenses of a certain party of Omaha Indians who visited Washington in February and March, 1852, act of August 30, 1852	.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Fulfilling treaties with Osages	46,139 35	26,656 00	.....	72,795 35	32,444 59	40,350 76
Trust fund—interest on investment in stocks for Osages' education	8,202 28	.....	$2,776 15	10,978 43	923 06	10,055 37
Fulfilling treaties with Ottoes and Missourias	5,185 25	2,040 00	.....	7,225 25	1,940 00	5,285 25
Fulfilling treaties with Ottowas	4,334 00	4,300 00	.....	8,634 00	4,300 00	4,334 00
Fulfilling treaties with Ottowas of Blanchard's Fork, &c., (proceeds of lands) act of January 9, 1837	.....	.....	588 78	588 78	.....	588 78
Trust fund—interest on investment for Ottowas of Roche de Boeng, &c., act of January 9, 1837	.....	.....	123 78	123 78	.....	123 78
Fulfilling treaties with Ottowas and Chippewas	53,087 78	61,064 22	.....	114,152 00	59,964 22	54,187 78

Trust fund—interest on investment in stocks for Ottowas and Chippewas	810 78		1,365 27	2,176 05		2,176 05
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees	5,966 02	1,000 00		6,966 02		6,966 02
Fulfilling treaties with Piankeshaws	800 00	800 00		1,600 00	800 00	800 00
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies	121,485 13	116,780 00	4,063 03	242,328 16	80,293 21	162,034 95
Payment to Pottawatomies for corn crop abandoned, act of March 3, 1839; reappropriated act of July 21, 1852		742 50		742 50	742 50	
Payment to Pottawatomies for 12 log-houses destroyed, act of March 3, 1839; reappropriated act of July 21, 1852		600 00		600 00	600 00	
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies of Huron	400 00	400 00		800 00	400 00	400 00
Expenses of removal, and subsistence of Pottawatomies of Indiana, act of March 3, 1839, &c	4,947 09	22,500 09		27,447 09	25,323 97	2,123 12
Expenses of removing the Pottawatomies and Sacs and Foxes from Iowa, West of Mississippi, &c	2,000 00			2,000 00	2,000 00	
Payment of awards of General B. Mitchell, (Pottawatomies) act of September 30, 1850, &c	1,779 91	4,200 00		5,979 91	5,979 91	
Fulfilling treaties with Quapaws	4,550 22	4,660 00		9,210 22	4,490 00	4,720 22
Fulfilling treaties with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	108,518 03	74,080 00		182,598 03	104,080 00	78,518 03
Fulfilling treaties with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	11,235 08	7,870 00	10	19,105 18	10,810 00	8,295 18
Expenses of holding treaty with Sac, Fox, Winnebago, and Sioux tribes of Indians, for their title to lands in Iowa, act of March 3, 1841	648 27		93 90	742 17	*742 17	
Carrying into effect treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi of October 11, 1842, per act of March 3, 1843; reappropriated act of September 30, 1850	260 99			260 99	260 99	
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas	3,047 55	2,873 33		5,920 88	4,303 33	1,617 55
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York	10,202 27	9,750 00		19,952 27	9,750 00	10,202 27
Awards for improvements surrendered by Senecas of New York, per fifth article of treaty of May 20, 1842	14 32			14 32	*14 32	
Trust fund—Senecas of New York, per third article of treaty of May 20, 1842, (award of Buffalo and Tonawanda reservation)	108 21			108 21		108 21
Trust fund—interest on investment in stocks for Senecas			375 00	375 00	250 00	125 00
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas and Shawnees	2,141 80	2,060 00		4,201 80	2,590 00	1,611 80
Trust fund—interest on investment in stocks for Senecas and Shawnees			1,300 59	1,300 59	847 06	453 53
Payment to Senecas of New York for moneys wrongfully withholden by the agent, and to reimburse, &c., act of July 21, 1852		28,505 50		28,505 50	28,505 50	

* Carried to surplus fund.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balance of appropriations July 1, 1852.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1852-'53.	Repayments from July 1, 1852, to June 30, 1853.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1852-'53.	Amounts drawn by requisitions from the treasury during the fiscal year 1852-'53.	Balances June 30, 1853.
Fulfilling treaties with Shawnees	$3,201 60	*$70,366 23	$1,299 76	$74,867 59	$70,366 23	$4,501 36
Trust fund—interest on investment in stocks for Shawnees	1,841 25	.....	4,816 16	6,657 41	5,638 47	1,018 94
Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York	2,254 95	4,522 50	.....	6,777 45	5,761 25	1,016 20
Payment to American party of St. Regis Indians, &c., act of July 21, 1852	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	.....
Fulfilling treaties with Sioux of Mississippi	31,612 92	728,800 00	158 35	760,571 27	650,938 78	109,632 49
Fulfilling treaties with Yancton and Santie Sioux	670 00	.....	.....	670 00	†670 00	.....
Payment to James M. Marsh for property lost by Sioux Indians, act of August 30, 1852	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....
Expenses of treating with Mississippi and St. Peter's Sioux for extinguishing of their titles in Minnesota	.....	4,272 38	303 50	4,575 88	4,270 38	305 50
Expenses of treating with Indian tribes and half-breeds for lands on Red river, Minnesota	.....	901 05	.....	901 05	901 05	.....
Fulfilling treaty with Stockbridges	13,700 00	2,631 00	.....	16,331 00	14,425 00	1,906 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Stockbridges and Munsees; reappropriated	.....	702 00	.....	702 00	.....	702 00
Trust fund—interest on investment in stocks for Stockbridges and Munsees	.....	.....	468 39	468 39	312 26	156 13
Fulfilling treaties with Weas	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	6,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Winnebagoes	61,539 27	97,860 00	.....	159,399 27	104,016 83	55,382 44
Expenses of removal, &c., of Winnebagoes, act of July 20, 1840, &c	.....	3,513 02	.....	3,513 02	1,320 78	2,192 24
Fulfilling treaties with Wyandotts	18,461 28	19,210 00	.....	37,671 28	19,110 00	18,561 28
Trust fund—interest on investment in stocks for Wyandotts, act of January 9, 1837	137 50	.....	7,387 50	7,525 00	5,062 50	2,462 50

Payment of annuities and transportation, &c., to certain Indian tribes, per seventh article of treaty of Fort Laramie of September 17, 1851, act of July 21, 1852	.....	120,000 00	.....	120,000 00	109,029 91	10,970 09
Pay of five Indian agents and their interpreters for New Mexico.	2,157 92	.....	345 63	2,503 55	2,403 55	100 00
General and incidental expenses of Indian service in California, act of March 3, 1853	.....	‡2,600 00	.....	2,600 00	2,600 00	.....
Arrearages of compensation, &c., to Indian agents for Indian tribes of California, act of February 27, 1851	2,250 00	.....	.....	2,250 00	2,250 00	.....
Salary of superintendent of Indian affairs in California, act of July 21, 1852, &c	5,318 68	.....	.....	5,318 68	5,318 68	.....
Travelling expenses of California superintendent and necessary attendants, act of July 21, 1852	.....	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
Presents and provisions for Indians visiting the superintendent in California, act of July 21, 1852	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Salary of a clerk to superintendent in California	.....	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
Expenses of California superintendency, act of August 30, 1852	.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	.....
Pay of interpreters in California, act of August 30, 1852	.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Subsistence, removal, and protection of Indians in California. (Indefinite)	.....	250,000 00	.....	250,000 00	250,000 00	.....
Furniture of superintendent's office in California	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	500 00	.....
Flags for distribution among the Indian tribes of California	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	500 00	.....
Payment of amount due Thomas W. Lane upon three drafts, &c., California, act of March 3, 1853	.....	3,825 00	.....	3,825 00	3,825 00	.....
Preservation of peace with Indians in California	.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	.....
Expenses of procuring information, &c., for Indian bureau, and for making treaties and presents to various Indian tribes within the United States, on the borders of Mexico, act of September 30, 1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchase of presents and negotiating for removal of Indians from Texas	.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	13,000 00	12,000 00
Expenses of a mission to the wild Indians of the prairie	8,820 68	.....	.....	8,820 68	†8,820 68	.....
Compensation to an agent and two interpreters for the wild tribes of the prairie	2,801 16	.....	.....	2,801 16	2,801 16	.....

* $66,246 23 of the appropriation for 1853–'54 anticipated.

† Carried to surplus fund.

‡ Appropriation of 1852–'53 anticipated.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances of appropriations July 1, 1852.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1852–'53.	Repayments from July 1, 1852, to June 30, 1853.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1852–'53.	Amounts drawn by requisitions from the treasury during the fiscal year 1852–'53.	Balances June 30, 1853.
Redemption of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. White, captured by Indians on the borders of New Mexico	$1,000 00	.....	$460 00	$1,460 00	$1,460 00	.....
Compensation of three special agents and four interpreters for Indian tribes of Texas	.....	$27,249 46	745 30	27,994 76	26,309 08	$1,685 68
Payment of persons engaged by the provisional government of Oregon, &c., and purchase of presents for Indian tribes, &c., act of August 14, 1848	.....	.....	580 77	580 77	.....	580 77
Expenses of negotiating with Indian tribes of Oregon, west of the Cascade mountains	.....	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
Clerk hire, &c., for superintendent for Oregon	.....	4,800 00	.....	4,800 00	2,400 00	2,400 00
Buildings and repairs for superintendent in Oregon	.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Travelling expenses of superintendent and Indian agents in Oregon	.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Payment to heirs of Cyrus Choice, late acting agent in New Mexico, act of August 30, 1852. (Indefinite)	.....	1,137 76	.....	1,137 76	1,137 76	.....
Expenses for Indian service in New Mexico	.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	17,676 37	2,323 63
Expenses of Pueblo Indians, and their attendants, from New Mexico to Washington, act of August 30, 1852	.....	7,500 00	.....	7,500 00	7,500 00	.....
Relief of Mrs. E. A. McNeil, act of January 20, 1853. (Indefinite)	.....	6,036 00	.....	6,036 00	6,036 00	.....
Relief of Elizabeth Jones and other children of John Carr, act of February 3, 1853. (Indefinite)	.....	1,253 33	.....	1,253 33	1,253 33	.....
Relief of George B. Russell and others, act of March 3, 1847. (Indefinite)	.....	285 88	.....	285 88	285 88	.....

Privateer pension fund	48 92			48 92	*48 92	
Invalid pensions, navy	55,049 70	45,000 00	2,349 88	102,399 58	38,716 62	63,682 96
Five years' pensions to widows, acts of 1845, 1847, and 1848. (Indefinite)		138,993 56	1,216 24	140,209 80	140,209 80	
Pensions to widows and orphans, act of March 2, 1849	2,455 04			2,455 04	†2,455 04	
Revolutionary pensions, act of March 18, 1818	63,529 33		5,334 11	68,863 44	24,086 40	44,777 04
Invalid pensions, act of 1818	57,559 22	400,000 00	2,387 60	459,946 82	388,058 39	71,888 43
Pensions, act of May 15, 1828. (Indefinite)		15,961 60	138 40	16,100 00	16,100 00	
Pensions, act of June 7, 1832. (Indefinite)		242,583 77	8,916 23	251,500 00	251,500 00	
Pensions to widows and orphans, act of July 4, 1836, &c	161,186 34	377,240 00	4,665 42	543,091 76	376,700 00	166,391 76
Pensions, act of July 7, 1838, &c	225 81	90,000 00	930 85	91,156 66	53,843 23	37,313 43
Pensions, act of March 3, 1843		30,000 00	1,185 84	31,185 84	28,933 17	2,252 67
Pensions, acts of June 17, 1844, February 2 and July 29, 1848	345,269 71	464,000 00	4,521 51	813,791 22	411,333 86	402,457 36
Unclaimed pensions, act of April 6, 1846. (Indefinite)		26,114 46	327 53	26,441 99	26,441 99	
Half-pay pensions, payable through Third Auditor's office	27,600 92	5,000 00		32,600 92	3,151 01	29,449 91
Liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia, act of July 5, 1832. (Indefinite)		20,043 75		20,043 75	20,043 75	
Repayment to Virginia, and for half pay, &c., act of Aug. 12, 1848	4,056 89			4,056 89	†4,056 89	
Totals	2,234,210 36	5,582,342 90	243,897 50	8,060,450 76	5,937,565 01	2,122,885 75

* $12 92 of this sum carried to surplus fund.

† Carried to surplus fund.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1852–'53, as per aggregate of fourth column		$8,060,450 76
From which deduct amount of refunding and transfer requisitions, per third column		243,897 50
Will show the amount applicable to the above period		7,816,553 26
From which deduct amount drawn by requisitions from the treasury, as per aggregate of fifth column	$5,937,565 01	
From which last sum deduct amount drawn by refunding and transfer requisitions, as per third column	243,897 50	
		5,693,667 51
Will leave the aggregate of the sixth column of balances on the 30th June, 1853		2,122,885 75

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Comptroller's Office, December* 7, 1853.

J. M. BRODHEAD, *Comptroller.*

MESSAGE

FROM

HE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING IN COMPLIANCE WITH

esolutions of the Senate, the correspondence relative to the claim on Portugal, in the case of the brig General Armstrong.

DECEMBER 20, 1853.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

o the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolutions of the Senate of the 17th of August, 1852, nd the 23d of February last, requesting a copy of correspondence rela- ve to the claim on the government of Portugal in the case of the brig eneral Armstrong, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to hose department the resolutions were referred.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, *December* 12, 1853.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 10, 1853.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred two resolutions of he Senate,—the first dated on the 17th of August, 1852, requesting the President "to communicate to the Senate, (if not incompatible with the ublic interest) copies of all the correspondence which has taken place, nd documents that may have been collected, since the Message of the President of the 15th December, 1845, (printed with Senate documents, st Session, 29th Congress, in vol. 3, No. 14,) in relation to the claim of he owners of the brig General Armstrong, against the Government of ortugal; including all letters and papers in the possession of the Gov- rnment, material to a full understanding of the subject, and not hereto- ore communicated to the Senate"—and the second, dated on the 23d ebruary, 1853, requesting the President "to communicate to the Senate if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interest) the corre- pondence between our Minister in Portugal and the Government of that ountry, in relation to the ship General Armstrong, and the liability of he Portuguese Government to pay for the same,"—has the honor to report o the President, that an answer to the first resolution, viz: that of the 7th of August, 1852, was suspended at the time in consequence of the

fact that by a Convention between the United States and Portugal, of the 26th February, 1851, for the settlement of claims, the particular case of the General Armstrong had been excepted, and referred by mutual consent to arbitration, and that it was then under submission to the French Government in accordance with the provision of that Convention. The award of the President (now Emperor) of France having been subsequently made known to the United States, and a copy of it having been communicated to the Senate by the President on the 24th January, 1853, it is not now deemed necessary to make a formal reply to the second resolution, viz, that of the 23d February, 1853. The decision of the arbiter was unfavorable to the claim, and therefore it is clear that all liability on the part of Portugal to pay the same is, by the stipulations, express and implied, of the Convention, entirely at an end.

The Secretary of State has the honor further to report to the President his belief that, under the several calls of the Senate and House of Representatives, all important and material papers, correspondence and documents in relation to the case of the General Armstrong, have already been communicated to Congress, and are to be found among their printed documents. The resolutions of Congress in reference to all American claims upon Portugal have been fully answered, and those claims considered as amicably and definitively settled by Convention and umpirage.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. MARCY.

To the PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

3d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [SENATE.] EXECUTIVE, No. 8.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, information in relation to the transactions between Captain Hollins, of the United States ship Cyane, and the authorities at San Juan de Nicaragua.

DECEMBER 20, 1853.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit certain documents in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 6th of April, ultimo, requesting information in regard to transactions between Captain Hollins, of the "Cyane," and the authorities at San Juan de Nicaragua.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, *December* 19, 1853.

GREYTOWN, OR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE,
March 3, 1853.

SIR: Enclosed I have the honor to hand to you a communication from the city council of this place, which they have directed me, as the executive officer of this government, to forward to your department.

Events having lately transpired here which I have no doubt will be represented to the United States government by the parties interested in a manner calculated to excite the public mind improperly, I therefore say, on behalf of the inhabitants of this city and its government, there has been nothing done except that which the city government were legally and fully entitled to do.

The public lands belonging to the city, and within its jurisdiction, were trespassed upon by an illegal and unauthorized occupation by the Accessory Transit Company, a company which, I believe, has no legal existence; but if they are entitled to any rights, they can only obtain them within the State of Nicaragua, from whom they hold their charter.

The company have never fulfilled their contract with Nicaragua; and the State of Nicaragua will, on the 1st day of April, so I am credibly informed, annul their charter.

As far as regards the rights of American citizens, I assure you that the city government has, for the last two years, been almost exclusive in the hands of Americans, and that the present city government is composed of Americans only.

The Americans have built the best part of the city, and have always held the controlling interest. There are many more American citizens in this city than in the employ of the Transit Company, and I hope, if protection is afforded to any one, it will be to those who most justly are entitled to it, and those I believe to be the city and its inhabitants.

The facts are not to be disputed, the city and its government have always been right and the company and its agents always been wrong.

I also enclose a copy of a letter received by the city government yesterday, in which you will see how the company treat American citizens and how they fulfil their contracts.

The city government will, at all times, be happy to communicate to the United States government every and all the circumstances and facts connected with its government and its acts should it be required of them so to do.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

T. J. MARTIN, *Mayor.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE, *for the United States.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, Feb. 19, 1853.

The legislative council of the city of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, respectfully beg leave to represent to you, and through you to the President of the United States, the following statement in relation to the condition of affairs as they now exist in this city.

In March last, the Mosquito authorities, then governing at this place, called on the people by a proclamation, issued by James Green, esq., her Britannic Majesty's acting agent and consul general to Mosquito, to form a constitution, elect officers, and enact such laws as they might deem necessary for the future welfare of the city and its inhabitants.

In accordance with this proclamation, the people met in convention on the 29th day of March, 1852, and appointed a committee to draft a constitution; the result was the present constitution, which was adopted unanimously at a general meeting of the citizens, held in the said city of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1852.

A copy of the constitution, together with a copy of the proclamation of James Green, esq., her Britannic Majesty's agent, &c., was

nsmitted to the office of the Secretary of State of the United States Commander Green, of the United States vessel-of-war Decatur, n lying in this harbor.

In compliance with the constitution, an election was held on the th day of April last, and resulted in the choice of a mayor, five mbers for a legislative council, three supreme judges, and sub-linate officers.

The new government came into power on the first day of May, A. 1852, and on that day the Mosquito authorities surrendered their wer and authority to the officers elected under the new constitu-n, and retired from office.

Since that period, the government thus chosen by the people has en in power, have enacted such laws as they deemed necessary for welfare of the city, and exercised all the rights and privileges ually exercised by a free and independent State, and have thus far en successful in preserving order and affording protection to person d property.

They beg leave to further state, that they consider this government ly able to maintain its present position; all that is necessary be- the approval of the respective governments of the United States d of Great Britain.

Every facility and encouragement in the power of this govern-nt is offered to the commerce of all nations; Greytown, or San an del Norte, being declared a free port forever, subject only to ht harbor dues and pilotage.

The present inhabitants, residing here, found this place a small lection of huts; by enterprise and industry they have transformed nto a flourishing city.

The authorities have been formally acknowledged by the govern-nt of Great Britain; and the letter of Vice Admiral Sir George ymour (a copy of which is herewith transmitted) will show that government deems it no longer necessary to maintain ships of r on this station, thereby virtually confirming in the hands of, and knowledging the ability of this government to maintain its laws, d all the powers heretofore possessed by the Mosquito authorities full sovereignty.

The people of this city look with confidence for a similar recogni-n on the part of the United States, and would view with deep con-n any treaty, in relation to the territory which they now occupy, which they are not made a party, or their interests fully considered.

A copy of the answer of the council to the letter from Admiral ymour is also herewith transmitted.

Respectfully submitted.

By order of the council:

SAMUEL S. WOOD,
President of the Council.

ROBERT D. LEES,
Secretary of the Council.

Hon. Secretary of State, *of the United States.*

Copy of communication from Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief, Sir G. H. Seymour, addressed to J. Green, esq., her Majesty's consul general at Greytown, and read at a meeting of the City Council on the 14th February, 1853, by H. G. Foote, esq., her Majesty's vice consul.

CUMBERLAND AT JAMAICA,
January 12, 1853.

SIR: I beg to acquaint you that I have received no information of the proposed arrangement for the future position of Graytown being likely to be concluded, and being much impressed with the losses the ships under my command have suffered from their detention at Greytown, I request you will give the mayor and council to understand that I do not consider the chance of an attack from the Nicaraguans on the town (which if their government is well advised will not occur) furnishes a sufficient reason for now keeping British ships of war at Greytown to the prejudice of the health of their officers and crews, when a municipality has been formed and acknowledged which is able to protect the place and property of the inhabitants.

It is the more advisable that they themselves should be prepared to resist any sudden attack, as it would be the duty of the naval officer commanding in the West Indies to send a force to dispossess any persons who might obtain possession of the place, before a definitive arrangement has been made for its future position, and any contests for the possession of the town would be injurious to its welfare and the property of the inhabitants.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. H. SEYMOUR,
Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief.

J. GREEN, Esq., *H. M. Consul General at Greytown.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, February 16, 1853.

At a meeting of the legislative council of the city of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, held at the council chamber, on Monday, February 14, 1853, your letter to James Green, esq., her Majesty's consul general, dated Cumberland at Jamaica, 12th January, 1853, was read to the council by Henry Grant Foote, esq., her Majesty's vice consul for this port.

This council takes pleasure in acknowledging and appreciating the interest manifested in your letter towards the citizens and government of this city, and in reply to your remark, that "a municipality has been formed and acknowledged which is able to protect the place and property of the inhabitants," would state that, notwithstanding the anomalous position in which this government is placed, it has been enabled thus far to maintain the supremacy of its laws, and afford ample protection to person and property, nor has it any doubt of being able successfully to resist any attack from the quarters

ntioned in your letter, and more especially as this government is
:nowledged and protected by the governments of Great Britain
l that of the United States.

Fhis council regrets to add that some embarrassments have lately
sen in relation to the jurisdiction of the territory, especially in re-
d to the Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, which now
:upies a portion of land on the north side of the harbor known as
nta Arenas, to the serious detriment of the city, and which said
npany has refused on several occasions to obey and acknowledge
jurisdiction of the laws of the city over it.

Fhe authorities of this city, anxious to maintain friendly relations
:h all parties, have submitted to this illegal occupancy of lands on
part of the company, under the impression that the question was
the point of being settled definitely by the respective governments
England and the United States; but, after a period of nearly a
ar, the matter appears to be as far from a final arrangement as
er. They have therefore taken steps to effectually maintain their
hts, and cause their laws to be acknowledged and respected by all
ties within their jurisdiction, and trust that, proceeding strictly in
:ordance with law, to merit and receive the approbation of the
tecting governments.

Fhe council sought an interview, private and unofficial, with the
mmander of her Majesty's vessel of war, now in port, at which in-
view it took occasion to state fully its present position.

Respectfully submitted.

By order of the Council:

S. S. WOOD,
President of the Council.
ROBERT D. LEES,
Secretary of Council.

His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir GEORGE SEYMOUR,
Commander-in-Chief of H. B. M. squadron in the West Indies.

SAN JUAN, *March* 2, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, passengers in the steamer "Prome-
us," beg leave to represent to your honorable body, that they have
n refused passage to the interior in the steamers of the Nicaragua
nsit Company, under the plea that there was no room for any ex-
t persons holding through tickets to California. But the under-
ied have reason to believe that a considerable number of persons,
holding through tickets, were allowed a passage in said steamers,
that the exclusion of the undersigned was an act of personal
lice on the part of the aforesaid Nicaragua Transit Company.
garding this company as commercial carriers, pursuing their busi-
s in part within the jurisdiction of the corporation of San Juan,
undersigned deem it their duty to complain to your honorable
y of this violation of the common law and of the plain duties of

companies thus organized, especially as this act of exclusion operates greatly to the detriment of both their public and private interests, and with the view of calling your attention to the arbitrary, oppressive, and illegal conduct of the aforesaid Nicaragua Transit Company, in order to its future prevention and punishment.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

E. GEO. SQUIER,
WM. A. JEFFERY, *U. S. Navy.*
S. W. WOODHOUSE, *U. S. Army.*
D. C. HITCHCOCK,
C. R. FOLLEN.

To the Hon. the MAYOR, *and Municipality of San Juan.*

This is a true copy:

ROBERT D. LEES,
Secretary of City Council.

U. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 4, 1853.

SIR: Your despatches of the 18th ultimo have been received. As the steamer leaves at so early a day after their receipt, it is impracticable to communicate to you at length the views of the administration in relation to the complicated questions touching the present affairs in Central America. By the next steamer, which leaves on the 15th instant, you may expect further despatches.

The United States will be represented in Central America immediately by a Minister Plenipotentiary. In the meantime you will consider it as the desire of the government that you should remain in the vicinity of San Juan, or Greytown, so long as your presence may be deemed necessary to protect the property and persons of American citizens.

Your prompt and prudent action, thus far, is approved. It is of course very important, in order to avoid collision, that your course should be marked with caution; but, at the same time, the impression should be very distinctly made, that the United States are both able and determined to protect the property and rights of American citizens. Of course you will confine yourself to that one duty, carefully avoiding any act committing your Government in any of the contested questions of jurisdiction at present disturbing that country.

The department is gratified to learn of the good conduct of those under your command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Commander GEORGE N. HOLLINS,
Com'g U. S. S. Cyane, San Juan de Nicaragua.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *April* 13, 1853.

SIR: Your letters written at San Juan del Sud, 9th of February ıst, and at Panama, 21st ultimo, were duly received.

The department approves your proceedings as indicated therein, nd has but to remark that your course should be marked with cau-on, but at the same time the impression should be very distinctly ıade that the United States are both able and determined to protect ne property and rights of American citizens.

You will continue, whilst separated from the commander-in-chief f the U. S. squadron in the Pacific, to communicate all matters of mportance direct to the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Commander THOS. A. DORNIN,
Com'g U. S. Ship Portsmouth, San Juan del Sud.

U. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 14, 1853.

SIR: Your communication from San Juan de Nicaragua, bearing late March 30, 1853, covering a correspondence with the commander f her majesty's war steamer, the Geyser, has been received.

I apprehend you have, ere this, received a communication from his department approving your conduct as reported in your despatches earing date United States ship Cyane, harbor of San Juan de Nica-agua, March 18, 1853. While, however, your prompt interposition o protect the property of American citizens interested in the Acces-ory Transit Company meets with the entire approbation of the gov-rnment, it is deemed proper to put you in full possession of the rounds on which that approval is based, and the views and policy f the government in relation to certain questions bearing on the ubject matter more immediately under consideration.

You seem to entertain the opinion that it was the duty of the ommander of the British war steamer, the Geyser, to interpose also or the protection of the property of the Accessory Transit Company, nd express surprise that he should have sailed from the port on the vening before the destruction of the buildings, although "he was ıformed by the agent of the intended destruction." Your opinion eems to be based on the supposition that, by the convention between reat Britain and the United States of the 19th of April, 1850, it be-ame the duty of those two powers to afford that protection. It is roper to suggest to you, that the convention of the 19th of April, 850, stipulates that any company formed to promote a communica-on "by *ship canal*, which may be constructed between the Atlantic nd Pacific oceans, shall receive the protection of Great Britain and ıe United States." It is true, therefore, that there is nothing in that eaty, *expressly in so many words*, guaranteeing their joint protec-on to the "Accessory Transit Company," formed since "the Ameri-

can Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company," whose proposed mode of inter-oceanic communication is *not* by "ship canal."

It is *further true*, however, that in the 8th article of said treaty, the two governments do "agree to extend their protection by *treaty stipulations* to any *other* practicable communications, whether by canal or railway;" but whether, under the spirit and true meaning of that convention, it is the duty of the two governments to protect the "Accessory Transit Company" as a company, is a question in regard to which you need not embarrass yourself, as the propriety of your action is justified on principles entirely distinct. If any of the subjects of her Britannic Majesty were interested as stockholders in said company, and the commander of the British war steamer declined interposition to save their property from destruction, it is a position in regard to which the United States have no desire, perhaps no disposition, to complain.

Your conduct in affording protection, and saving from destruction the property of that company, is commended not because of any *supposed stipulation* for that purpose, by convention between Great Britain and the United States, *but because American citizens* are largely and chiefly *interested* in said company, the charter of which was granted and guaranteed by the State of Nicaragua, within the limits of which State the town of San Juan is situated, and which charter was granted even long before any attempt was made to convert Greytown into what is now alleged to be an independent city. The authorities of Greytown have no right to interfere with rights and privileges thus granted by the State of Nicaragua. When they, therefore, attempted to destroy the property of the company, your interference is justified and approved, *solely*, because it is regarded as an unauthorized attempt to *disturb the rights of American citizens*, and the United States desire that the American citizen "shall realize that, upon every sea and on every soil where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights."

These suggestions are probably sufficient to inform you of the proper grounds on which the approval of your conduct is based, and on which it is desired that you should place your justification. But as it is not possible to foresee what state of events may arise near that country, it is perhaps proper to give you somewhat more fully the views of the government touching some of the more prominent questions that may possibly engage your attention.

San Juan de Nicaragua, or Greytown, is regarded by the United States as within the limits of the State of Nicaragua. It has never been recognized by the United States as an independent government; no consul has been sent there, but on the contrary merely a commercial agent recognized, in whose commission San Juan de Nicaragua is expressly stated to be within the limits of the State of Nicaragua. It is understood that this town claims its independence under a charter from a personage at the head of a tribe of Indians, called the Mosquito King. The United States have never recognized the government of this Mosquito King; and does not recognize the validity of

is charter to the few settlers in Greytown; but, at the same time, ou are expressly instructed to respect the police regulations of any mporary organization there, and not to molest them in the slightest gree, except under the contingencies previously mentioned.

It is not understood by the United States that Great Britain has ıy greater interests or rights in that or any other portion of Central merica than the United States, but on the contrary it is understood at by the convention of the 19th of April she retired from the Mosuito Protectorate, and agreed "not to assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part Central America." It is, therefore, to be assumed that the interest anifested by Commander Thomas Wilson, of Her Majesty's ship eyser, in his communication to you of the 28th of March last, was ot with a view to interfere with your interposition in behalf of merican citizens, nor to exercise any peculiar guardianship over the ıthorities of Greytown, but merely with a view to the single point inquiry as to the duty of both Great Britain and the United States, nder the convention of April, 1850, to protect the Accessory Transit ompany. Until the contrary appears you will, therefore, in any ırther communications with Commander Wilson, assume that to be ıe position of her Majesty's government.

A portion of the property attempted to be destroyed is on Point renas. Now Point Arenas is either a part of Costa Rica, or Nicaıgua. If it be within the limits of Costa Rica, it is manifest that ıe authorities of Greytown, in the State of Nicaragua, have no right o molest persons or property there. If it be within the limits of Nicaragua, then the authorities of Greytown have no right to interere, because of the privilege granted by the State government of Nicaragua prior even to any *attempted separate* organization at that own. It is not apprehended, however, that any further difficulty will ccur with the authorities of Greytown, nor is it supposed that her Majesty's government will improperly interfere.

So soon as there is no apparent necessity for your remaining at San Juan, the health of your crew would, perhaps, be promoted by ruising from that station to Pensacola.

Commodore Newton will be instructed as to the future movements f the home squadron.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Commodore GEORGE N. HOLLINS,
Commanding U. S. Ship Cyane, San Juan de Nicaragua.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
April 15, 1853.

SIR: For your information and guide you will receive, herewith nclosed, copy of a letter addressed to Commander George N. Hollins, f the U. S. ship Cyane, at San Juan de Nicaragua, touching his uties and the state of events at that port.

The department has deemed it proper in approving the conduct of Commander Hollins, as indicated in his despatches from San Juan de Nicaragua, to state to him the views and policy of the Government in relation to certain questions bearing on the subject matter, and the grounds on which that approval is based. Further instructions to the Commander-in-chief of the home squadron are not considered necessary at this time, but your attention is again invited to the orders of the department requiring occasional visits, by the vessels of the home squadron to the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, for the purpose of affording full protection to the rights and interests of all our citizens engaged in lawful trade between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Commodore J. S. NEWTON,
Commanding U. S. Home Squadron,
U. S. Frigate Columbia, Pensacola, Florida.

UNITED STATES SHIP "CYANE,"
Harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, March 18, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this port from Pensacola, on the 10th ultimo, after a passage of fourteen days.

Upon coming to anchor, a boat was despatched to Henry L. Stevenson, esq., the commercial agent of the United States at San Juan, with "orders" to place the same at his disposal. No attention was paid to the offer, and I have not had the pleasure, thus far, of a visit from him.

At the same time I was served with a "copy of a protest," before the commercial agent of the United States, from Thomas Baldwin, esq., as agent of the Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, against the proceedings of the "council" of San Juan de Nicaragua, as set forth in the accompanying document, marked A, accompanied with a demand through his attorney, F. A. Nenninger, esq., (Mr. Baldwin being absent,) for protection of the persons and property of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, located upon Punta Arenas, opposite the town of San Juan de Nicaragua, as set forth in the accompanying document, marked B. And also a "request" and "protest" of H. W. Wagner, as attorney for G. W. McCerren, esq., before the commercial agent of the United States, addressed to the "council" of San Juan de Nicaragua, for a "stay of proceedings" upon their part in reference to a "resolution" passed by the council, on February 8, 1853, said McCerren having an interest in a portion of the property located on Punta Arenas, included in said "resolution," as found on the third page of the accompanying document, marked C.

No attention was paid to the "request" and "protest" of McCerren, and the property was destroyed by tearing down the buildings, as set forth in the accompanying document, from Thomas Baldwin, esq.,

agent of the Accessory Transit Company, marked D. The "copy of correspondence," referred to in document D, will be found attached, marked E.

I was also informed that the writ of ejectment against the persons of the Accessory Transit Company would be enforced on the morrow at eleven o'clock, A. M., and that the balance of the property would be destroyed in accordance with a "city ordinance," passed at a meeting of the "council," on the evening of February 7, 1853, a copy of which will be found on the 2d and 3d pages of the accompanying, marked E.

Agreeable to my "orders" I promised the required protection, and despatched Mr. Theodore P. Green, the first lieutenant of this ship, to the mayor of San Juan de Nicaragua, with "orders" to state that information had been lodged with me, that on the succeeding day (March 11) a writ of ejectment would be served upon the Accessory Transit Company, and in case of their refusal to remove the property, force would be used to compel them.

He found the council assembled, the mayor presiding, made the statement, and requested their answer. He was desired to inform me the process was a legal one, and that they should carry the same into effect on the succeeding day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., unless prevented by a stronger force.

On the morning of the eleventh, at nine o'clock, I proceeded ashore to pay my respects to the mayor, and was received in the "council chamber," the "council" being assembled, when the mayor stated I had, on the previous afternoon, sent Mr. Green, the first lieutenant of the ship under my command, with a statement as recorded in the foregoing; I replied, I had so done, and that in accordance with my "orders" I should be compelled to put a stop to any depredations upon the property of the Accessory Transit Company. The mayor replied "no depredations would be committed, they only intended to pull the buildings down." He then requested a statement in writing of my intentions to prevent the execution of the "process," which I acceded to, and withdrew to the ship.

The accompanying letter dated harbor of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, United States ship "Cyane," March 11, 1853, was despatched at once, the reply it received is also attached.

Purser Charles C. Upham and acting Lieutenant William H. Parker of this ship, shortly afterwards returned from a visit to the town, bringing information that the troops were under arms and preparations making to proceed against Point Arenas and its occupants appertaining to the Accessory Transit Company, and that threats were being made of destruction of the property by fire.

"Orders" were then given to land a marine guard on Point Arenas, under the command of Lieutenant William Decatur Hurst, with instructions to inform the "marshal" that the property could not be molested, and to warn off all suspected persons, to prevent the execution of any threats as stated above. The "marshal" landed, and upon being asked his business by Lieutenant Hurst, he replied, "to tear down the buildings." Lieutenant Hurst then informed the "marshal"

of his "orders" to protect the property of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, and that he intended to obey and carry out the same; upon the receipt of this information the "marshal" mustered his "posse of carpenters," and left for San Juan de Nicaragua.

On the 13th ult., I had the honor of a visit from her Britanic Majesty's Vice Consul, Henry Grant Foot, esq., who had just returned from a visit to Bluefields, having been absent some days: he brought with him "despatches" from Vice Admiral Seymour, and Commodore McQuhae of her Britanic Majesty's naval forces in the West Indies, directed to F. A. Parker, commander in chief of the naval forces of the United States in the West Indies, with directions to place them in the hands of the senior. officer in command, should Commodore Parker be absent. Copies are herewith enclosed, marked F. He also informed me that the previously existing government of San Juan de Nicaragua had become dissolved by their own act, in consequence of their inability to carry out their intended course with the occupants and property of Point Arenas.

From the many threats and manifest excitement among the citizens of San Juan de Nicaragua, I deem it necessary to continue the guard upon Point Arenas, about the property of the Accessory Transit Company, particularly at night, and shall continue so to do until the necessity appears no longer to exist. I have also thought proper to warn the citizens of San Juan de Nicaragua of my intentions as to the persons and property of citizens of the United States who might be molested, as in the accompanying complaint from one already assaulted, marked G. Accordingly I dispatched Lieut. Hurst to the town with the accompanying communication, addressed to the citizens of San Juan de Nicaragua, marked H, with "orders to advise with her Brittanic Majesty's vice consul as to its effect;" the accompanying letter marked I, is his reply, and in accordance it was so modified as to include all, as set forth in the accompanying document, marked J.

Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs at this port, I do not deem it prudent to absent myself from the ship to communicate with Mr. Kerr, the chargé of the United States to Nicaragua, and have therefore ordered Dr. George Peck, the assistant surgeon of this ship, to represent me on this occasion. The officers and crew thus far continue in good health, but I am informed by the surgeon of the ship, (Dr. W. A. Spotswood,) from the prevalence of fever around us, we cannot expect to remain so for any length of time. I deem it necessary, however, to remain here until further "orders" from your honored self.

Copies of this correspondence have been sent to Commodore Newton, at Pensacola.

In closing my communication, permit me to refer to the correct deportment of all under my command; the officers having been in consultation of the greatest service, and the crew under such perfect discipline, and so well exercised with "small arms," through the efficiency of Mr. Green, the 1st lieutenant, as to render themselves uniformly obedient and quick in their movements. Hoping my conduct

may have been such as to meet your unqualified approval, I anxiously await your pleasure.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEO. N. HOLLINS,
Com'g U. S. Ship Cyane.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

A.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Port of San Juan de Nicaragua.

I, Henry L. Stevenson, vice commercial agent of the United States of America, do hereby certify that this day personally appeared before me Thomas Baldwin, agent of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, and did present to me an ordinance emanating from the city council of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, of which the following is a true copy:

"FEBRUARY 8, 1853.

"*Resolved*, That the Mayor be directed to notify the Accessory Transit Company to remove within five days the buildings lately erected by the said company on the city lands, and also within thirty days to remove their entire establishment, as said lands are required for the use of the city; and in case of the said company not complying within the specified time, that summary measures be taken for their ejection.

"R. D. LEES, *Sec. C. C.*"

And the said Thomas Baldwin did state that the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua hold the lands now occupied by them, by virtue of a charter or title from the State of Nicaragua, and are guaranteed in the possession and occupation of said lands by a treaty between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, and that the government of this port and town have no control over the same, and have no power beyond municipal authority.

Therefore, the said Thomas Baldwin, for and in behalf of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, does hereby solemnly *protest* against the enactment, enforcement, or execution of the above ordinance; against any measures that may be taken by the city council of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, or the citizens thereof, tending in any manner to obstruct the navigation of the river San Juan, or in any manner tending to deprive the said Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua of their just rights and privileges; that all such proceedings are and will be illegal and unjust.

And the said Thomas Baldwin does appeal to the government of the United States of America for protection against the foregoing ordinance.

THOMAS BALDWIN,
Agent A. T. Company.

Thus protested in due form of law before me, the undersigned, vice commercial agent of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

HENRY L. STEVENSON,
U. S. Vice Commercial Agent.

I, the undersigned, United States vice commercial agent, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy as it stands recorded in the book of records of this agency.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, and affix the seal of my office, this 14th day of February, 1853.

[L. S.]

HENRY L. STEVENSON,
U. S. Vice Commercial Agent.

B.

PUNTA ARENAS, *March* 10, 1853.

SIR: I beg to hand you the enclosed copy of a protest, made before the United States commercial agent, against the proceedings of the authorities and citizens of Greytown; at the same time I crave your kind protection of the property of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, situated at this place, as well as your protection for myself and other American citizens, employees of said company under my charge.

With the highest considerations, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS BALDWIN,
Agent Accessory Transit Company.
F. A. NENNINGER.

Captain HOLLINS,
U. S. sloop of war Cyane, San Juan del Norte.

C.

PUNTA ARENAS, *February* 14, 1853.

To the honorable the City Council of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte:

GENTLEMEN: Having arrived last evening from Virgin bay, I was informed by Captain Thomas Baldwin, agent of the Accessory Transit Company at this point, that a notice was served upon him by the proper officer of the corporation of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, being resolutions of your honorable body, to compel the said Accessory Transit Company to remove within five days the houses recently erected, &c., &c., &c., I therefore feel it now my duty to notify your

honorable body that the said buildings referred to are not the sole property of the said Accessory Transit Company, but that Captain George W. McCerren (who is now in New Orleans, and will not be back but by the beginning of March,) is a part owner of the houses, &c., referred to, and that no notice has been served upon him.

And I therefore, as his present temporary representative, humbly request your honorable body to grant me such time as will be necessary to make the arrangements needed; that is to say, grant a stay of proceedings or to rescind or stay the resolutions until the return of the said Captain McCerren, or to afford and grant such other relief in the cause as your honorable body may deem meet.

I beg, also, leave to notify your honorable body that I have applied to Henry E. Stevenson, esq., vice consul of the United States of America, to serve your honorable body with a protest in regard to the resolutions and actions of your honorable body in the matter.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, &c., &c.,

H. W. WAGNER,
Attorney for G. W. McCerren.

A true copy.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
Port of San Juan de Nicaragua.

By this public instrument of *protest*, be it known and made manifest unto all whom it may concern, that on this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-three, personally appeared before me Henry L. Stevenson, vice commercial agent of the United States of America for this port and its dependencies, Henry W. Wagner, who did state that he is the attorney for George W. McCerren, and that the said George W. McCerren is part owner of certain buildings to which the ordinance (of which here follows a true copy) recently passed by the city council of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, is directed and refers.

"FEBRUARY 8, 1853.

"*Resolved*, That the mayor be directed to notify the Accessory Transit Company to remove within five days certain buildings recently erected on the city lands, and within thirty days to remove their entire establishment, as said lands are required for city uses; and in case of the said company not complying within the specified time, that summary measures be taken for their ejection.

"R. D. LEES,
"*Secretary City Council.*"

That the part of the above ordinance commencing with the word "that," on the first line, and ending with the word "buildings," on the third line, refers to the property partly owned by the said George W. McCerren, and the said part owner is absent from the port, viz: is at New Orleans; and the said Henry W. Wagner, for and in be-

half of the said Geo. W. McCerren, does solemnly "*protest*" against the enactment, enforcement, or execution of said "ordinance;" that it is illegal and unjust, and that the city council of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, have no right nor control over the same; and that if said ordinance is executed that the said George W. McCerren will sustain great injury and loss therefrom.

Therefore the said Henry W. Wagner, for and in behalf of the said George W. McCerren, does make this protest before Henry L. Stevenson, vice commercial agent of the United States of America, and does declare his intention of appealing to the government of the United States of America for relief in case the above ordinance is executed; he, the said Henry W. Wagner, and the said George W. McCerren, both being citizens of the United States of America.

H. W. WAGNER,
Attorney for George N. McCerren.

Thus done and protested in due form of law before me the under signed vice commercial agent of the United States of America for the port of San Juau de Nicaragua and its dependencies.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of my office this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

HENRY L. STEVENSON,
United States Vice Commercial Agent.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy as it stands recorded on the book of records of the "commercial agency."

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of [L. S.] my office on this seventeenth day of Feburary, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

HENRY L. STEVENSON,
United States Vice Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANE,
Harbor of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown,
March 11, 1853.

SIR: After the interview I had with your honor this morning, before your honorable council assembled, I have to state, most respectfully, that I cannot permit any depredations on the property of the Accessory Transit Company, whose depot is located upon Punta Arenas, at the entrance of this harbor.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. N. HOLLINS,
Commander United States ship Cyane.

To his honor the MAYOR,
Of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, Nicaragua.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, OR GREYTOWN,
March 11, 1853.

R: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and in reply have to state that no "*depreda*-" have been or will be made upon the "property of the Acces. Transit Company, whose depot is located upon Point Arenas, at entrance of this harbor;" and that I shall proceed to eject the company according to law, unless illegally prevented by a supe- force.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

T. J. MARTIN, *Mayor.*

o GEO. N. HOLLINS, Esq.,
Commander United States ship Cyane.

D.

SAN JUAN, *March* 14, 1853.

IR: Having reference to the copy of the correspondence lately ied on between the authorities of Greytown, the United States Commercial Agent, her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul, and elf, with which I have furnished you, I now beg leave to wait n you with the following statement of the manner in which the of ejectment was carried into effect upon the property of the essory Transit Company of Nicaragua, as well as how the pro- y of Captain George W. McCerren (an American citizen) was royed without having been included in the writ of ejectment, or g in any way connected with the property of the Accessory nsit Company.

n Monday, the twenty-first day of February, at about half-past en o'clock, a. m., a party of armed men, accompanied by the shal of Greytown, and jointly under the commands of one certain jamin Moony, a member of the city council of Greytown, and of one James Lyons, a colored man of said town, who is styled ajor Lyons," landed upon Punta Arenas, and proceeded, without hermore ado, or explanations of any kind, to demolish some build- belonging to the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, said dings being used for boarding and lodging the employees of said pany, thus depriving said employees of their comfortable, and, in climate, most necessary quarters, subjecting them to the disa- able necessity of quartering themselves, in a crowded and un- thy manner, on board of one of the smallest river steamers nging to the company. Those men next proceeded to a newly ted brick oven, the property of Captain George W. McCerren, had never even been served with a notice that a writ of eject- it would be issued against his property; these buildings were royed amidst the cheers and yells of this armed body, horrible to en to.

I omitted mentioning to you previously, that, according to instructions received by me from the President and Directors of the Accessory Transit Company, at New York, advising me that I could *call* upon any British vessel of war for protection in case of necessity, I felt it incumbent upon myself, in the absence of such vessel, to call upon Mr. Foote, her Britannic Majesty's *Vice Consul*, requesting his aid and protection; this gentleman replied that it was *out of his power* to grant me any, as *his instructions* from the British government only referred to protecting the interests of the Atlantic Pacific Canal Company, and not those of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua; he remarked, however, that he expected a British steamer of war to arrive, and, upon her arrival, requested me to call upon him, and he would then lay the matter before the captain and see what could be done in the premises. Upon the arrival of her Britannic Majesty's steamer Gazer, I immediately proceeded to Greytown, and whilst awaiting the proposed interview I was arrested, and whilst under arrest Captain Wilson, of her Britannic Majesty's steamer Gazer, called upon me and informed me that he could render me no assistance. Some days afterwards, Mr. Foote and Captain Wilson called upon me, and, in the course of conversation, produced some documents purporting to be a copy of the instructions of the late Honorable Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, to Commodore Parker, of the United States Navy, with regard to the affairs of the city of Greytown; upon my making a request to allow Mr. Nenninger, Secretary of the Accessory Transit Company, at this place, to read the same, Mr. Foote replied that he would read them himself, and proceeded to do so, the purport of which did not directly apply or allude to the Accessory Transit Company; whether or not Mr. Foote read everything contained in the documents he was reading, I am unable to say.

In conclusion allow me, sir, in behalf of the Accessory Transit Company, as well as in behalf of the employees of the company, to render you their most sincere and grateful thanks for the very prompt and *efficient manner* you have acted in protecting their interests, and it shall afford me great pleasure to acquaint the government of the United States with the fact.

With the highest consideration, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS BALDWIN,
Agent Accessory Transit Co., Nicaragua.

Captain HOLLINS,
U. S. Sloop of War Cyane, San Juan del Norte.

E.

GREYTOWN, OR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE,
February 8, 1853.

Enclosed I hand you a copy of a city ordinance, passed last night by the honorable city council. You will please take notice of the

me, as it is my duty to see the same carried into effect, which I all proceed to do, as soon as the time given to you to remove shall pire.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

T. J. MARTIN,

Mayor of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte.

THOMAS BALDWIN, *Accessory Transit Company Agent.*

[Copy.]

"SAN JUAN DEL NORTE,

"*February* 9, 1853.

"HONORABLE SIR: At a meeting of the city council, held last even- g, I was directed to furnish you with a copy of the following."

"And remain, honorable sir, your obedient servant,

"ROBERT D. LEES,

"*Secretary City Council.*

"To the Hon. T. J. MARTIN,

"*Mayor of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte.*"

[Copy.]

"FEBRUARY 7, 1853.

"That the Mayor be directed to notify the Accessory Transit Com- ıny to remove, within five days, the buildings lately erected by said ımpany on the city land. And as so, within thirty days, to remove eir entire establishment, as said lands are required for the use of e city; and in case of the said company not complying within the ecified time, that summary proceedings be taken for their ejecture.

"ROBERT D. LEES,

"*Secretary City Council.*

"To the Hon. JAMES GEDDES,

"*Judge of the Supreme Court.*"

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Common Council in session*, That should e Accessory Transit Company remove their office, work-shops, &c., this side of the harbor, they be exempt from all and every descrip- ›n of city tax on all the property they have or may have in the ty, and on the river, for the use of said company; and the ocean eamers of the said company arriving in this harbor, be exempt from ›rt dues upon payment of the ordinary pilotage.

SEC. —. Should the said company establish any hotel, mercantile any other business aside from their transit business, that they shall ıy the same tax and license that the citizens pay for pursuing simi- r business.

That the secretary of this council do furnish the agent of said company with a copy of the foregoing sections.

SAMUEL S. WOOD,
President of City Council.
ROBERT D. LEES,
Secretary City Council.

GREYTOWN, OR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE,
February 7, 1853.

A true copy:

H. W. WAGNER.

DEAR SIR: I desire an extension of sixty days in the above case, in order to enable me to show cause why the ejection should not be made; and I ask your honor to grant the same.

THOMAS BALDWIN,
Agent A. T. Company.

A true copy of the original:

H. W. WAGNER.

PUNTA ARENAS, *February* 8, 1853.

SIR: Herewith I hand you a document served upon me this evening, purporting to be a copy of an ordinance passed last night by the city council of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, requiring of me to vacate the land owned and now occupied by the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, also to remove the buildings erected thereupon.

Without wishing to dwell upon the injustice of such a proceeding, I beg to call your attention to the fact, that the land now occupied by the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, and that the right of holding the same, and enjoying all the privileges exercised by said company, have been guaranteed to them by both the governments of the United States of America and that of Great Britain, and to which governments the city council and citizens of Greytown will be amenable for any illegal or unjust measures they may think proper to adopt, or put in execution; under these circumstances, I solemnly protest against any and all such proceedings, and more particularly do I protest against the enforcement of this ordinance, as I am not aware, at this writing, that the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, or the governments of either the United States of America or that of Great Britain, recognise the power or government of the city of Greytown or San Juan del Norte, other than that of a city government to manage its own municipal affairs, and without the power of violating a treaty guaranteed by two great nations.

I therefore beg that, in your official capacity as acting consul of the United States of America, you will aid me with the assistance in your power to protect the interests of the Accessory Transit Com-

ny of Nicaragua, as well as my rights as an American citizen, and ose of the employees of the company under my charge.

In your capacity as notary public, I beg you to have four copies of otests drawn up against these proceedings, and I shall appear be- re you in the morning to sign the same.

After perusing the copy of the ordinance of the city council, please nd the same to Mr. Harris.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. BALDWIN, *Agent A. T. Company.*

H. L. STEVENSON, Esq.,
Acting Consul U. S. of America, San Juan del Norte.

A true copy of the original:

F. T. NENNINGER.

A true copy:

H. W. WAGNER.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Port of San Juan de Nicaragua, February 10, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your note 8th instant, enclosing "ordinance" of the city council of San Juan l Norte or Greytown, and requesting my protection of the rights of e "Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua," and of yourself and the employees under your charge, as American citizens.

The protests which you requested have been prepared.

After a mature consideration of the subject, and on examination of e constitution of this city, I deem it my duty to advise you in my ficial capacity to make a formal application to the city council of an Juan del Norte or Greytown, for a stay of proceedings sufficiently ng to enable you to show cause why a writ of ejectment should not e issued, which application I am confident will not be denied.

Assuring you of my disposition to protect the rights of the Acessory ransit Company of Nicaragua, and of yourself and the employees nder your charge, as American citizens, as far as may be in my wer,

I am, respectfully, yours,
HENRY L. STEVENSON,
U. S. Vice Commercial Agent.

THOMAS BALDWIN, Esq.
Agent of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua.

A true copy of the original:

H. W. WAGNER.

PUNTA ARENAS, *February* 11, 1853.

the Honorable City Council of San Juan del Norte or Greytown:

GENTLEMEN: I have been served by the Hon. T. J. Martin, Mayor your city, with a copy of an ordinance, passed by your honorable

body on the night of the 7th instant, requiring of me to vacate the lands now occupied by the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua and to remove the buildings thereupon erected, within the space of five days; it being almost impossible for me to comply with this ordinance, and against the instructions I have received from the President and Directors of the Accessory Transit Company, I therefore pray your honorable body to grant me sixty days time, in order to show cause, "either before your honorable body or before the supreme court of your city," why this ordinance shall not be carried into effect, and your petitioner will ever pray.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS BALDWIN,
Agent of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua.

A true copy:
H. W. WAGNER.

GREYTOWN, OR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE,
February 11, 1853.

SIR: Your communication of this date, addressed to the city council, was this evening received, and I am directed by the council to say:

The communication mistakes facts in regard to the time allowed for the removal of the buildings; the five days notice referring (as it distinctly states) to the buildings *lately erected*, and the longer term of thirty days to the remainder, and by far the greater portion of the buildings.

The expression "mayor of your city" and Punta Arenas, as the place of date, this council considers discourteous.

Your communication, therefore, is respectfully returned for correction.

I am your obedient servant,
SAMUEL S. WOOD,
President of City Council.
ROBERT D. LEES,
Secretary of City Council.

A true copy of the original:
H. W. WAGNER.

GREYTOWN, OR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE,
February 9, 1853.

DEAR SIR: With reference to your application made to me as a judge of the supreme court of this city, for an extention of time in carrying out the resolution passed by the common council for the removal of the establishment of the Accessory Transit Company from their present location, I am inclined to think that the supreme court could not interfere in the matter.

The powers of the supreme court are set forth in article IV, section 2, of the constitution, as follows:

"Two of the supreme judges shall be sufficient to constitute a court, and try and determine any and all cases which may be brought before them."

The cases which may be brought before them are set forth in article IV, section 3, as follows:

"The supreme court shall have power and jurisdiction in all cases of appeal which may arise in the mayor's court, and in special cases, as may be designated by the common council; but in no case shall their decision apply to matters of fact, but simply to questions of law."

You will see from the above the authority and power of the supreme court. In your case I should think the remedy is to apply to the common council, from whom the resolution or ordinance emanated, for an extension of time.

As it requires two judges of the supreme court to constitute a court, and the other being absent, I only give you the above as my own private opinion, and

Remain, yours truly,

JAMES GEDDES.

THOMAS BALDWIN, Esq.,
Agent Accessory Transit Company, present.

A true copy of the original: H. W. WAGNER.

To the honorable Supreme Court of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte.

PUNTA ARENAS, *February* 14, 1853.

The undersigned, agent of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, most humbly prays your honorable court to grant a stay of proceedings for the space of sixty days, in order to show cause why a writ of ejectment shall not be issued to enforce the annexed ordinance lately passed by the honorable city council of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS BALDWIN.

Hon. THOMAS CODY,
Hon. JAMES GEDDES,
Judges of Supreme Court.

A true copy of the original: H. W. WAGNER.

GREYTOWN, OR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE,
February 14, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of this day, enclosing an application to the supreme court of the city of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, asking a stay of proceedings for the space of sixty days on the

late order of the city council in relation to lands belonging to said city, and now occupied by said company, or its agents, together with a copy of the ordinance passed by the council of the city of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, has been received and duly considered.

In the reply of Judge Geddes, one of the judges of the supreme court of said city of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, to a former communication from yourself, he referred you to the clauses in the constitution of this city defining the jurisdiction and powers of said court; and as the judges of said court cannot find any title or right in the archives or records of this city by which said company hold possession of said lands, nor any papers or documents in relation thereto laid before them, they respectfully state that they deem that the staying of proceedings on the order of the city council, as now presented before them, is out of their jurisdiction and power. They would further add, that the name of "Punta Arenas" is not known to the authorities of this city, save as a local name for a portion of the city and within its jurisdiction.

We have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servants,

THOMAS CODY, *Chief Justice.*
JAMES GEDDES, *Associate Justice.*

To THOMAS BALDWIN, Esq.,
Agent Accessory Transit Company.

A true copy of the original: H. W. WAGNER.

PUNTA ARENAS, *February* 12, 1853.

SIR: Your communication bearing date of yesterday has just been received, "now half past one o'clock, P. M." In reply, I am not aware of having misrepresented any facts in my communication to the honorable city council.

The buildings referred to by the ordinance passed by the city council necessary to be removed within five days, are the dwelling-house and kitchen; both of these buildings stood upon the property now occupied by the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, and were only taken down and removed to their present location for fear of having them washed away by the sea; the dwelling-house has been erected out of the same old material of which it was composed, with the exception of a few new boards. Why these particular buildings should be removed previous to the other buildings on the point, I am ignorant of.

The words, "your mayor and Punta Arenas," can certainly not be construed into any thing like meaning discourtesy. In the first place, I am not a citizen of San Juan del Norte, either by birth or adoption. In the next place, Punta Arenas is the name of the place where I reside, and is so laid down in all charts I have seen. It is far from my wish to be discourteous to your honorable body; and now beg to renew my application to your honorable body for a sufficient length of time in order to show cause why a writ of ejectment should not

be issued, inasmuch as the supreme court of the city of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, claim to have no jurisdiction in this matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BALDWIN,
Agent A. T. Company.

S. S. WOOD, Esq., *President of the City Council of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte.*

True copy of the original:

F. F. NENNINGER.

A true copy:

H. W. WAGNER.

GREYTOWN, OR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE,
February 14, 1853.

SIR: At a special meeting of the city council held on Saturday evening last, your communication was received, and I am directed respectfully to inform you that the city council refuse to grant a longer time as prayed in your communication.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL S. WOOD,
President of City Council.

To THOMAS BALDWIN, Esq.,
Agent of the Accessory Transit Company.

ROBERT D. LEES,
Secretary City Council.

A true copy of the original: H. W. WAGNER.

PUNTA ARENAS, *February* 13, 1853.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of 12th instant, and in reply have to inform you, that I have made a formal application to the city council of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, for a stay of proceedings in the enforcement of the ordinance lately passed by that body, for ejecting the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua from the land they now occupy.

As the supreme court has refused all interference in this matter, and the city council appear determined not to grant me any time to show cause why a writ of ejectment should not be issued, I beg most respectfully to ask what steps you intend to take in your official capacity as United States vice consul, in the affair with the authorities of Greytown, and what your assurance of protecting the interests of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, as well as those of my own, as an American citizen, and those of the employees under my charge, consists of, and what sort of protection and aid I may expect from you, *as it may* become necessary for me to repel force, if used, by force; and in this case I should like to know from you how far my course would be justified by the government of the United States,

as the authorities of the city of San Juan del Norte appear to set at defiance your official acts in this matter, and are perfectly indifferent as to how the government of the United States will view their acts.

It is far from my wish to dictate to you, sir, but I most respectfully and urgently suggest that you will use the most stringent and efficacious measures in your power, and by virtue of your office, to see that the interests of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua do not suffer by this unjust, illegal, and unheard of proceeding on the part of the city council of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown.

With the highest considerations, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obdedient servant,

T. BALDWIN,
Agent of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua.

H. L. STEVENSON, Esq.,
U. S. Vice Consul, San Juan del Norte.

True copy of the original: F. F. NENNINGER.
A true copy: H. W. WAGNER.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Port of San Juan de Nicaragua, February 13, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Your note of 12th instant, in reply to mine of the 11th, informing me that in compliance with my recommendation you had made a formal application to the city council of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, for a stay of proceedings, has been received.

You request to know what course I intend to pursue in the matter, "as it may become necessary to repel force by force, and how far such a course will be justified by the Government of the United States of America."

In reply I have to say, that I will be governed by such circumstances as may arise in the course of the controversy—that as Vice Commercial Agent of the United States of America, my power and duties are of an advisory character, and that I shall seek to avert a collision between the local authorities and the Accessory Transit Company.

I have moreover to inform you that, inasmuch as the government of the United States of America have recognized the "local government" of this port, as the legal government thereof, either ad interim or otherwise, both through the commanders of their vessels of war, which have visited the port, and by accrediting a "commercial agent" to the posts, that the question at issue between the local authorities and Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, is in my opinion, "at present" a local question, and that the government of the United States of America will not justify you in a forcible resistance (involving the sacrifice of life) to these authorities.

But if the city council of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, exceed their authority, and violate the rights of the "Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua," either under cover of their laws or otherwise,

that they are amenable to you for all damages or injury which uoy may sustain at their hands.

I have also to assure you that the government which I represent shall be promptly and fully advised of all the proceedings in this matter, in order to enable them to pursue such a course as to them may seem right and just.

I had an interview with two members of the "city council" last evening, and I expected that your application for a stay of proceedings would have been granted.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY L. STEVENSON,
U. S. Vice Commercial Agent.

THOMAS BALDWIN, Esq.,
Agent Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua.

A true copy of the original: H. W. WAGNER.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Greytown, February 9, 1853.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, enclosing the copy of a protest entered by you at the office of the United States Commercial Agency, against the carrying into effect of an ordinance passed by the city council of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte.

You also request my friendly offices in assisting you to protect the interests of the company you represent.

Situated as we are at present, I can but advise you to appeal to the supreme court of the municipality, so that judgment might be delayed, and that an opportunity might be given you to explain to the de facto authorities the nature of the title, or by what authority you occupy the position in dispute.

I remain, sir, with the highest consideration,
Yours, very respectfully,
HENRY GRANT FOOT,
British Vice Consul.

THOMAS BALDWIN, Esq.,
Agent Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua.

A true copy of the original: H. W. WAGNER.

PUNTA ARENAS, *February* 14, 1853.

SIR: I beg to hand you enclosed a copy of an ordinance passed by the honorable city council of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, requiring of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua to vacate the land now occupied by them, and remove the buildings thereupon erected. I have already applied to your honorable associate, Judge Geddes, to grant a stay of proceedings for sixty days in the matter,

in order to afford me time to show cause why a writ of ejectment should not be issued; but his honor declined giving the opinion of the supreme court during your absence, and referred me back to the city council. I have twice humbly petitioned this honorable body, but they have declined taking action on my petition. At the instance of the Hon. T. J. Martin, mayor of the city of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, and that of his excellency, H. G. Foote, esq., her Britannic Majesty's vice consul, S. S. Wood, president of the city council, H. L. Stevenson, vice consul of the United States of America, I renew my application to your honorable supreme court, to grant the stay of proceedings asked for, upon the grounds that the legality of this ordinance is purely a question of law, and I trust your honor will so view it.

With the highest consideration, I remain, very respectfully, your honor's most obedient servant,

THOMAS BALDWIN,
Agent Accessory Transit Company.

Hon. THOMAS CODY,
Judge of the Supreme Court of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown.

A true copy of the original: H. W. WAGNER.

CITY OF GREYTOWN, OR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE,
February 15, 1853.

You are hereby commanded to be and appear on Friday, the 18th day of February, 1853, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the mayor's court, to answer the city aforesaid in a plea of trespass, not having removed the buildings lately erected by the Accessory Transit Company, of which you are agent, on certain public lands, conformably to due notice given by said city unto the said company, or their agent, to quit the aforesaid lands.

EDW'D BRIGFORD, *Marshal.*

To THOMAS BALDWIN, Esq., *Agent Transit Company.*

A true copy of the original: H. W. WAGNER.

F.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP CUMBERLAND,
At Bermuda, May 6, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have received the directions of her Majesty's government to place myself either personally, or through some judicious officer of the squadron under my orders, in communication with the commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces off Greytown, and to concert and conclude with him such arrangement as shall appear to both, conjointly, best suited

to carry out the views of the two governments for the recognition of the *de facto* governing authorities of the port, until some permanent arrangement shall have been concluded for the general and final settlement of the Mosquito and Central American question now pending between Great Britain, the United States, and certain of the Central American States.

I beg, in consequence, to acquaint you that, as circumstances prevent my proceeding at present to the West Indies, I have delegated the execution of the above order to Commodore McQuhae, commanding the Jamaica division of the naval forces under my orders, in whose judgment and temper I have the utmost confidence.

The Commodore has my directions to lose no time in placing himself in communication with yourself, and I have every confidence that you will, conjointly, cause such regulations to be firmly maintained as will answer the objects of our governments, and prevent any interruption to the order and peace of the city and port, pending the settlement of the question in course of negotiation.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect and consideration, your most obedient servant,

G. F. SEYMOUR,
Vice Admiral and Commander-in-chief of her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the North American and West India Station.

Commodore F. A. PARKER,
Commander-in-chief of the U. S. naval forces in the West Indies.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S STEAM TENDER ALBAN,
At Greytown, June 9, 1852.

SIR: Having been instructed by Vice Admiral Sir Geo. F. Seymour, K. C. B., commander-in-chief, to repair to this place and to enter into communication with you for the purpose of conjointly agreeing upon such arragement as may seem to us to be requisite in consequence of the provisional recognition, by the United States government, of the authorities now *de facto* existing at Greytown, I conceive that the duty that has been delegated to us may be easily disposed of; there appearing to me, after a careful examination of the revised constitution and port regulations, and of the municipal laws established by the city council, elected under the same, little upon which a difference of opinion can exist, particularly as we are only called upon to recommend such alterations and modifications of these laws and regulations as may appear to us, conjointly, to act partially or unreasonably.

I greatly regret that I have not had the honor of meeting you here, as I believe the service entrusted to us would have been executed with perfect cordiality and speedily brought to a conclusion.

Referring to the several points of the instructions addressed to you by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Webster:

1st. I am of opinion that the municipal laws and regulations are reasonable and well adapted to the rapidly changing social condition of the district, and that they have not been improperly enforced.

2d. There are no tonnage duties imposed.

3d. The port charges are probably as moderate as the present circumstances of the settlement will admit of, and are I believe strictly appropriated to the purposes for which they are indiscriminately levied.

4th. The assumed boundaries of the settlement I consider absolutely required, to authorise the council of Greytown to extend provisionally their jurisdiction and the power of law, for the protection of life and property along the great thoroughfare of the San Juan up to the undisputed boundary of the Republic of Nicaragua at the head of the Machuca rapid.

Should you coincide with me in these opinions, the service entrusted to us becomes limited to the duty of framing and agreeing upon the instructions to be issued conjointly to the captains and commanders of the vessels of war of our respective nations which may be stationed here, so that in accordance with the friendly spirit existing between the United States government and that of her Britannic Majesty those officers may, on all occasions, act in unison and with cordiality, in giving such aid and assistance to the authorities de facto as the circumstances and emergencies of the case might urgently demand, for the preservation of the peace and tranquility of the city and district.

I have drawn up the directions for the guidance of the senior officer of her Majesty's ships stationed here for the present, under the impression that you may concur with *the opinions* as above stated, but should you take different views on any points to which our respective instructions have reference, I shall be most ready to take into my immediate and respectful consideration any alteration or modification of the same which you may think it your duty to suggest.

Commander Campbell, who is left in charge of this part of the station, will forward to me, or bring to Port Royal, any despatches you may think proper to commit to his care.

You will perceive that my instructions are formed in a great measure upon the principle of non-interference with the management of the body corporate, in matters purely local, and of granting aid only when there might be real danger to life and property from serious riotery or tumultuous proceedings in the conduct of the numerous passers through Greytown, almost constantly in transit between the Atlantic and Pacific; in short generally to leave the *authorities* de facto to carry out their laws and regulations, and only to help them when a chance might exist of the force at their disposal being inadequate to the imminence of a temporary danger.

I again express my great regret at not meeting you here, and I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

P. McQUHAE,
Commander in command of the Jamaica Division of the North American and West India Station.

To Commodore F. A. PARKER,
Commander-in-chief of the United States Naval Forces in the West Indies.

G.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE,
March 14, 1852.

SIR: I deeply regret that I am compelled by circumstances to request your protection in behalf of myself, as an American citizen, and to lay before you my grievances.

Whilst at San Juan de Nicaragua, this afternoon, I was assaulted in the most gross and indecent manner by three individuals, appertaining to the militia of said town, alleging, as an excuse, that I had made false statements with regard to the authorities having destroyed property (in their late sortie at Punta Arenas) belonging to Captain NcCerren, an American citizen.

The names of these individuals are, first, P. F. Mancosos, who, after using the most violent, indecorous, and ungentlemanly language, threatening the lives of any persons (living at Punta Arenas) who were caught in San Juan de Nicaragua, was assisted by Mr. George Airey, who followed in a similar strain; and thirdly by Major James Lyons, a gentleman of color, who, not content with using the same language uttered by Mancosos and Airey, followed it up by striking me violently with his fists in the face; as this was a most unjustifiable, unprovoked, and unwarrantable assault, and considering my life in danger when compelled to visit San Juan de Nicaragua on business, I most respectfully claim and request your protection in my behalf, at the same time asking your valuable advice as to how I shall proceed in the matter.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
H. W. WAGNER, *M. D.*

Captain HOLLINS, *U. S. sloop of war Cyane, present.*

H.

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANE,
Harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, March 14, 1853.

Information having been lodged with me that an assault was committed upon the person of a citizen of the United States, by some person or persons in the town of San Juan de Nicaragua, I hereby warn all persons, in said town, that in case of any future molestation of any citizen of the United States, or property belonging to the same, I shall take such steps as to bring the offender to punishment.

And further, that all boats passing to and from Point Arenas and San Juan de Nicaraugua, will pass within hail of the ship under my command.

GEO. N. HOLLINS,
Commanding United States ship Cyane.

I.

BRITISH CONSULATE, *March* 15, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: I see no necessity for any alteration in the programme of the notice you have sent for my perusal, further than an allusion which might be made to the resignation of the municipal authorities, and the consequent absence of any court whereby an American citizen or any other might obtain redress.

A notice to this effect might be posted at any public place, at this consulate, and also the commercial agency of the United States, also at the old Station House.

I have endeavored to induce a few of the inhabitants to act as magistrates for a short time, but without effect. They seem to have organized a party for their own protection, *Martin* having been elected, what they denominate, a chief. I shall look further into this matter, however, and see what can be done. In the meantime your proclamation, I think, will be of infinite service.

I remain, sir, yours, most respectfully,

HENRY GRANT FOOTE.

Commander GEO. N. HOLLINS,
Commanding United States ship Cyane, &c., &c., &c.

J.

To the Citizens of San Juan de Nicaragua.

Inasmuch as no competent authority is in existence in the town of San Juan del Nicaragua, to protect the property or persons of American or other citizens, and information having been lodged with me that an assault was committed upon the person of an American citizen by some person or persons in said town, I hereby warn *all persons* in said town that, in case of any future molestation of any citizen or property, I shall take such steps as to bring the offender to punishment.

And, further, that *all boats* to and from Point Arenas and San Juan de Nicaragua, will pass within hail of the ship under my command.

GEO. N. HOLLINS,
Commanding U. S. S. Cyane.

U. S. SHIP CYANE, *March* 14, 1853,
Harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua.

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANE,

San Juan de Nicaragua, March 30, 1853.

SIR: Since my last communication of the 18th instant, her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Geyser arrived here under orders from Commodore McQuhae, who, I understand, has received a despatch from Mr. Martin, the late mayor and governor of this place, informing him

at I had landed the marines of this ship, hauled down the Mosquito
ıg, taken charge of the town, and blockaded the harbor.

Under this false report the commodore has sent the commander of
ıe Geyser to inquire into the facts of the case, to whom I have given
l the particulars; and as he desired my views in writing, I gave
ıem to him—a copy of which you will find marked (*a*,) and his reply
same marked (*b*,) from which it appears plainly that he is acting
ıder instructions from his commodore, who has assumed to himself
ıe right to district the limits of this city, as will appear from his
tter to Commodore Parker, enclosed in my former communication
) the department, and which was never received by him.

On my arrival here, not having any authority by which I could be
ıided, I obeyed strictly the orders from the Navy Department to pro-
ect the property of the Accessory Transit Company, and also took
)r my guide the instructions of the late honorable Daniel Webster,
/hich prescribes no special limits to this town, nor recognizes any
ırisdiction of its court other than for its own police purposes, but at
he same time gives to commanders of both American and English
essels of war full power to correct abuses and settle all difficulties.

I deem it my duty to communicate to the department that the com-
nander of the Geyser was at anchor in this port on the evening pre-
ious to which a posse was sent from Greytown to Point Arenas, for
he purpose of tearing down one of the buildings, and was informed
)y the agent of the Accessory Transit Company of the intended de-
truction of said property; but, instead of interposing his protection,
ailed from the port, leaving the employees and property of the com-
)any to the mercy of a reckless and lawless band of men, who acted
n a most outrageous manner, not even permitting the clerks of the
ompany to save the property in the house, and actually imprisoned
nd fined one of them for attempting to rescue some valuable articles
rom destruction.

If, according to the instructions of the late honorable Daniel Web-
ter, referred to in this letter, the commanders of English men-of-war
ıave orders similar to those given to our naval commanders, it would
eem from the course adopted by the present commander of the Gey-
er, that he must be acting under orders from Commodore McQuhae,
ntirely at variance with those by which I have deemed it my duty to
e guided.

In conclusion, I will call the attention of the department to the fact,
hat Commodore McQuhae has given very extensive boundaries to a
)lace that is only recognized pro tempore by the governments of the
Jnited States and Great Britain; and includes Point Arenas within
he jurisdiction of the city of San Juan de Nicaragua, giving the right
o said city to execute any decree of their court, let it be ever so un-
ust to either persons or property. And I am fully convinced from
vhat I have seen and heard, that the whole cause of this hostility
owards the company proceeds from their refusing to move their depôt
nd steamers to the city of San Juan de Nicaragua, which would be
njurious to all their best interests.

The United States commercial agent, Mr. Stevenson, has not honored me with a visit up to the time I write.

I am also happy to inform you that the officers and men enjoy good health,

While I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your obedient servant.

GEORGE N. HOLLINS, *Commander.*

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

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a.

U. S. SHIP CYANE,

San Juan de Nicaragua, March 27, 1853.

SIR: After the conversation I had with you yesterday, I have thought it would be better to inform you in writing how I have construed the instructions of the late honorable Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States.

Viewing those instructions as explicit in reference to all difficulties that might occur at San Juan de Nicaragua, I will now state plainly that all property belonging to either English or American citizens, lying in or out of said city limits, is to be protected from any injury attempted on the same by the inhabitants of that town, "peacably if we can, forcibly if we must;" and so long as they conduct themselves properly, it is our duty to assist them in sustaining such municipal laws as they may deem it necessary to make for their better government. Beyond this I will not recognize any right on the part of their court, to exercise jurisdiction over the persons and property of the Accessory Transit Company at Point Arenas.

These are my *views*, and I shall wait for further instructions from my government.

By giving me yours on the same subject, you will oblige your obedient servant,

GEORGE N. HOLLINS,
Commanding U. S. Ship Cyane.

Captain WILSON,
Commanding H. B. M. Steamer Geyser.

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b.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP GEYSER,
Greytown, March 28, 1853.

SIR: In reply to your communication of yesterday's date, I beg to state that, as the existing authorities of Greytown have been recognized pro tempore by the governments of Great Britain and the United States, and as I understand Point Arenas to be within the limits of their jurisdiction, any means taken by me to put a stop to their pro-

eedings against the Accessory Transit Company's establishment on hat point, would be an unnecessary interference in their affairs, which have express instructions to avoid.

I conceive those proceedings to be legal, and the persons and property of the Accessory Transit Company to be as amenable to the laws of the Greytown government as the humblest individual in the community.

During my late service here in the month of February, when the proceedings against the company were first instituted, I acted in accordance with these views.

As, however, you consider your instructions to enjoin a different line of conduct, and as you have thought it your duty to arrest the proceedings of the municipality, until the arrival of further instructions from Washington, I beg to state that, in the meantime, until I receive further instructions from Commodore McQuhae, I will coöperate with you heartily in endeavoring to preserve the peace of the town, and affording protection to life and property.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS WILSON,
Commander.

Captain HOLLINS,
Commanding the United States Frigate Cyane.

U. S. SHIP CYANE,
San Juan de Nicaragua, April 16, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 4th instant.

Enclosed, I send you a communication from our commercial agent, marked A, and my reply marked B.

His never having called upon, or written to, me during all these difficulties, under the pretence of sickness, and as I am well informed did not use any means to stop the depredations upon the Accessory Transit Company, furthermore, having been one of those who, on a previous occasion, signed a petition for an English man-of-war to fire into the Prometheus, and his conduct altogether being so notorious, I decline having anything to do with him in his official capacity.

The document marked C is a correct copy of the resolutions passed by the people of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, on the evening of the 31st ultimo; the one marked D is the Mayor's letter, enclosing the resolutions and my answer to the same, marked E.

At present all is quiet, but I have heard they threaten the destruction of the property as soon as I leave the harbor. Under such a threat, I do not deem it advisable to leave the harbor before being relieved, or some positive arrangement can be made with the authorities, by which the property of the company will be respected.

The English commanders in this region have received orders from their minister at Washington, not to permit the property of the company to be molested, but at the same time their orders from the com-

modore of the station are for them not to remain in port over forty-eight hours, on account of preserving the health of their crew.

There are men in San Juan so determined on the removal or destruction of the company's property, for their own personal interests, that little or no faith can be put in any promises they may make, so long as there is not some force to keep them in check.

It is with great regret I have to inform you that several of the crew have been sick, but under the kind and constant attention of the surgeon, Dr. Spotswood, who has thus far kept the disease under his control, it has not proved fatal; but persons suffering from sickness in this climate require a long time to recover their usual strength.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE N. HOLLINS,
Commanding United States Ship Cyane.

The Hon. J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of Navy, Washington, D. C.

A.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Port of San Juan de Nicaragua, April 1, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Accompanying this, I have the honor to hand you my official information of the organization of a provisional government at this port.

I am requested to ask your recognition of said organization, for which the government will wait before assuming office.

I am, respectfully, yours,

H. L. STEVENSON,
United States Commercial Agent.

To GEORGE N. HOLLINS, Esq.,
Commanding United States ship Cyane.

B.

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANE,
Off Point Arenas, April 1, 1853.

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, with two documents enclosed, said to be from the citizens of San Juan del Norte.

I see no proof that the provisional authorities therein mentioned intended them for my perusal, and I would respectfully request to know by what authority you send me these communications.

As I do not nor will not recognise you as having anything to do with my duty, you will oblige me by making known to the gentlemen who have sent them through you, that I will attend with pleasure to any communication they may make to me direct.

osed I return you the copy of resolutions and Mr. Martin's let-
'ou. I am, sir, respectfully, &c.,

GEO. N. HOLLINS,
Commanding United States ship Cyane.

ıy L. Stevenson, Esq.,
U. S. Commercial Agent, San Juan del Norte.

United States Commercial Agency,
San Juan de Nicaragua, April 2, 1858.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday's
ı reply to mine of same date, accompanying return of resolu-
zc., of the citizens of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown.
request to know by what authority I forwarded to you those
ınications. In reply I refer you to my note of yesterday, in
I say that "I am requested to ask your recognition of said
ɜation." I was so requested by T. J. Martin, esq., late the
.ve officer of the local government, and now appointed to the
ive office of the provisional government.
add in your note of yesterday that "you do not and will not
ise me as having anything to do with yourself or your duty."
o be permitted to say that I am not aware of having attempt-
interference with your duty; and in this connexion I take
o add that it has been a source of much regret to me since my
escence, that I have not had the honor of making my respects
personally, for which, however, I take no censure to myself,
a sufficient apology in my illness at the time of your arrival,
nce, upon becoming at all able, having advised you by note
late of the 15th ultimo, of my desire to visit you, to which I
eceived no reply.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY L. STEVENSON,
United States Commercial Agent.

ıge N. Hollins, Esq.,
Commanding United States ship Cyane.

C.

Greytown, or San Juan del Norte.

R SIR: The following are true copies of the resolutions passed
people of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, on the evening of
ɜt March, instant.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

T. J. MARTIN, *Mayor elect.*

ɜeo. N. Hollins, Esq.,
Commander United States ship Cyane.

[Copy.]

hereas, we, the citizens of San Juan del Norte in convention
ɔled, consider our present unsettled condition and want of gov-

ernment as injurious to our interest, daily subjecting us to great inconvenience and to future evils, and in view of the necessity which may shortly arise for a government of this city, do

"*Resolve*, That the citizens of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, do hereby authorize and ratify the organization of a provisional government; and that the former members of the government who resigned be hereby appointed by the people to resume their functions, and that the said provisional government be governed by the constitution.

"*Resolved*, That the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Mr. J. V. Perrez, and the departure of S. S. Wood from this territory, be filled by Messrs. F. Mancho and A. Sigaud.

"The preamble and resolutions were accordingly put to vote and carried by universal acclamation.

"*Resolved*, That the provisional authorities commence their government to-morrow morning.

"Messrs. Sigaud and Mancho signified their willingness to act.

"On motion, the meeting adjourned.

"W. H. DE FORREST, *Chairman.*
"F. S. SALTER, *Secretary.*
"GEO. M. USHER, *Interpreter.*

"SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, OR GREYTOWN."

D.

GREYTOWN, OR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE,
April 1, 1853.

SIR: Having received notice from H. L. Stevenson, esq., United States commercial agent, that you are ready to receive communications direct, I have the honor to enclose you a copy of resolutions passed by the citizens of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, last evening, March 31, 1853, also a list of officers of the provisional government, and I am desirious of knowing if the same meets your approval. I have already communicated the above to her Britannic Majesty's consul and the commander of her Britannic Majesty's ship Geyser.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
T. J. MARTIN, *Mayor elect.*

To GEORGE N. HOLLINS, Esq.,
Commander of United States ship Cyane.

LIST OF OFFICERS ELECT:

Mayor.—T. J. Martin.

City Council.—W. Geering, B. Mooney, W. P. Kirkland, A. Siguad, and F. Mancho.

Judges of Supreme Court.—F. Cody, J. Reddy, and P. Castillan.

Health Officer.—H. A. Richards.

E.

U. S. SHIP CYANE,
Off Point Arenas, April 1, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, enclosing the resolutions passed by the citizens of San Juan on the evening of the 31st of March, 1853.

I will acknowledge your authority and the officers named in your letter, as elected by the citizens of San Juan, so far as my instructions will allow, and no further.

That there may be no misunderstanding between us, I send you the words of the late Daniel Webster, by which I am guided: "meanwhile a temporary recognition of the existing authorities of the place, sufficient to countenance any well intended endeavors on its part to preserve the public peace and punish wrong doers, would not be inconsistent with the policy and honor of the United States."

I am pleased to hear you have again formed a government. The persons selected to fill the various offices are their own choice, of course I make no objection to them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,
GEORGE N. HOLLINS,
Commanding U. S. Ship Cyane.

T. J. MARTIN, Esq.,
Mayor elect of San Juan del Norte.

3d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Ex. Doc. No. 9.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMUNICATING

A report of the Superintendent of the Census.

DECEMBER 20, 1853.
Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, Dec. 19th, 1853.

SIR:—I have the honor to communicate to the Senate, herewith, the port of the Superintendent of the Census, dated the 14th inst, to which brief allusion was made in my annual report of the 5th inst., to the esident of the United States.

I am, Sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

Hon. DAVID R. ATCHISON,
President of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Census Office, Dec. 14th, 1853.

The public printer has completed, and is now delivering into the hands the binder, the volume of the census of 1850 which embraces the ma- rial ordered to be printed by the last Congress, aggregated for the nited States, with such comparative and illustrative tables, notes, &c., seemed necessary to a complete understanding of the work, and for eserving upon the subject of the census the experiences of the govern- ent.

The volume will compare favorably in typographical execution with any cument hitherto published by Congress; and I am in hopes, will com- re with equal advantage in this respect, as well as in the arrangement d general fidelity of execution, with any of the statistical works of other untries. It contains 1158 quarto pages, 130 of which are devoted to the gregate tables proper of the United States, notes, schedules, &c., and or 6 pages to the additional and comparative tables of other countries. the opening page, and in a note to this report, it will be seen what rtions of the volume have been prepared under my own superintendence,

and to which my responsibility extends. The remainder was prepared under the previous administration of the office.—*Vide Note A.*

The eight or ten introductory pages embrace a copious index; a chapter upon the schedules, their deficiencies, &c., a brief letter relating to the business and finances of the office, some notes upon the machinery, &c., of the census, and a statement of the census expenditure at each period since 1790, &c. These are succeeded by about eighteen pages embodying compactly the various schedules adopted for each census from the beginning of the government, including those of 1850; the blanks used in the Census Office for condensing information; the instructions to marshals at different periods; an abstract of the census legislation since 1790; the acts, &c., relating to the Census of 1850, with two or three pages upon the census system adopted in the various states of Europe as compared with our own. About one hundred pages follow, of tables more or less elaborate, closely condensed, with brief explanatory notes upon the following subjects: "Population, decennially, from 1790 to 1850; Territorial extent of the United States; Coast and river lines of the United States; Colonial population at various periods; Progress of population in the United States; square miles, density, &c., of the States, and dates of admission into the Union; Progress of European population; ratio of representatives in the States since 1790; nativities of the population, white and free colored; births, marriages, deaths, dwellings and families; classification of the ages of the white, free colored and slave population; rank of the States since 1790, with reference to each class of population and of area; increase and decrease of population by States, deaf, dumb, blind, insane and idiotic, 1850, 1840 and 1830; comparative population of the cities and towns of the United States from the earliest period, compared with the population of the leading cities of the world; increase of population, male and female, in 60 years; churches in the United States, church property, church accommodations, (the number of members was not taken;) attending schools; adults who cannot read and write, 1840 and 1850; schools, colleges, academies, 1840 and 1850, compared with Great Britain; libraries in the United States; newspapers and periodicals, 1840 and 1850; professions, occupations and trades of the male population over 15 years in 1850; occupations of the free and slave population of the United States, of both sexes and of all ages, in 1840; occupations of the population of Great Britain in 1841; agricultural productions of the United States, 1840 and 1850; ratio of population and of certain crops; proportion of white males to females, 1850; proportion of white, free colored and slaves, and of sexes, at each census period; ratio of increase of population in the United States, in 60 years, by general divisions; ratio of ages and sex combined, white, free colored and slave; ratio of the several classes of population in each state to the total of the United States; immigration into the United States since 1820, ages and sex; nativities and occupations of passengers; meteorology of the United States; Indian statistics of the United States since 1790."

Succeeding the above are two elaborate tables; 1st, Table of counties, districts and parishes in the United States, alphabetically arranged, embracing their population, white, free colored and slave; foreign born, dwellings and families. 2d, Population of places included in the census volume of 1850 including every state, territory, county, district, parish,

city, town, township, hundred, &c., in the United States, alphabetically arranged.

The states and territories now follow in the geographical order, each being separated by a fly-leaf, and a title, with the following heads:

1. Population by counties, classification of ages and color; aggregates.
2. Population by subdivisions of counties.
3. Nativities of the population.
4. Births, marriages, deaths, dwellings and families.
5. Progress of the population.
6. Deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic and insane.
7. Colleges, academies, schools, &c.
8. Attending school during the year, as returned by families.
9. Adults in the state who cannot read and write.
10. Professions, occupations and trades of the male population.
11. Agriculture, farms and implements, stock, produce, home manufactures, &c.
12. Newspapers and periodicals.
13. Libraries, other than private.
14. Churches, church property, &c.

The state census of California, taken in 1852, is appended by order of Congress, and the volume concludes with a general appendix, embracing notes upon the deficiencies in the schedules of each of the states, and correcting such typographical or clerical errors as had escaped attention in the text.

In the progress of such a work through the press, and in the arrangement of so great a multitude of figures, errors were of course to be expected. They are however for the most part, unimportant, and are not only pointed out in the appendix but corrected in the aggregate tables in the opening of the work. The tables have been carefully examined by different sets of persons, and will be again revised, should an edition of the aggregate matter be ordered, as I am in hopes it will.

Of the sum of $50,936, which was subject to the orders of the census upon my entrance into the office, about $20,000 still remain, and the total expense incurred upon each census since 1790, as made up at the Treasury, is as follows:

The census of	1790	$44,377 28
"	1800	66,109 04
"	1810	178,444 57
"	1820	208,525 99
"	1830	378,545 13
"	1840	833,370 95
"	1850	1,318,027 53

to the 30th of September, 1853, and exclusively of the expense of final printing, &c.

Four or five clerks are still employed whose services will be required for a few weeks in arranging the papers and manuscripts of the office, which are very cumbrous, and which will be carefully indexed and bound so as to be secured in a state for preservation and future reference. There will be seven or eight hundred volumes of the schedules of 1850, three hundred and fifty of 1840, one hundred and fifty of 1830, &c. Those of an earlier date are in *great confusion*.

The statistics of *manufactures* were not ordered by Congress to be included in the volume. Upon examination, I am satisfied that they are at least as complete and reliable as those of any previous census, and perhaps more reliable. The government has collected by every census, except one, since 1800, and published, material of this kind. I would, therefore, recommend its publication now. In a small type, and arranged upon the plan suggested in another place, it will occupy about three or four hundred pages of the size already adopted. Calls for this information are being daily made, and it is almost indispensable in arranging the questions of revenue and for other legislation.

The statistics of *diseases and deaths*, though very incomplete, are still thought by medical statisticians, and medical associations, to whom I have submitted them in part, to be worthy of publication. I have presented some considerations upon the subject in the body of the volume, and will append the various memorials that have been forwarded in regard to it. I recommend the publication of these statistics in a small edition of two or three thousand copies for the use of medical professors, societies, &c. They will occupy about as much space as the mannfacturing statistics.

Should another edition of the complete census be published, it is probable that by the use of a smaller type the whole manufacturing statistics could be added without increasing the size of the volume. Extra copies of these statistics should also be printed as a supplement to the volume already published.

It is evident that the present edition (20,000 copies) of the census is too small. The work ought to be distributed, and has hitherto been distributed in a manner different from that adopted for the miscellaneous documents of government. Something like the following distribution is recommended :

Colleges and Academies, &c., in the U. States (one copy to each,)	6,500
State and City governments (15 to each) - - -	500
Counties, to be deposited at court houses, (one each,) - -	1,600
Foreign Governments, &c. - - - - -	500
Societies, Libraries, &c., in the United States, - - -	1,500
Departments, &c. - - - - - -	1,000
	11,600
Edition - - - - - - -	20,000
	8,400

or about twenty-seven copies for each member of both houses of Congress. If the members of the last congress are to be supplied the number will be much less.

Of the introductory portion of the volume, embracing the aggregate tables of the United States, &c., I recommend that a large edition be separately printed, with such additional notes and comparative tables as have been prepared fully or in part already, and are indispensable to a clear understanding of the census, but are not now included. They will make an octavo volume about the size of the Patent reports, and the publication will be in accordance with previous usage.

Should the statistics of manufactures and mortality be ordered for the press, I am of the opinion that the amount now in the Treasury to the credit of the Census Office will be very nearly, if not quite, sufficient for their preparation, as well as for the preparation of the final report, to which reference has been made.

Your obedient servant,
J. D. B. DEBOW,
Supt. Census.

To the Honorable R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 8th, 1852.

At a meeting of the "American Medical Association," held in Richmond, Va., on Thursday, May 6th, 1852, T. Y. Simons, M. D., of South Carolina, C. Boyle, M. D., of District of Columbia, and George Sumner, M. D., of Connecticut, were appointed a committee to memorialize the Congress of the United States, to have published in a separate form, for distribution among the medical profession, under the auspices of the association, a large edition of the medical statistics, furnished by the census lately taken."

A. R. WELLFORD, M. D.,
President of the Am. Med. Association.

P. CLAIBORNE GOOCH, M. D., EDW'D. L. BEALE,
Secretaries.

Medical Society of the State of New York.

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this society that much useful information will be given to the profession and the public, by the publication of classified tables, embodying the facts contained in the mortality returns of the late census of the United States; and that it would be a subject of deep regret to this body, and they believe to the medical profession throughout the country, if so large a body of important facts as are contained in these returns should be lost to the public. Therefore,

"This Society respectfully prays Congress to cause those returns to be tabulated and published in such manner as to embody and diffuse the largest amount of useful information."

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,
New York, Feb. 10th, 1852.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Academy, the publication of the statistics of mortality contained in the census report of the United States, is highly desirable, &c. &c.

MEMORIAL.

Your memorialist, in behalf of the American Medical Association, and by its authority, humbly and respectfully presents the following petition to your honorable body:

At the meeting of the American Medical Association, held in Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1852, a resolution was offered and passed, appointing a committee to memorialize Congress, respectfully requesting that a large edition of the medical statistics, furnished by the census lately

en, be published in a separate form, for distribution among the mem-
s of the medical profession throughout the United States.
The committee, in May, 1852, after the adjournment of the association,
w up a memorial and had it presented to your honorable body, upon
ich no action was taken.
n May, 1853, when the association met in New York, the undersigned
orted these facts, when it was resolved that the committee do again
morialize Congress.
Your memorialist, therefore, as chairman of said committee, respect-
y again approaches your honorable body, praying your serious con-
eration.
The subject of medical or vital statistics has attracted the attention, and
n actively and scientifically pursued in the most enlightened nations of
rope, and has excited much attention in many of the States of the Union,
some of which a regular system of registration of births, marriages and
ths is adopted, and in others is under legislative consideration; and
publication of the medical statistics from the United States census
uld be of considerable importance at the present time, in giving aid to
ore thorough investigation of this valuable and interesting part of
dical knowledge and hygiene, which must lead ultimately to very be-
icent results.
It has been objected that the returns are imperfect. This is readily
mted: still the publication is important, as enabling the members of
medical profession to make suggestive alterations as improvement,
only in the manner, but the means employed in obtaining such infor-
tion, as may be honorable not only to the profession but the country.
The members of the American Medical Association, composed of elected
egates from the most eminent of the medical profession through the
ferent states of the Union, at great expense and sacrifice of personal
nvenience and valuable time, assemble each year in different States
the sole object of elevating the moral and intellectual character of the
fession, as advancing medical and all the collateral sciences, and pro-
ting all hygienic or sanitary measures which may tend to the ameliora-
ng or alleviating the diseases of our country; and with such scientific
l benevolent objects for their guide and pursuit, the undersigned feels
anguine hope that petitions coming from such a body will not only
eive your respectful and serious attention, but, if practicable, be adop-
l.
Your memorialist, therefore, in behalf of the committee and the Amer-
n Medical Association, humbly pray that you will grant this, their
ition.

THOS. Y. SIMONS, M. D.
Chairman of the Committee of
the American Medical Association.

NOTE A.

The following portions of the volume were prepared from the schedule etc., under the direction of the present superintendent;

1. The table of population by counties, entire, and the classification ages, etc., in part, for Pennsylvania, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mich igan, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Iowa; and a new edition of th tables of all the States in which errors are corrected or referred to i the notes.

2. The tables by subdivisions of counties for nearly all the States.

3. The whole of the tables of nativities for the States, by sex and colo They were prepared before without regard to these distinctions.

4. The tables of births, marriages, and deaths. (These were made u from the material for the most part already finished.)

5. The whole of the tables showing the ratio of population from 17 to 1850.

6. The whole of the tables of the deaf, dumb, blind, insane and idioti for reasons which are explained where these matters are treated of.

7. The whole of the tables of schools, colleges, &c.

8. The occupation tables for New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Sou Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, California, Oregon, Ne Mexico, and the greatest portion of them for Georgia, Pennsylvan Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin.

9. The whole of the church statistics.

10. The tables of newspapers, libraries, agriculture, &c. (These w arranged anew, and in some cases, on the discovery of errors, correcte

11. All the aggregate tables (except the agricultural) relating to t United States, as well as the alphabetical list of counties, towns, &c., a the material of every kind connected with them, in the introductory p of the volume, and the notes which form the appendix.

12. The whole preparation and arangement of the tables for the pre in the forms in which they appear; the adoption of the plan of publicati the correction of the proof, &c.

33d Congress, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Executive, No. 10.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, information in relation to the northern boundary line of the State of Iowa.

December 27, 1853.

Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, December 17, 1853.

Sir: In obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 7th instant, requesting me to furnish a copy of the items of expenditure allowed at different times for the survey and marking of the northern boundary line of the State of Iowa, together with any information in possession of the department touching the accuracy of said boundary line, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated the 15th instant, which, with the accompanying papers, is believed to contain all the information in possession of the department on the subject.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

Hon. David R. Atchison,
President of the Senate.

General Land Office, *December* 13, 1853.

Sir: In conformity with the requirements of a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed on the 7th instant, in the words following, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to furnish to the Senate a copy of the items of expenditure allowed at different times for the survey and marking of the northern boundary line of the State of Iowa, together with any information in the possession of his department touching the accuracy of said boundary line," and which you have referred to this office for report, I have the honor to submit the subjoined statement, showing the heads and amount of expenditure in that service, and also "a copy of the items,"

(promiscuously set forth) as shown by the official abstracts filed with the accounts therefor, marked A, B, C, D, and E.

The work was instituted by my predecessor during the period of my temporary transfer to duty in the Pension Bureau, and on inspection of the official report of the work when returned to this office, it was deemed to be perfectly fair, regular, and well executed.

Subsequently, after having instituted the programme for the linear surveys in Minnesota, which are to start from the aforesaid northern boundary as their practical base, the surveyor general has reported as follows, to wit:

"You will perceive that in range seventeen there is an overplus of twenty-three chains. This was occasioned by irregular measurements on a portion of the State boundary, and has caused an immense amount of labor and trouble to the deputies employed in the vicinity, and been the occasion of serious loss to all of them."

The excess alluded to is said to exist on the first standard parallel at twenty-four miles distance from the boundary. And in the execution of the surveys of the exterior lines of certain townships in Minnesota, (regulated by the same boundary basis,) the surveyor general has stated that the deputy "found it impossible to make his chaining agree with that on the State boundary, every mile of which (so far as his work extended) he had to remeasure." The remeasurement referred to was of the deputy's own work. The differences alluded to exist on the lines running east and west, and are either trivial excesses or deficiencies over or under the exact measurement of six miles, and which excesses or deficiencies in measurements the surveying laws seem, by a wise forecast, to have contemplated as always likely to exist, to greater or less extent, and therefore have made provision how to treat them. Exactitude in such measurements, even with the best intentions on the part of the surveyor, depends on the nicety observed in levelling the chain and plumbing the pins where the surface is uneven; and experience has not warranted the conclusion, that two sets of chainmen, operating at different times, will always concur in results; and, besides all other chances of variation in results, a great deal depends on the degree of attention paid to maintaining the adjustment, from day to day, of the operating chain with the deputy's standard measure; and in regard to the difference of twenty-three chains in width above alluded to, (and which occurs on the first standard parallel at the distance of twenty-four miles north of the boundary basis,) it is to be observed that even that measurement necessarily depends on the degree of accuracy of the instrument used in running the guide meridian to the north from the boundary, and on which meridian the measurement is said to close at an excess of twenty-three chains over (six miles) the width of a township. Such excess in measurement will occasion a corresponding excess in area to the tier of sections which binds on said boundary on the west, and comes within the existing provisions of law.

The boundary work was ordered to be measured by two sets of chainmen, checking each other, and every possible means to ensure

Abstract of payments made by George B. Sargent, Surveyor General of Wisconsin and Iowa, under the appropriation for running and marking the northern boundary of the State of Iowa.

Date of payment.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1852.				
Feb. 16	A	Andrew Talcott	Amount due on contract	$1,000 00
March 15	1	John Wilson	Cable chain	21 42
15	2	Wm. L. Lee	Wagon, axes, &c.	89 70
17	3	Samuel Jackson	One pair horses	185 00
17	4	H. & D. B. Pitts	Wagon, pair horses, harness, &c.	319 00
19	5	Wm. McGarvey	One yoke oxen	90 00
19	6	D. B. Shaw	One wagon	75 00
22	7	J. C. Wilson	One yoke oxen	70 00
26	8	John Lunplot	Sundries	14 60
29	9	Van Tuyl & Cook	Groceries, equipments, &c.	931 53
29	10	Burrows & Prettyman	Provisions	787 00
29	11	C. Mason	Cooking utensils	77 75
29	12	John Brooks	Steamer Nominee, for transportation of stores from St. Louis to Lansing, Iowa	45 00
30	13	Wm. Todd	Horses and ox yokes	166 25
30	14	Wm. D. Squires	Tent poles and camp equipments	36 30
30	15	Wm. Shook	One ox wagon	70 00
30	16	L. B. Hodges	One mule	60 00
30	17	Treding & Rouse	Cast-iron bands	16 00
30	18	A. Gillespie	Sundries	13 30
30	19	Daniel Higbee	One boat	15 00
30	20	G. W. Benton & Co.	283 bushels oats	75 50
31	21	Jacob Sailor	Harness and appurtenances	76 50
31	22	A. B. Pitts	1 milch cow, tools, &c.	111 88
31	23	Peter Waples	Blankets, kitchen utensils, &c.	111 40
31	24	Gibbons & Brothers	2 ox wagons, cart, &c.	261 00
31	25	Lee & Danforth	1 horse, cow, sundries, &c.	133 40

A.

Abstract of payments made by Captain Thomas J. Lee, Corps Topographical Engineers, out of the appropriation for the survey of the public lands, on account of expenses incurred in establishing the initial point of the northern boundary of the State of Iowa, and erecting a monument thereat near the Mississippi river.

Date of payment.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1849.				
Aug. 25	1	R. Patten	Repairing instruments, &c.	$68 25
28	2	W. N. C. Riggs	Chronometer, (Luken's, No. 139)	225 00
29	3	E. & W. Blunt	Barometer, &c.	52 00
31	4	Wm. Bond & son	Case for chronometer	3 00
Sept. 4	5	Wells & Co.	Transportation of instruments to Buffalo	7 36
10	6	G. Kimball	Transportation of instruments to Galena	12 00
23	7	W. S. Faucett	Transportation of party, &c., from Dubuque to Bad Axe river	32 50
Oct. 15	8	A. Nerbonne	Services for three days	6 00
18	9	A. Denton	Services for subsistence, &c.	59 62
18	10	J. Robertson	Services for subsistence, &c.	43 62
18	11	M. Dignaw	Services for subsistence, &c.	53 62
18	12	A. Dowling	Cast-iron monument	57 00
21	13	A. B. Dalton	Services for subsistence, &c.	96 37
Nov. 20	14	J. F. Mitchell	Transportation of instruments	6 00
Dec. 1	15	J. G. Parker	Sundries	10 75
1	16	T. J. Lee	Travelling expenses, at 10 cents per mile	355 80
1	17	J. G. Parke	Travelling expenses, at 10 cents per mile	355 80
1	18	T. J. Lee	Allowance for personal expenses	142 00
1	19	J. G. Parke	Allowance for personal expenses	71 00
			Making an aggregate of	$1,657 69

Abstract of payments made by George B. Sargent, Surveyor General of Wisconsin and Iowa, under the appropriation for running and marking the northern boundary of the State of Iowa.

Date of payment.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1852.				
May 28	1	Wm. Wardeman	Surveying instruments, repairs, &c	$119 40
April 12	2	Timothy Mason	Sperm oil and cans	15 20
26	3	Steamer Nominee	Passage and freight on 10 barrels flour	6 00
May 1	4	E. & G. W. Blunt	1 riding level	10 00
1	5	Wm. L. Lee	1 set harness, horse covers, and ox yokes, &c	66 00
12	6	G. R. West	Lard and soap	50 95
14	7	James O. Sargent	Travelling expenses from Dubuque to New York and back	106 62
15	8	G. S. Branham	1 pair mules	250 00
15	9	Wm. Gordon	1 horse	75 00
17	10	Iva Brown	1 horse	90 00
17	11	F. O. Goodrich	Dried apples, peaches, and biscuit	84 12
18	12	Steamer Nominee	Passage of 9 persons from Dubuque to Lansing	35 80
19	13	A. L. Bush	Board and horse feed	8 60
20	14	Charles H. Mix	1 mare, saddle, and bridle	105 00
20	15	John Simplot	½ dozen glass lanterns	5 10
21	16	Horace Carpenter	Stage fare, &c., purchasing mules and horses	25 25
12	17	Steamer Dr. Franklin	Freight on 2 mules and 2 horses, and passage	37 50
27	18	American Express Company	Transportation of 9 boxes instruments from Chicago to Dubuque, and charges on same to Chicago	58 70
June 4	19	Ezekiel E. Mader	Provisions and services	27 95
10	20	L. D. Randall & Co	Saddle, bridle, &c	11 00
30	21	Peter Waples & Co	Blankets, provisions, &c	212 00
July 1	22	Andrew Talcott	Services as deputy surveyor, under contract	1,000 00
1	23	Isaac W. Smith	Services as 1st assistant surveyor and astronomer	455 00
1	24	John S. Sheller	Services as 2d assistant surveyor and astronomer	318 50
1	25	Sidney Coolidge	.....do.....do.....do	318 50

B—Continued.

Date of payment.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1852.				
March 31	26	Fergus, Buford, & Co.	Tools	$11 00
31	27	J. M. Moore	Tools	52 00
31	28	J. W. Smith	Transportation of instruments	88 31
31	29	A. C. Fulton	5 yoke oxen, yokes, bows, &c.	380 00
31	30	Farley & Christman	Tools	7 85
April 1	31	John Cook	4 tents and appurtenances	224 00
1	32	James M. Parker	5 yoke oxen	385 00
1	33	Robert Cashow	Hay, corn, yokes, and bows	38 50
1	34	John Perrin	Feeding horses and oxen	15 00
1	35	R. J. Cleveland	Surveying chains, &c.	12 50
1	36	Wm. Todd	Services, purchasing cattle	22 50
1	37	Wm. Van Tuyle	Sundries	31 97
1	38	Burrows & Prettyman	Corn, &c., for cattle	118 94
1	39	Wm. P. Campbell	Services, taking charge of freight to Lansing, Iowa	16 00
1	40	Isaac W. Smith	Selecting and superintending repairs of instruments	75 00
1	41	Robert Cashow	Services, purchasing cattle	52 00
1	42	B. Plaister	Blacksmith's work for tents	10 00
1	43	D. B. Sears	Services as master of transportation	144 35
1	44	Mahoney & Fortune	Manilla rope	30 27
1	45	Samuel R. Harlow	Steamer Lamartine, for freight	430 75
			Making an aggregate of	$6,998 47

for running and marking the northern boundary of the State of Iowa.

Date of payment.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1852.				
May 28	1	Wm. Wardeman	Surveying instruments, repairs, &c	$119 40
April 12	2	Timothy Mason	Sperm oil and cans	15 20
26	3	Steamer Nominee	Passage and freight on 10 barrels flour	6 00
May 1	4	E. & G. W. Blunt	1 riding level	10 00
1	5	Wm. L. Lee	1 set harness, horse covers, and ox yokes, &c	66 00
12	6	G. R. West	Lard and soap	50 95
14	7	James O. Sargent	Travelling expenses from Dubuque to New York and back	106 62
15	8	G. S. Branham	1 pair mules	250 00
15	9	Wm. Gordon	1 horse	75 00
17	10	Iva Brown	1 horse	90 00
17	11	F. O. Goodrich	Dried apples, peaches, and biscuit	84 12
18	12	Steamer Nominee	Passage of 9 persons from Dubuque to Lansing	35 80
19	13	A. L. Bush	Board and horse feed	8 60
20	14	Charles H. Mix	1 mare, saddle, and bridle	105 00
20	15	John Simplot	½ dozen glass lanterns	5 10
21	16	Horace Carpenter	Stage fare, &c., purchasing mules and horses	25 25
12	17	Steamer Dr. Franklin	Freight on 2 mules and 2 horses, and passage	37 50
27	18	American Express Company	Transportation of 9 boxes instruments from Chicago to Dubuque, and charges on same to Chicago	58 70
June 4	19	Ezekiel E. Mader	Provisions and services	27 95
10	20	L. D. Randall & Co	Saddle, bridle, &c	11 00
30	21	Peter Waples & Co	Blankets, provisions, &c	212 00
July 1	22	Andrew Talcott	Services as deputy surveyor, under contract	1,000 00
1	33	Isaac W. Smith	Services as 1st assistant surveyor and astronomer	455 00
1	24	John S. Sheller	Services as 2d assistant surveyor and astronomer	318 50
1	25	Sidney Coolidge	.....do.....do.....do	318 50

C—Continued.

Date of payment.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1852.				
July 1	26	Harry Taylor,	Services as 2d assistant surveyor and astronomer	$175 00
1	27	James O. Sargent	....do....do....do	175 00
June 5	28	George R. Stuntz	Services as 2d assistant surveyor	224 00
July 1	29	James M. Marsh	....do....do	250 00
1	30	Edwin Kinkuss	Services as assistant recorder and physician	273 00
1	31	David B. Leane	Services as master of transportation	318 50
1	32	Eugene M. Crittenden	Services as head chainman and tally man	273 00
1	33	J. Thos. McDuffie	Services as assistant on the survey	182 00
1	34	Horace Carpenter	....do....do	182 00
1	35	Wm. P. Campbell	....do....do	182 00
1	36	Spencer Fellows	....do....do	182 00
1	37	W. A. B. Jones	....do....do	182 00
1	38	N. Henry Hutton	....do....do	182 00
1	39	Richard J. Cleveland	....do....do	182 00
1	40	Robert Cashon	....do....do	182 00
1	41	Samuel P. Bonsall	Services as flagman on the survey	182 00
1	42	Peter Moriarty	Services as assistant flagman on the survey	182 00
1	43	Ignatius E. Wooton	....do....do....do	88 00
1	44	Jacob Myer	....do....do....do	182 00
1	45	Wm. C. Alexander	....do....do....do	182 00
1	46	Wm. Stratton	....do....do....do	182 00
1	47	Charles Lewis	....do....do....do	90 00
June 26	48	John Rosseau	....do....do....do	168 00
July 1	49	John Quigley	....do....do....do	186 50
May 12	50	Wm. H. Mobley	Services as teamster on the survey	52 50
27	51	Stephen Cardiff	....do....do	20 00
July 1	52	Wm. Davis	Services as assistant teamster on the survey	186 50
1	53	Samuel Jackson	....do....do....do	186 50
1	54	Chs. Maitland Christie	....do....do....do	186 50
1	55	Edgar Seare	....do....do....do	90 00

			do	do	do	182 00
1	58	Bart. Sheridan	do	do	do	136 50
1	59	John Whitmore	do	do	do	136 50
1	60	Donohoo Williams	do	do	do	136 50
1	61	Daniel Gordon	do	do	do	136 50
1	62	James S. Fisher	do	do	do	136 50
			Making an aggregate of			9,602 19

D.

Abstract of payments made by George B. Sargent, Surveyor General of Wisconsin and Iowa, under the appropriation for running and marking the northern boundary of the State of Iowa.

Date of payment.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1852.				
August 21	1	Andrew Talcott	Services as surveyor and astronomer under contract	$1,000 00
Sept. 30	2	J. W. Smith	Services as 1st assistant and astronomer, at $5 00 per day, 89 days	445 00
25	3	John T. Shellor	...do....2d....do.....do..... 3 50...do.....86..do.....	301 00
August 21	4	Sidney Coolidge	....do....2d....do.....do..... 3 50...do.....51..do.....	178 50
Sept. 21	5	Harry Taylor	....do....2d....do .....do..... 3 50...do.....82..do.....	287 00
July —	6	James O. Sargent	....do....2d....do.....do..... 3 50...do.....92..do.....	322 00
20	7	James M. Marsh	Services as assistant, and use of Burt's solar compass, at $5 00 per day, 17 days	85 00
Sept. 29	8	Edwin Kickup	Services as physician and assistant recorder.....at 3 00...do...90..do..	270 00
30	9	D. B. Sears	Services as master of transportation.....at 3 50...do...86..do..	301 00
7	10	E. W. Crittenden	Services as assistant on survey.....at 3 00...do...68..do..	204 00
August 30	11	J. T. McDuffie	....do.....do.....do.....at 2 00...do...59..do..	118 00
Sept. 7	12	W. P. Campbell	....do.....do.....do.....at 2 00...do...68..do..	136 00
11	13	Spencer Fellows	....do.....do.....do.....at 2 00...do...73..do..	146 00
August 21	14	A. B. Jones	....do.....do.....do.....at 2 00...do...51..do..	102 00
Sept. 7	15	Charles Lewis	....do.....do.....do.....at 2 00...do...68..do..	136 00
28	16	N. H. Hutton	....do.....do.....do.....at 2 00...do...90..do..	180 00
30	17	R. J. Cleveland	....do.....do.....do.....at 2 00...do...91..do..	182 00
7	18	Robert Coshow	....do.....do.....do.....at 2 00...do...68..do .	136 00
6	19	S. P. Bonsall	....do.....do.....do.....at 2 00...do...67..do..	134 00
7	20	Peter Morairty	....do.....do.....do.....at 2 00...do...60..do..	120 00
7	21	J. E. Wootton	....do.....do.....do.....at 2 00...do...68..do..	136 00
7	22	Jacob Myers	....do.....do.....do.....at 2 00...do...22..do..	44 00
11	23	W. C. Alexander	....do.....do.....do.....at 2 00...do...73..do..	146 00
6	24	Wm. Stratton	....do.....do.....do.....at 2 00...do...68..do..	136 00
8	25	John Quigly	....do.....do.....do.....at 1 50...do...69..do..	103 50
6	26	Wm. Davis	....do.....do.....do.....at 1 50...do...68..do..	102 00

	16	27	Samuel Jackson	....do	....do	....do	at	1	50	...do...	77	..do..	115 50
July	22	28	C. M. Christee	...do	....do	....do	at	1	50	...do...	22	..do..	33 00
Sept.	7	29	Edgar Sears	....do	....do	....do	at	2	00	...do...	68	..do..	136 00
	7	30	W. C. Whitmore	....do	....do	....do	at	1	50	...do...	68	..do..	102 00
	30	31	Wm. Todd	....do	....do	....do	at	2	00	...do...	87	..do..	170 00
	10	32	B. Sheridan	....do	....do	....do	at	1	50	...do...	71	..do..	106 50
	16	33	J. Whitmore	....do	....do	....do	at	1	50	...do...	77	..do..	115 50
	6	34	D. Williams	....do	....do	....do	at	1	50	...do...	68	..do..	102 00
	11	35	D. Gordon	....do	....do	....do	at	1	50	...do...	73	..do..	109 50
	7	36	J. S. Fisher	....do	....do	....do	at	1	50	...do...	68	..do..	102 00
July	22	37	J. B. Kellogg	Services and team on survey			at	4	00	...do...	71	..do..	284 00
Sept.	2	38	J. Brookman	Services as assistant on survey			at	1	50	...do..	148	..do..	222 00
	11	39	J. R. Beebe	....do	....do	....do	at	1	50	...do...	89	..do..	133 50
	6	40	M. D. Bush	....do	....do	....do	at	1	50	...do...	74	..do..	111 00
	11	41	J. Van Houton	....do	....do	....do	at	1	50	..do...	89	..do..	133 50
	7	42	M. D. Coffin	....do	....do	....do	at	1	50	...do...	84	..do..	126 00
	30	43	J. W. Smith	Extra per diem as 1st assistant astronomer			at	1	00	...do..	195	..do..	195 00
	27	44	J. S. Sheller	Extra per diem as 2d assistant astronomer			at	0	50	...do..	177	..do..	88 50
	30	45	S. Coolidge	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do..	142	..do..	71 00
	30	46	H. Taylor	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do..	132	..do..	66 00
	30	47	J. O. Sargent	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do..	142	..do..	71 00
	30	48	G. R. Stuntz	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	64	...do...	64	..do..	32 00
	30	49	J. M. Marsh	Services as assistant and use of Burt's solar compass,			at	1	00	...do...	97	..do..	67 00
	30	50	D. B. Sears	Services as master of transportation, extra			at	0	50	...do..	210	..do..	105 00
	28	51	E. W. Crittenden	Services as assistant on survey, extra			at	0	50	...do..	159	..do..	79 50
	30	52	J. T. McDuffie	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do..	150	..do..	75 00
	30	53	H. Carpenter	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do...	91	..do..	45 50
	30	54	W. P. Campbell	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do..	159	..do..	79 50
	27	55	S. Fellows	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do..	164	..do..	82 00
	30	56	W. A. Jones	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do..	142	..do..	71 00
	30	57	C. Servis	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do..	113	..do..	56 50
	27	58	N. H. Hutton	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do..	181	..do..	90 50
	30	59	R. J. Cleveland	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do..	182	..do..	91 00
	30	60	R. Coshow	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do..	159	..do..	79 50
	30	61	S. P. Bonsall	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do..	158	..do..	79 00
	30	62	P. Morairty	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do..	151	..do..	75 50
	30	62½	J. E. Wootton	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do..	112	..do..	56 00
	30	63	J. Myers	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do..	113	..do..	56 50
	30	64	W. C. Alexander	....do	....do	....do	....do	at	0	50	...do..	164	..do..	82 00

D—Continued.

Date of payment.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1852.				
Sept. 30	65	W. Stratton	Services as assistant on survey, extra ... at $0 50 per day, 159 days..	$79 50
27	66	John Quizby	...do...do...do... at 50...do...160..do..	80 00
27	67	W. Davis	...do...do...do... at 50...do...159..do..	79 50
30	68	S. Jackson	...do...do...do... at 50...do...168..do..	84 00
30	69	C. M. Christie	...do...do...do... at 50...do...113..do..	56 50
30	70	Edgar Sears	...do...do...do... at 50...do...113..do..	56 50
27	71	W. C. Whitmore	...do...do...do... at 50...do...159..do..	79 50
30	72	W. Todd	...do...do...do... at 50...do...178..do..	89 00
27	73	B. Sheridan	...do...do...do... at 50...do...162..do..	81 00
30	74	L. Whitmore	...do...do...do... at 50...do...168..do..	84 00
30	75	D. Williams	...do...do...do... at 50...do...159..do..	79 50
30	76	D. Gordon	...do...do...do... at 50...do...164..do..	82 00
30	77	L. S. Fisher	...do...do...do... at 50...do...159..do..	79 50
30	78	D. Sears	...do...do...do... at 1 00...do...114..do..	114 00
Aug. 20	79	Andrew Talcott	Expenses of transportation and subsistence of self and five assistants, from Spirit lake to Dubuque, Iowa	95 85
21	80	J. Quigley	Use of horse for express from Dubuque to Big Sioux river	25 00
Sept. 6	81	B. Sheridan	Expenses of self and Quigley from Dubuque to Camp Washington and back...	15 95
Aug. 9	82	John Quigley	One bay mare with saddle and bridle	110 00
Sept. 7	83	James Huff	Transportation and subsistence of four of surveying party from Sargeant's Bluffs, on Missouri river, to Dubuque, Iowa	140 00
April 16	84	J. L. Bush	Board of four of surveying party while at Lansing, Iowa	11 75
May 3	85	J. D. Cowles	Mess chest, horse blankets, camp utensils, and provisions, &c	64 41
11	86	T. E. Williams	Mess boxes and cones for target and other utensils	24 76
July 5	87	D. Wheeler	Drawing 60 bushels oats from Decotah to Camp Washington, and 43 days' services of wagon and four yoke oxen, at $3 per day	140 00
April 23	88	P. Bellows	One yoke oxen and one lead chain	61 25
30	89	R. T. Archer	One beef cow and four tons hay, &c	34 25
May 2	90	G. Minor	Two yoke oxen, at $65	130 00
22	91	W. Washburn	Two yoke oxen and two chains	172 50

		94	G. R. Stuntz	Surveying chains, tally pins, &c	8 20
May	29	95	G. R. Stuntz	Powder and shot, one calf skin, &c	7 60
	27	96	A. Nichols	Storage on 130 boxes, sacks, provisions, and board of 10 of company	21 50
	27	97	D. D. Frazier	Two yoke oxen and chain	150 00
	26	98	E. E. Meader	Two tons hay, board of Capt. Smith and men, &c	12 50
	25	99	F. D. Cowles	Freight, blankets, checkered goods, box lemons, &c	45 98
	22	100	G. Woolford	One ox	26 00
	19	101	Patterson & Hall	Drayage and storage of 106 barrels and boxes, &c	17 76
	18	102	E. P. Bircher	Storage of 160 barrels, 100 sacks, provisions, transportation, &c	30 81
July	5	103	J. M. Marsh	Expenses for self and party from Lansing to Camp Washington, &c	16 26
Sept.	1	104	Derrick & Newell	Storage of provisions, for oats, &c	30 71
Aug.	31	105	A. Nichols	30 bushels oats, removing and storing provisions, &c	26 00
	9	106	W. Williams	Provisions	36 82
	31	107	E. E. Meader	Services of self and team, board of party, &c	29 20
Sept.	2	108	F. D. Cowles	Provisions	21 87
	8	109	D. B. Sears	Master of transportation, various expenses incident thereto	57 42
July	8	110	L. D. Randall & Co	Marking irons, &c	7 35
Sept.	30	111	M. G. Kanick	Feeding and herding 40 head of cattle 18 days	90 00
	30	112	Lyman & Shemo	Keeping horses and mules, including medicine, preparatory to public sale	117 00
July	20	113	J. W. Marsh	Travelling expenses of self and four others from Spirit lake to Dubuque	25 00
Sept.	27	114	J. W. Smith	Transportation of instruments and provisions, steamboat fare from Lansing to Dubuque, board, &c	126 49
	27	115	N. H. Hutton	Services and expenses in assisting to take charge of instruments from Washington to Dubuque	30 00
				Making an aggregate of	12,536 24
Dec.	31	1	J. O. Sargent	Services as assistant in arranging and calculating astronomical observations	316 00
	31	2	H. W. Taylor	Services as assistant in constructing maps, &c	352 00
				Making a final aggregate of credits of	13,204 24

E.

Abstract of payments made directly from the United States Treasury, on account of running and marking the northern boundary of Ohio.

Date.	To whom and for what paid.		Amount.
May 19, 1852	Amount paid to E. & G. W. Blunt, for instrument, (dip circle)		$450 00
July 16, 1852	Amount paid to Wm. Wurderman, for repairs of instruments	$55 50	
16, 1852	Amount paid to E. & G. W. Blunt, for repairs of instruments	6 43	
16, 1852	Amount paid to W. H. C. Riggs, for cleaning and repairing chronometer	25 00	
16, 1852	Amount paid to Fenton & Co., for surveyors' tents, &c., per report No. 2,501	238 00	
			324 93
March 19, 1853	Amount paid to Thomas S. Nairn, for travelling and personal expenses from Dubuque to Washington, per report No. 2,941		181 00
June 27, 1853	Amount paid to Captain Andrew Talcott, for balance due him under his contract as principal surveyor and astronomer	$2,000 00	
27, 1853	Amount paid to Captain Andrew Talcott, for rent of room for his assistants, stationery, &c.	553 08	
			2,553 08
27, 1853	Amount paid to Harry Taylor, assistant surveyor, amount due him on his final settlement as per his final account		425 78
	Total		$3,884 79

1 CONGRESS, [SENATE.] EX. DOC.,
1st Session. No. 11.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SHOWING

e number and names of the persons employed in the Coast Survey during he year ending June 30, 1853; their compensation, and the time of their mployment; together with a statement of all expenditures made under the irection of the Superintendent.

DECEMBER 30, 1853.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 25*, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Senate, eport made to the department by Professor A. D. Bache, Superin-dent of the Coast Survey, showing the number and names of the sons employed during the last fiscal year upon the coast survey l business connected therewith; the amount of compensation re-ved by them; the nature of their employment, and the length of ıe during which they were employed; with a statement of all ex-ıditures made under his direction. This report has been prepared conformity with a provision of an act of Congress approved March 1853.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ın. DAVID R. ATCHISON,
President of the Senate.

List showing the number and names of the persons employed in the Coast Survey during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, with the amount of compensation and time of employment; with a statement of all expenditures made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey: prepared in pursuance of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1853, by Samuel Hein, general disbursing agent of United States Coast Survey.

Superintendent and assistants of the Coast Survey, appointed by Treasury Department.

Names and office.	Amount of compensation.	Time employed.
Superintendent.		
A. D. Bache	$6,000 00	One year.
Assistants.		
Edmund Blunt	3,500 00	One year.
R. D. Cutts	2,500 00	....do.
F. H. Gerdes	2,500 00	....do.
John Farley	2,000 00	....do.
C. O. Boutelle	1,816 67	....do.
H. L. Whiting	1,800 00	....do.
J. E. Hilgard	1,716 66	....do.
James S. Williams*	1,600 00	....do.
J. J. S. Hassler	1,500 00	....do.
George Davidson	1,300 00	....do.
S. A. Gilbert	1,025 00	....do.
W. E. Greenwell	1,025 00	....do.
Charles P. Bolles	1,025 00	....do.
George D. Wise	1,000 00	....do.
A. W. Longfellow	1,000 00	....do.
Telegraphing.		
L. F. Pourtales	1,025 00	....do.
Sears C. Walker*	1,623 28	From Jan. 1, 1852, to Jan. 30, 1853.

NOTE.—These officers are engaged in astronomical and magnetical observations, in triangulation and topography, in calculations for longitude, as chiefs of parties.
Those marked (*) are not now employed in the work.

LIST—Continued.

Sub-assistants and other officers appointed by the Treasury Department.

Names and office.	Amount of compensation.	Time employed.
Sub-assistants.		
rison	$900 00	One year
. Dean	816 67	....do
mpler*	467 14	7 months
ns	800 00	One year
well	800 00	....do
	616 67	....do
inwright	600 00	....do
lsworth	616 67	....do
orkle	600 00	....do
gorie	600 00	....do
lker	600 00	....do
he	600 00	....do
Fairfield	716 67	....do
oodfellow	436 71	....do
gers	66 67	1 month
Huger, jr	50 00	....do
y	50 00	....do
Artificer.		
lcDonnell	750 00	One year
Disbursing Agent.		
in	2,500 00	One year
Clerks.		
kins	800 00	One year
tkins*	330 00	....do

These officers are engaged as stated in regard to the assistants—they are, generally, assistants in the several parties.

Marked (*) are not now employed in the Coast Survey.

LIST—Continued.

Computers in the Coast Survey office, and occasional computers.

Names and office.	Amount of compensation.	Time employed.
Computers.		
Theodore W. Werner*	$1,200 00	One year
Eugenius Nulty*	1,000 00	....do.
C. A. Schott*	1,000 00	....do.
G. Rumpf	800 00	....do.
James Main	800 00	....do.
J. T. Hoover	473 88	....do.
C. M. Yulee	400 00	....do.
J. E. Nulty	262 20	6 months and 8 days.
M. H. Obert	107 30	81½ days
H. W. McNeil†	31 95	1 month.
John Weissner	188 84	5 months and 23 days.
Tide computers, and temporary.		
W. W. Gordon†	421 00	8 months and 12 days
Henry Miichell	490 80	1 year
John H. Wise†	319 20	9⅓ months.
J. S. Homans†	227 15	6 months and 20 days
Daniel Trueheart†	29 70	27 days.
Walter Jones, jr.†	293 30	8 months and 27 days
J. R. Smead†	43 60	1 month.
E. S. Jones†	33 00	....do.
Henry Heaton	306 00	9 months and 4 days.
Frederick F. Nes	172 70	5 months and 8 days.
F. H. Taylor†	128 90	3 months and 27 days
C. Fendall	99 60	3 months
D. E. Montgomery	66 60	2 months
T. H. Looker†	33 00	1 month.
L. S. Hayden	76 80	2½ months.
Theodore W. Werner (contract)	52 80	

NOTE.—These officers are engaged in computing the work of the field parties.
Those marked (*) are appointed by the Treasury Department.
Those marked (†) are not now employed in the Coast Survey office.

LIST—Continued.

Sub-officers in the Coast Survey parties.

Names and office.	Amount of compensation.	Time employed.
Aids.		
P. B. Hooe	$630 16	One year
Hugh McHenry	526 51	....do
J. R. Offley	461 93	11 months
George H. Bagwell	86 60	2 months
C. M. Bache	98 50	2⅓ months
E. F. Mason	431 00	10 months
C. T. Iardella	106 00	2 months and 8 days.
George W. Parrish	234 00	5 months and 14 days
B. F. West*	57 60	1 month and 20 days.
C. B. Baker	67 10	2 months
S. J. Hough	178 94	5 months and 12 days
Robert Gibson	199 20	6 months
George W. Stevens*	301 95	7 months
P. R. Hawley	275 10	8⅓ months
R. J. Breckinridge	32 40	29 days
Woods Baker*	166 54	3¾ months

Those marked (*) are not now employed in the Coast Survey.

Draughtsmen, &c., in Coast Survey Office.

Names and office.	Amount of compensation.	Time employed.
Draughtsmen.		
J. J. Lee*	$816 66	One year
W. M. C. Fairfax†	1,600 00	....do
M. J. McClery†	1,458 33	....do
Joseph Welch†	1,060 66	265 days
I. I. Ricketts	937 50	312⅔ do
I. C. Tennent	600 00	1 year
E. Freyholdt	132 78	79 days
W. B. Stewart	66 67	2 months
E. Hergusheimer	348 84	259½ days
Thos. Adams*	165 34	5 months
Wm. Shulz	269 34	204½ days
J. R. P. Mechlin	167 36	94⅔ days
L. D. Williams	146 86	111½ days
Jas. C. Lane*	16 72	½ month
J. F. Heilemann*	18 45	18 days
John R. Key	139 84	106 days
B. Hooe, jr	51 50	103 days
Drawing by contract.		
A. Baschke*	322 92	
M. C. Gritzner	79 80	
William Luce*	21 63	
Chas. Mahon*	798 40	
John Lambert*	295 00	
M. J. McClery	31 87	
A. Schorpf*	44 44	
Geo. Farquhar*	35 28	

Those marked (*) are not now employed in the Coast Survey.
Those marked (†) are appointed by the Treasury Department.

LIST—Continued.

Engravers, &c., in Coast Survey office.

Names and office.	Amount of compensation.	Time employ
Engravers.		
A. W. Tinkham*	$1,016 17	One year.....
George McCoy*	1,500 00	....do.....
F. Dankworth†	1,500 00	....do.....
A. Rolle†	1,500 00	....do.....
John Knight†	1,300 00	....do.....
H. M. Knight	518 63	207½ days.....
John Young	262 00	174⅔ do.....
Apprentices.		
H. C. Evans	439 16	1 year.....
M. T. O. Stroble*	305 05	305 days.....
J. J. Knight	184 50	184½ do.....
James S. Pettit	322 00	1 year.....
T. H. Olchleager*	387 20	....do.....
R. F. Bartle	41 66	2 months....
Engraving by contract.		
J. V. N. Throop*	55 03	.....
William Smith	658 12	.....
Selmer Seibert	1,730 18	.....
S. E. Stull	416 92	.....
S. V. Hunt	135 00	.....
E. F. Woodward	420 49	.....
J. Goldthwait	220 37	.....
O. A. Lawson	267 50	.....
I. M. Dunscomb*	13 25	.....
H. D. Canning*	7 00	.....
Edward Yeager	532 99	.....

Those marked (*) are not now employed in the Coast Survey.
Those marked (†) are appointments by the Treasury Department.

LIST—Continued.

Printers, instrument makers, &c., in Coast Survey.

Names and office.	Amount of compensation.	Time employed.
Printers.		
. O'Brien†	$1,041 00	347 days
Rutherdale	662 71	1 year
E. Ould*	298 50	298½ days
Temporary printers.		
Barrett	63 00	63 days
McClellen*	75 00	75 days
Instrument Makers.		
erbuchen	896 25	298½ days
am Jacobi	612 75	245¼ days
ırk	589 74	294½ days
am Hill	391 92	284 days
Apprentices.		
aith	162 76	239¾ days
ge Hitz	60 00	6 months
Temporary.		
s D. Waller*	165 93	166 days
hnson	253 50	126½ days
Electrotypists.		
ge Mathiot†	1,500 00	1 year
Cronin	425 63	340½ days
Temporary.		
y Neib*	12 50	12½ days
Carpenters.		
'. Wood	638 50	319¼ days
atman	505 86	289 days
Temporary.		
ew Cook	231 81	132⅔ days
Crawford*	59 50	59½ days
Lloyd*	6 00	6 days
Sappers and miners, company A.		
Uhrlandt & Co	345 00	1 year

Those marked (*) are not now employed in the Coast Survey.
Those marked (†) are appointed by the Treasury Department.

LIST—Continued.

Clerks, &c., employed in the Coast Survey.

Names and office.	Amount of compensation.	Time employ
Archives.		
C. B. Snow	$1,000 00	One year
Temporary archives.		
Charles W. Krebs*	34 50	34½ days
Clerks.		
C. H. Mix*	37 40	1 month and 5
W. Webster*	158 08	4 months and
B. G. Foster*	82 50	5½ months
Frederick Burr*	123 02	3⅔ months
V. E. King	167 75	5 months
P. C. F. West*	162 73	4 months and
A. F. Boggs*	140 00	2 months
Miscellaneous copying by the piece.		
Frederick Whyte	660 87	
R. Freeman	286 76	
M. Hetzel*	14 24	
S. Seaver*	9 49	
A. S. Clements	119 43	
M. H. Campbell*	51 75	
J. A. Kesley*	17 00	
M. A. Smith	117 04	

Those marked (*) are not now employed in the Coast Survey office.

LIST—Continued.

Messengers, &c., in the Coast Survey office.

Names and office.	Amount of compensation.	Time employed.
Messengers.		
Daniel Flynn	$437 00	One year
C. Kraft	350 00	....do
Thomas Kenney	365 00	....do
John Mitchell	240 00	....do
W. B. Ingram	365 00	....do
Sampson Notter	300 00	....do
Temporary Messengers.		
John Diggs	160 00	8 months
Phillip Kraft*	69 67	3 months and 14 days
W. T. Bright	48 93	4 months and 26 days
R. A. Cronin*	26 64	2 months and 20 days
Watchman.		
B. Neff	365 00	1 year

Those marked (*) are not now employed in the Coast Survey office.

The following persons have been employed with authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, under article I. Par. V. of plan of reorganization of the Survey of the Coast:

Names.	Amount of compensation.	Time employed.
William Mitchell	$150 00	One year
Lewis R. Gibbes	300 00	....do
B. A. Gould, jr	1,125 00	9 months
W. C. Bond	600 00	1 year
E. Otis Kendall	300 00	....do
John Downes	200 00	....do
A. Mason*	50 00	1 month
Benjamin Peirce	1,125 00	9 months

Statement of Coast Survey expenditures in the fiscal year 1852–'53, *in order of sections of coast, and of operations in each section.*

	1852.		1853.			
	3d quarter—July, August, September.	4th quarter—October, November, December.	1st quarter—January, February, March.	2d quarter—April, May, June.	Fiscal year.	Each section.
SECTION I.						
1. Reconnoisance, triangulation, and astronomical observations.	$4,494 32	$4,422 07	$1,834 20	$410 94	$11,661 53	
2. Topographical work	2,241 73	2,207 41	402 00	822 00	5,483 14	
3. Hydrography	4,543 10	2,931 14	1,343 06	745 45	9,562 75	
						$26,707 42
SECTION II.						
Magnetic and verification work	1,585 67	1,618 31	474 66	304 00	3,982 64	3,982 64
SECTION III.						
1. Reconnoisance, triangulation, and astronomical observations.	3,938 43	1,313 98	1,026 62	2,792 21	9,071 23	
2. Topographical work	3,231 03	2,497 02	612 20	886 61	7,226 86	
3. Hydrography	4,728 36	6,600 60	576 00	1,896 66	13,801 62	
						30,099 71
SECTION IV.						
1. Triangulation, &c.	938 35	2,182 35	1,519 91	2,073 31	6,713 92	
2. Topographical work	695 75	824 84	1,278 80	1,132 50	3,931 89	
3. Hydrography	1,110 67	1,563 36	149 15	550 16	3,373 34	
						14,019 15
SECTION V.						
1. Triangulation, astronomical observations, &c.	464 47	371 29	3,346 57	5,465 52	9,657 85	
2. Topographical work	134 25	152 00	450 00	.....	736 25	
3. Hydrography	.....	.....	170 00	1,071 09	1,241 09	
						11,635 19

SECTIONS IV AND V.						
Gulf and off-shore hydrography	3,466 36	893 70	359 25	10 00	4,729 31	4,729 31
SECTION VIII.						
1. Triangulation, &c.	2,125 66	3,197 26	3,549 16	3,001 15	11,873 23	
2. Topographical work	288 25	2,195 49	1,282 58	856 92	4,623 24	
3. Hydrography	1,160 81	776 46	5,089 47	874 58	7,901 33	
						24,397 80
SECTION IX.						
1. Triangulation, &c.	784 65	1,218 26	3,531 18	4,060 56	9,594 65	
2. Topographical work	218 75	266 67	133 33	306 36	921 11	
3. Hydrography	837 31	1,530 78	1,048 29	860 72	4,277 10	
						14,792 86
Telegraphic operations in the several sections						5,908 18
Chronometric results						1,000 00
Purchase of new instruments						2,314 37

STATEMENT—Continued.

Recapitulation of field expenses.

Section I	$26,70
Section II	3,98
Section III	30,09
Section IV	14,01
Section V	11,63
Section IV AND V	4,72
Section VIII	24,39
Section IX	14,79
Telegraphic operations	5,99
Chronometric results	1,00
Purchase of new instruments	2,31
	139,676

STATEMENT—Continued.

rk of reducing, drawing, engraving, printing maps, electrotyping, &c., and materials for whole survey.

ıt	$1,500 70
ːl, wood, oil, candles	1,243 64
nk and record books, printing and binding, formulæ, tationery, &c	2,139 29
nputations, Tidal, &c	10,604 40
ıwing, materials, &c	5,771 99
ɜraving, materials, &c	10,461 09
ctrotyping, materials, &c	2,014 15
ɔting maps, materials, &c	3,756 84
ɹruments, repairs and materials	3,026 58
ˈpentry and materials	1,505 76
ːhives and library	2,056 19
ɔying records, &c	1,356 09
ssengers, laborers, &c	1,709 64
ınsportation of instruments, postages and telegraphic ɔessages	1,039 91
ıvelling expenses of assistants	451 94
ɾertising notices, &c	125 88
bursing	2,205 00
ˈpers and miners	964 96
ıtingents, repair and purchase of furniture, stoves, leaning chimneys and outhouses, washing towels ıd all others not enumerated above	3,168 70
ce expenses	55,102 75
d expenses	139,676 63
al expenses fiscal year	194,779 38

ˈhe average number of hands employed in the field in astronomical, ıgulation and topographical parties during the fiscal year 1852–'53, been 81 during each month, at a cost of $34 61 per month each. ˈhe officers and crew engaged in the hydrography are paid from the ɣ Department. During the winter months the chiefs of hydro- ɔhic parties employ draughtsmen to bring up the season's work. ːir pay is made by the Coast Survey at the rate of $50 per month ıhe time thus engaged.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Expenditures for survey of the reefs, keys and shoals of South Florida, for fiscal year 1852–'53.

Field expenditures.		
Reconnoitering and triangulation	$6,150 72	
Topographical work	4,914 60	
Hydrography	7,245 06	
Field expenditures		$18,310 38
Office expenditures.		
Computations	$1,179 02	
Drawing	859 50	
Engraving	1,573 34	
Printing maps	167 75	
Messengers	170 00	
Rent and fuel	379 63	
Formula, blank books and binding	362 00	
Salvage and storage on instruments	138 60	
Office expenditures		4,829 84
Total expenditures fiscal year		23,140 22

STATEMENT—Continued.

Expenditures for survey of the Western Coast, fiscal year 1852–'53.

Field expenditures.		
ronomical and magnetical party.....	$20,350 08	
angulation and topographical party..	21,356 61	
ographical party, 3 quarters.....	9,909 86	
drography, steamer "Active" and chooner "Ewing".....	60,914 30	
al party.....	5,836 41	
al field expenditures.....		$118,367 26
Office expenditures.		
computations.....	$2,256 64	
tidal computations.....	424 50	
drawing.....	2,901 51	
engraving and electrotyping.....	2,964 70	
instruments and repairs.....	7,398 02	
carpentry	505 86	
printing maps.....	494 40	
clerk hire and copying.....	888 23	
watchmen and messengers.....	847 60	
disbursing.....	1,425 00	
rent and fuel.....	1,107 87	
stationery, drawing materials, blank ooks, formula and binding.....	1,723 54	
express transportation and contingents	312 17	
al office expenditures.....		23,250 04
al expenditures.....		141,617 30

The average number of hands employed in the field by the astro-ical, triangulation and topographical parties during the fiscal year 2–'53, has been 19 during each month, at a cost of $125 11 each d per month.

By regulation of the Treasury Department the crew of the vessels aged in hydrography on the Western Coast receive, in addition to r navy pay, such an allowance from the Coast Survey as will make r whole pay equal to the wages paid on Western Coast for like ser-es. The pay has varied from 90 cents to $2 73 per day, and has n on an average $1 38 per day.

STATEMENT—Continued.

The following expenditures for special surveys, &c., have been made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, during the fiscal year 1852–'53.

For survey of islands on the western coast	$11,897 50
For survey of Ship Shoals and Raccoon Point	1,900 58
For survey of St. John's river	2,822 90
For survey of Georgetown harbor	2,694 67
For survey of Cape Fear river	1,310 09
For survey of James river	1,297 33
For survey of Rappahannock river	106 28
For surveys for sites of light-houses under law of 1852, ordered by Light-house Board	1,187 35
For re-construction and repairs of steamer "Bibb"	14,080 29
For repairs of coast survey vessels	6,956 54
For commutation of fuel and quarters of officers of the army, serving on the coast survey	3,845 11

COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, December, 1853.

SAMUEL HEIN,
General Disbursing Agent Coast Survey.

53d CONGRESS, 1st Session | [SENATE.] | Ex. Doc. No. 12.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, information in relation to the claims of citizens of the United States against Hayti, and the correspondence of the special agent to Hayti, in 1849.

JANUARY 3, 1854.
Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

To the SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 18th January, 1853, in regard to the claims of American citizens against Hayti, and to the correspondence of the special agent sent to Hayti and St. Domingo in 1849, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the documents by which it is accompanied.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, *December* 23, 1853.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 23, 1853.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 18th January, 1853, requesting the President, "if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate all the information on file in the State Department relative to the claims of American citizens against Hayti, not embraced in the report on that subject, heretofore made by the Secretary of State, at the third session of the twenty-seventh Congress; and also all the correspondence of the special agent who was sent out in 1849, to examine and report upon the condition of the island of St. Domingo, in reference either to the said claims upon Hayti or to the various applications made by the Dominican republic to the government of the United States for the pacification of said island,"—has the honor to report:

That the document referred to in the resolution embraces all the information on the subject of claims against Hayti in the possession of the department, except that contained in the correspondence of the special agent of this government, a copy of which is, herewith, laid before the President.

W. L. MARCY.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

List of papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of State of December 23, 1853.

Mr. B. E. Green to Mr. Clayton; extracts—September 27, 1849.
Same to same—extracts; October 24, 1849.
Same to same—January 28, 1850; with enclosures A 1, A 2.
Same to same—extracts; February 19, 1850; enclosures.

Mr. Green to Mr. Clayton.

[Extracts.]

No. 2.

CITY OF ST. DOMINGO, *September* 27, 1849.

SIR: The schooner Lindsay sails in a few days for Boston, being the first vessel since the date of my dispatch of the 27th ultimo, No 1, and I avail myself of the opportunity to give you the more full and correct information, since obtained, as to the present condition of the Dominican republic.

About a year since, Santana, then president, being confined by sickness during several months at his country residence at Seybo, Jimenes, then minister of war, availed himself of the occasion to organize a conspiracy, the object of which was to force Santana to resign the presidency in favor of the other. With this view all the troops favorable to Santana were removed from the capital, which was garrisoned by others whom Jimenes had found means to gain over to his interest. On Santana's return to the capital, he received the first intimation of what had been going on by a demand made upon him to resign. This he did, rather than be the cause of a civil war; and Jimenes was thereupon elected president. * * * * * * *

Under such rule everything fell into confusion, which state of things was soon made known to Soulouque, and incited him to the recent invasion. He accordingly passed the frontiers with a force of from 8,000 to 10,000 men. * * * * * * * *

The greatest consternation prevailed. The congress called upon Santana, who was then in retirement at Seybo, to come to the capital, and take measures for the safety of the country. When he arrived, and offered to take command of the army, or rather to lead those who would volunteer to follow him against the Haytiens, (for, in the retreat, the army was disbanded, and had disappeared,) Jimenes refused at first to let him leave the city; but, after a few days, consented to let him go alone, but would give him no troops. Santana mounted his horse, and, almost unattended, took the road to Azua. On the way he picked up from 350 to 500 men, with which small force he attacked and routed Soulouque's army of 6,000 men.

As soon as it was known that Santana had been called out by the congress, the men, who were scattered over the country seeking their homes, turned to join him; so that, in a short time, his name had brought together the dispersed army, and he found himself at the head of 6,000 men.

The Haytiens having been thus driven out, the provinces, dissatisfied with the mal-administration of Jimenes, called upon Santana to take charge of the government. The latter marched to, and having invested this city, remained before it twelve or fifteen days, waiting for the gates to be opened. The documents and correspondence forwarded by our consul, Mr. Elliott, have already fully informed you of the particulars of the convention negotiated by the foreign consuls.

Jimenes having been thus deposed, Sr. Santiago Espaillat was elected president, but declined, when Buenaventura Baez was elected to fill the vacancy, and installed on the 24th instant.

On the 19th April last, when Soulouque was daily expected before the walls of this city, the Dominican congress, in secret session, authorized the president to place the republic under the protection of France, which resolution was the same day communicated to Mr. Place, the French consul, and by him dispatched, in charge of his chancelier, to Paris. None of the proceedings have been made public, although the fact of the application having been made was immediately known. * * * * * * * *

This application, I also learn from unquestionable authority, was not made until after consultation with Mr. Place, and assurances received from him that the protection asked for would be granted, in consideration of the cession of the Bay of Samana.

The pressing necessity which led to this application to France, passed by with the defeat and expulsion of the Haytiens. But the panic created by Soulouque's early successes and near approach to the capital has determined them to place themselves on almost any terms under the protection of any foreign government that will afford them quiet and security from further invasions. The most bigoted Catholic here would accept the protection of Jew, infidel, or Turk, rather than fall again into the power of the Haytiens; and all are anxiously looking for the return of the chancelier, and the arrival of the French protectorate.

Under these circumstances, the arrival of a stranger in the midst of the hurricane and sickly season excited much speculation; and as no strangers venture here at this season on private business, it was immediately surmised that I came for the government, and in relation to the French protectorate. News of my arrival, and that such was supposed to be my object, was immediately sent to the interior; and I have received several letters from Santiago and Port au Platte, asking whether, and expressing a hope that, we were going to acknowledge and annex them, and assuring me that if the United States will aid them, they do not want to have anything to do with France.

When the archbishop returned my visit, which he did immediately, he asked me if it was true, as surmised, that I came in an official capacity to see about the French protectorate, and offered to give me any information on that subject. To his direct questions, I thought best to answer that I had been sent by my government, with powers to make a treaty of friendship and commerce; but that I had not come in consequence of the French protectorate affair, that not having been heard of by my government when I left home—that we had only heard of the rout of the Haytiens, whereby the Dominicans had given another

proof of their ability to maintain their independence; that my government sympathized with them in their gallant resistance to the Haytiens, and was now disposed to recognize them by a commercial treaty; but that I had been instructed, before presenting my credentials, to ascertain whether their government was conducted with such good order, stability, and fairness towards our citizens as to warrant that public recognition on our part; that, for that reason, I had come as a private individual, in a merchant vessel, instead of a vessel of war, because, our government having already sent two agents to report upon the state of the country without any result, I wished to remain unknown until I had satisfied myself of the propriety of making a treaty with them, as I did not wish my coming again to excite, on the part of the Dominicans, hopes or expectations, which might not be realized; that the proposition for a French protectorate had embarrassed me, as my government might not be willing to recognize as independent an American republic seeking European protection, and that he must consider my communications to him as confidential until I could notify my government, and learn whether, under the unexpected state of things, it was proper for me to enter upon the negotiation of a commercial treaty.

The English consul, Sir Robert Schomburck, soon after my arrival, invited me to breakfast, when, being alone, he said that my visit to St. Domingo was supposed to have been caused by the proposition for a French protectorate. I answered that, until I reached this city, I had not heard a word on that subject. He spoke of the desire long entertained by France to get possession of Samana; to which I replied that, as his own government would doubtless wish to have possession of so important a position in the West Indies, it would take care to keep France out of it. * * * * * * * * * *

He answered that, being satisfied that neither private business nor pleasure would have brought me here at this season, he had asked me to breakfast with him alone, that he might have an opportunity of showing me Lord Palmerston's reply to the application of the Dominican government for English protection, and also the projet of a commercial treaty, which had been offered by her Majesty's government to this.

Lord Palmerston's reply to the application for protection was, that the proposition was not fully understood; that if it was meant that her Majesty's government should send troops, &c., to protect the Dominicans from Haytien invasion, British interests and commerce were not sufficiently involved to justify the expense. There was more in the dispatch, and, as I thought, on the same subject, which was not read; seeing which, I jocularly suggested that Samana would pay the expense. To this he replied, that he could give me his word of honor that his government had no desire to get possession of Samana.

* * * * * * * *

I have since seen much of him, and his word thus given can be fully relied upon. At the same time I have seen that he attaches very great importance to Samana, so much so as may hereafter cause his government to covet its possession. * * * * *

The 2d article of the projet of the English commercial treaty stipulates for *free* trade in favor of English subjects; being, in fact, a provi-

ıion against monopolies. The same projet was submitted to the Dominican commissioners sent to London and Paris, and was disagreed to ›y them, in consequence of this provision. It was again submitted to his government by Sir Robert Schomburck, and again disagreed to by Sr. Baez, (president elect,) who was the Dominican plenipotentiary, ıaving also been, as before stated, one of the commissioners sent to Europe. Baez's opposition to this provision against monopolies is explained by his desire to establish a tobacco monopoly as the basis of a oan to be effected in France, on a plan, which is explained by the document annexed hereto, marked No. 2, and in which he is supposed to ›e personally interested. In consequence of his opposition, the English ıegotiations have been broken off, Lord Palmerston refusing to yield he question about monopolies. The English plenipotentiary declares hat, having twice offered them a commercial treaty, he will not renew ıis propositions until they see proper to request it. He starts on Monday next to explore the interior, under instructions from his government to do so.

With regard to the population, I have to report, that, if I should judge by this city, the blacks and mulattoes would seem to be greatly in the majority. I am informed, however, that the proportion of blacks and mulattoes is much greater in this city than in other parts of the island. Baez, the newly elected president, is the son of an old Spaniard, by a woman of color. The whites, however, control the government and fill nearly all the civil offices. Espaillat, who was elected president and declined, is a Spaniard of pure blood and high reputation for probity. When he declined, there was great difficulty in deciding who should be elected, until Santana selected Baez, whose election, though in regular form, was mere form, the congress being ready to proclaim any man whom Santana should name. The reasons which I have heard assigned for the selection, were, 1st: That he was supposed to be under the control of Santana, who would be president in fact; 2dly, That it was thought necessary by the whites, anticipating another invasion by Soulouque, to let the people of color see that they were not excluded from their full share of the government; 3d, That Baez, having been well educated in France, and sometime abroad, was supposed to be better qualified and more manageable than any other who would accept. 4th, It is said by some that Santana, being somewhat doubtful of the the success of the French protectorate projet, thought best to let Baez, who, in conjunction with the French consul at this port, had originated that matter, take the responsibility, and incur the odium of disappointing the expectations which it has excited.

I send herewith the inaugural discourse of the new president, in which he refers to the necessity of a loan, and of accepting the protection of some foreign government on the best terms which may be offered.

I was informed this morning, that as the government was now formed, it was expected that I would in a few days present myself and make known the object of my visit. I shall not, however, do so as yet. Please inform me by the earliest opportunity, whether, in view of the application for French protection, the election of Mr. Baez and other facts above presented, I shall present my credentials and enter upon the negotiation of the commercial treaty. In the meantime, should the

protectorate be accepted, with the cession of Samana as one of the conditions, I shall do all I can to prevent its consummation, and, if necessary for that purpose, present my credentials, and protest officially against it. * * * * * * *

With regard to the administration of justice, I have had no opportunity of judging from personal observation; but from all I can learn from others, these people would seem to compare favorably with Mexico, Cuba, and other Spanish American countries, in that respect. Doubtless wrongs are committed, but I am inclined to believe that where such cases occur, they proceed rather from error of judgment than from wrongful intent of the judges. When the Haytiens took possession of this part of the island in 1822, they destroyed the flourishing university which then existed in this city, and brought hither for instruction the youth of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Spanish main. During 22 years that they had possession, the Haytien government waged a continual war against every species of knowledge and improvement; and as a necessary consequence, there are now here few who are qualified to discharge the delicate and responsible duties of a judge. They are often, therefore, and for some time to come must be, compelled to select for such stations men who, with the best disposition to do right, may err for want of that extended information and study which are essential to the judicial character. At present, (now that they are anxious to enlist the sympathies of foreign nations with them in their struggle with the Haytiens,) there can be no doubt that the strongest disposition prevails in their courts and in every branch of the government, not only to render justice to, but to favor, foreigners in every way that may invite immigration. I am not prepared to say that this disposition would continue were the motive for it removed. They seem, indeed, to be aware that, apart from the danger of Haytien invasion, they require immigration to populate the country and develope the resources of their rich and as yet almost virgin soil; but if once secure from further interruption by the Haytiens, the known jealousy of the Spanish character would perhaps show itself towards foreigners here, as in other parts of Spanish America.

Every inducement has been held out by this government to invite a white immigration, and it is intended to apply a large part of the proposed new loan to pay the expense of bringing out white settlers. At the same time, the introduction of blacks from the United States has been prohibited. Could they succeed in obtaining the desired immigration, the permanent ascendancy of the white race would be secured; but if this Haytien war continues much longer, impoverishing the people and destroying their commerce, by diverting so large a portion of their productive labor to guard against and repel invasion, it is not improbable that many of the white families now here will abandon the country.

I have to renew my request that you will place a man-of-war at my disposal as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BENJ. E. GREEN.

P. S. *October* 6, 1849.—The schooner Lindsay, by which I expected to forward this dispatch, has been detained by sickness of the crew, and may not get off for some days, as her mate and entire crew are down with the fever. In the meantime, an American bark has come in from the coast, and will sail direct to New York in a day or two. I re-open this dispatch to inform you of late occurrences here.

The new president, Baez, having with some difficulty, and after considerable delay, formed his cabinet, I availed myself of the first holiday (Sunday last) to pay a friendly visit to each member thereof. On taking leave of Mr. Manuel del Monte, the minister of foreign relations, I said that, having understood that my arrival had given rise to many surmises, and that the government was anxious to know the object of my visit, it would give me pleasure to make it known to him at any time. To this he replied that he would call on me at 4 o'clock the same evening. When he came, I explained the object of my visit in the same terms in which I had previously spoken to the archbishop, and concluded by saying that the application for the French protectorate had embarrassed me, and made it necessary to communicate with my government on the subject, before presenting my credentials. In reply, he said that the policy of the Haytien government was to exclude whites and shackle commerce; that of the Dominican government to invite white immigration, and to foster an intercourse with foreign nations, whereby they might regain what they had lost under the Haytien yoke, and keep up with the progress of the age; that their great desire was peace, because, though they might repel every invasion, the continuance of the war retarded the improvement of their social, political and commercial condition; that the application to France had been made when Soulouque was within twenty miles of the capital; that they still desired to place themselves under the protection of any civilized government, which, by putting a stop to the invasions of the Haytiens, would give them leisure to emerge from their present depressed condition. He said that no definite answer had yet been received from France, although their last advices by the Catharina, which arrived from St. Thomas a few days since, gave them reason to believe that the protectorate would be accepted by France. I asked leave to give my opinion on that subject, not as an agent of the government of the United States, but as a private individual, who had for some time felt a sincere interest in the success of their cause; and said that, having visited Jamaica on my way hither, I there saw the same evidences of decay as here; that the French West India Islands were fast falling into the same state of ruin and poverty; that if neither France nor England could do anything to ameliorate the condition of their present West Indian possessions, it could not be expected that the condition of the country would be improved by placing it under the control of either of those governments; and that I felt confident that France would not give the desired protection except on conditions which this government ought not to admit, and which, perhaps, might not be pleasing to the United States. He then asked me, whether, in my opinion, the government of the United States would take them under its protection.

* * * * * * * * * * *

I replied that my government would prefer to see them maintain their independence; that such a protectorate on the part of our government was without precedent, and I could give no opinion on the subject; * * * * * * * * * and that the best protectorate they could at present hope for, would be a recognition (by treaty) by the United States, and the sympathies of the American people, which would be excited by the publication of the treaty. On taking leave, Mr. Del Monte asked whether he might give notice to his government of this conversation with me. I answered that I desired him to do so, but that he would see that it was best for me still to maintain my private character, because, should I make myself known, and afterwards go away without recognizing them, the effect would be to discourage his people, and give confidence to their enemies.

A few days after this interview, the president, on whom I had left my card, called to see me, and in the course of the conversation took occasion to say that he had always been in the van-guard of those who wished to place the country in the possession of France; not because he preferred that nation, but because he thought that France, having been more concerned in the affairs of the island, would be more ready than any other to give them the aid they require.

* * * * * * * * *

By the schooner Catarina, we had an account of the imperial ceremonies at Port au Prince; also letters from the English consul and others at that port, stating that the emperor was organizing his court and noblesse, and making arrangements to invade this part of the island in November with the entire male population of Hayti. The Dominicans seem rather pleased at the news, hoping by one more blow to put an end to the war. The government is actively preparing for the threatened invasion.

* * * * * * * * *

You have already been informed that we have three-fourths of the trade of this part of the island, which, though at present much crippled by the war, would, under other circumstances, be of considerable importance. You are also informed of the disposition manifested here to favor our merchants and traders; of the vexatious impositions to which they are subjected in the ports of Hayti, and would be here, should the Haytiens get possession, and can readily see that it is a matter of much interest to our commerce that this war should end.

As to the Haytiens, I fear that there is no possibility of arranging for the payment of our claims upon them, nor of protecting our citizens who venture there from the piratical acts of that government and people, for the future, until we shall have taken with them the same course as, under similar circumstances, was pursued with the Algerines.

BEN. E. GREEN.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State, Washington City.

No. 3.

Mr. Green to Mr. Clayton.

[Extracts.]

ST. DOMINGO, *October* 24, 1849.

SIR: For the last six years the Dominicans have sustained, with great patience, fortitude, and courage, a defensive war, against four times their number. Their losses and sacrifices have been great, but cheerfully borne, in the hope that some one of the civilized nations of the world would ultimately interfere, to put an end to a war which has for its object the extermination of the white and mulatto population of this end of the island. Having first applied to the United States for recognition, without avail, they turned to France, and for some time past have been expecting from that quarter some aid, which, by enabling them to leave off fighting without pay for the common cause, would give them leisure for the improvement of their individual and national fortunes.

Last week it was rumored in the streets of this city that the French protectorate had been refused, in consequence of a protest from the British minister in Paris. In the same day there came several successive couriers from the north side of the island, bringing news of preparations on foot at Guarico and other Haytien ports for a new invasion, and countermanding various commercial orders on that account. Under these circumstances, (on Saturday, 20th,) I called on the minister of foreign relations, Mr. Manuel del Monte, and asked him if it was true that the protectorate had been refused, and for the cause assigned. He replied that his information was, that the British government had interfered, not indeed by a protest, but by intimations, which had as much effect. I then said that the letters by the recent couriers manifested unnecessary alarm at the threatened invasion; that the failure of the application to France was calculated still further to dishearten his people; that something should be done to animate them to meet the invasion, should it come, with courage and confidence, and that if he thought my presenting myself publicly, as the agent of the United States, would have that effect, I was willing for that only object to present my credentials without waiting for further instructions. He answered that all idea of the French protectorate had been abandoned by his government, and that the presentation of my credentials could not fail to have a very favorable effect at this crisis of their affairs, whereupon I presented your letter.

At the same time I availed myself of the opportunity to say, that as a friend of the Dominican republic, I was glad that the French protection projet had failed. I referred him to Martinique and Guadaloupe, where the same poverty and decay exists as here, and which, by late advices, were in a state of insurrection, to show that a connection with France would retard rather than promote the progress of his country, and to Jamaica, to show that there was as little to expect from a connection with England, or any other European power.

On the 21st, I learned that Mr. Delmonte, immediately after this in-

terview, had visited the French consul and remained closeted with him for several hours, and on the 22d it was intimated to me that the presentation of my credentials had been made the occasion for a new application to France.

To ascertain how far this information was correct, I sought an interview with them on the 22d. I told them that I had been informed that the Dominican government had availed itself of the presentation of my credentials to make a new application to France, and wished to know whether that information was correct.

A long conversation followed, in the course of which I discovered that their hopes of protection from France had very much revived since the 20th instant.

The president, Baez, also spoke of the petitions addressed to Gen. Santana by the provinces of Cibao, and particularly of that from La Vega (of which I send you a copy hereto annexed, marked 2) in a manner, which gave me clearly to understand, that that movement, (movimiento,) as he termed it, was displeasing to him. The reasons of his displeasure are, 1st, That the petitions are addressed to Gen. Santana; 2d, Because the expression in the petition from La Vega, "five years of useless and fruitless petitions to foreign nations," refers to the French protection project, of which he has been and is the Corypheus; and 3d, Because all the petitions are anti-French.

To his remarks on the subject of these petitions, which he seemed to consider as intended to control him, I replied, that I had no agency in promoting them, nor knew of them until copies were forwarded to me from Santiago; that, nevertheless, as they were the spontaneous expression of the public feeling of the Cibao, on hearing of the arrival of a person, supposed to be an agent of the United States, I was much gratified by the sentiments therein expressed; and the more so, because I sincerely desired to see the Dominican independence established, and thought these petitions calculated to excite sympathies in the United States, whence alone, in my opinion, they could reasonably hope for aid; that as to France, her sympathies and interests were both with the Haytiens, who spoke her language and are largely her debtors; that, in my opinion, she would decline the protectorate, and would do so, not because of intimations from the British, but of protests of the Haytien minister; and that if she interfered as mediator, it would be with a view to some arrangement by which the Dominicans should assume a portion of the Haytien debt, or perhaps again submit to the Haytiens in the name of a re-union under a federal form of government. In fact, this last, (which would, in effect, be to surrender all for which the Dominicans have fought so bravely and suffered so much, and which would make it necessary for the whites and mulattoes to fly,) is being urged on the French government by the Haytien agents in Paris, backed by the influence of the Institut d'Afrique, and there is much reason to believe that the tendency of French diplomacy here is to that end and with that object.

Your instructions seem to contemplate as prerequisites to the recognition of this government by ours; 1st, The competency of their people to discharge the duties of an independent state; 2d, The ascendancy of the

Spanish race in the government, and as fair a numerical proportion of that race to the others as in the other Spanish American States.

The whites have always held the ascendancy in the government, and I believe will maintain it, by reason of their superior intelligence, if not by force of numbers. But of the relative numerical proportion of the whites, mixed and blacks in the republic, I have no means of coming to an exact estimate. The greater number, probably, are of the mixed blood, most of these, however, call themselves white, are received as such by those of pure blood, and by their adherence to the whites rather than to the blacks, give to the former the preponderance. Indeed, the cruelties of the Haytiens towards all who speak the Spanish language have given such force and universality to the white feeling, not only among the mulattoes, but also among the blacks of this end of the island, that it is not uncommon to hear a very black negro, when taunted with his color, reply, "soi negro, pero negro blanco;" "I am a negro, but a white negro;" or, "aunque tengo el cutis negro, mi corazon es blanco;" "though I have a black skin, my heart is white."

If this end of the island were once secured from Haytien invasion, and its independence established under the auspices of the United States, there can be no doubt that a large immigration of whites, from the adjacent islands and the Spanish main, descendents of those who were driven out by the Haytiens, would speedily follow, and the ascendency of the white race be thereby secured.

The application for the protection of France, is, in some measure, an acknowledgment of their own inability to maintain the character or discharge the duties of an independent State; and, together with the question of races, has led me to await your instructions before entering upon any negotiations with them. After much reflection on the subject, I think that we should, nevertheless, not only recognise them, but as far as possible support and aid them, not only in view of our own commercial interests, as explained in my last dispatch, but because the real question at issue in their contest with the Haytiens is, whether the white race shall be permitted to enjoy any share in this island; nay, more, the object of this war is, the establishment on this island of a nation of pure blacks, to be the nucleus of a black empire, which, it is proposed, shall embrace the whole West Indies. By reference to the Haytien constitution of December 27, 1806, modified June 2, 1816, title 2, paragraphs 40 and 41, you will see that the Haytiens then claimed the whole island of St. Domingo, "with the adjacent islands dependent thereon," as the territory of their republic. To this (the Spanish) part, which they thus claimed, they had no shadow of right, nor did they come into possession thereof until February of 1822, when, fraudulently entering as friends, they took and kept possession as masters, until they were again driven out by force in 1844. Under the Spanish rule, the city of St. Domingo was the western metropolis of Spanish America, and the adjacent Spanish islands, Cuba and Puerto Rico, were dependent on this, as the seat of the colonial government. As in 1822, Boyer was not content with the French part of the island, to which alone the Haytiens had any right, so now, the newly-crowned emperor Soulouque purposes the reconquest of this part of the island as the first step towards further extending his empire, by inciting the blacks of Cuba and Puerto Rico to

rise and join him. However improbable the success of this scheme may now appear, I have no doubt that it was in the minds of those who adopted the language above referred to in the Haytien constitution, and is now seriously entertained by Soulouque, and should he succeed, either by force of arms or of French intermediation, in re-establishing his power here, he and his successors may cause serious trouble, not only in Cuba and Puerto Rico, but even in our own southern States.

Apart from these considerations, I would refer you to Wheaton's law of nations, page 112, part 2, t. 10, where he speaks of the interference of the Christian powers of Europe in favor of the Greeks, and of the right to interfere "when the general interests of humanity are infringed by the excesses of a barbarous and despotic government." I consider his language as directly applicable to the position of affairs in this island; and inasmuch as the government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it cannot view with indifference the interference of European powers in the affairs of America, it would seem to have thereby incurred a *duty* not to be indifferent to the continuance of this war.

The rains and sickness still continue. I have been under the doctor for the last fortnight; am anxious to get away from here as soon as possible, and hope soon to receive your further instructions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. E. GREEN.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, *Secretary of State, Washington City.*

No. 5.

Mr. Green to Mr. Clayton.

SANTO DOMINGO, *January* 28, 1850.

SIR: In my dispatches Nos. 3 and 4, I gave you concisely my views of the state of things in this island, and the reasons why the government of the United States should interfere to put a stop to the sanguinary and barbarous warfare which is desolating this, the richest of the Antilles. I have been anxiously waiting your reply and further instructions, having now been absent much longer than I expected, and much, I fear, to the detriment of my affairs at home.

Meanwhile I have received a direct application for the intervention of the United States, by a note from the Dominican minister of foreign affairs, dated the 23d instant, of which I send a copy, hereto annexed, with a translation and copy of my answer thereto. (A.)

Since my first arrival here in August last, it has been the wish of the people of the northern provinces, and also of a part of the ministers, that such an application should be made to the United States. Mr. Delmonte, the minister of foreign relations also, either despairing of assistance from France, or convinced by the arguments which I have communicated to him through a mutual friend, that the true interests of the Dominicans is to remain independent, and induce a white immigration from the United States, sometime since abandoned his French protection idea, and, as I am assured, now cordially unites with the

other ministers in favor of independence, American alliance, and white immigration from the United States.

Baez, the president, however, while he declares himself ready to accept the first combination which may offer for the pacification of the island, either has his own reasons for not entering into these, the present wishes of his cabinet, or still hopes that France will accept the protectorate, notwithstanding the return of Mr. Chedeville, the French chancelier, who arrived here on the 20th instant, having been unable, in eight months, to obtain any reply whatever from his government to the application of which he was the bearer. I am told that in 1843, Baez, then a delegate to Port au Prince, there met, as French commissioner, Mr. Adolphe Barrot, a brother to the Ferdinand Barrot of the new French ministry, who promised him the assistance of France if this end of the island would separate from Hayti and hoist the French flag. The movement for separation was made before Baez's return from Port au Prince; instead of the French, the flag of independence was raised. Dr. Caminero was dispatched to obtain the recognition of our government, and the arrangement between Baez and Barrot thus failed. The failure of the application to the United States for recognition has contributed to place Baez where he now is, and those who know him best suppose that the advent of Ferdinand Barrot to the French ministry has given him new hopes of ultimately carrying out the arrangement made with his brother. He, himself, assures me that he has no longer any such expectation, but those who have been his best friends and supporters begin to doubt his sincerity. Certain it is that it was only under the apprehension of a Spanish fleet, which had been off this harbor for several days, was Haytien, that he concurred in the application herewith submitted; a step which the ministers have, for some time, desired to take, and which I have reason to believe he half regrets, now that his apprehension has passed away.

On the 21st inst., the boy at the signal station announced a fleet of three sail in sight; on the 22d they were again announced as Spanish men-of-war, but kept at so great a distance from shore that their colors could not be distinctly made out. On the 23d they again appeared at a distance, and manoeuvred in a manner to excite suspicion. It began to be rumored that they were the Haytien fleet. On observing their movements and size with a good glass, I felt confident that the Haytiens could have no such vessels, and was not without hope, in spite of their suspicious movements, that they might turn out to be Americans. In this hope I was preparing to send out pilots to meet and bring them in, when I met General Alfon, and from him learned that the government was about sending out a schooner to ascertain their true character and purpose. I told him that, in my opinion, they were not Haytiens, that on the contrary, I hoped they would prove to be the American fleet, and purposed to send out pilots, or even to go myself, to meet them. The government, on hearing this, immediately offered me the schooner which they were preparing, and two pilots. Being well satisfied that the vessels outside were either American or European, and if European, wishing to be the first to know their purpose, I at once determined to go out myself, and accepted their offer Having *done so, and* while the schooner was completing her

ballast, I called at the English consul's to learn what was going on. He, still ignorant of my intention to go out, told me that it was certainly the Haytien fleet, as the captain of the English man-of-war Persian had given him certain marks of the Haytien vessels, by which he could not fail to know them, and that his opinion was corroborated by an English merchant captain, who had just come in and passed near them. This was a further inducement for me to accompany the pilots, for the purpose of saying to the commander (should it prove to be the Haytien fleet come to enforce the blockade declared some five years since, but never made effective by the presence of a single armed vessel,) that the American vessels now in this port and on the coast must not be molested or detained on pretext of that blockade.

I also prepared a letter addressed to the Haytien minister of foreign affairs, proposing a suspension of hostilities, until the views of my government in regard to the pacification of the island could be known, and had it ready, intending to be guided by circumstances as to the propriety of sending it.

On reaching the wharf, I found that the opinion of the English consul and merchant captain had got abroad, and very much alarmed the crew of the Dutch schooner Anna, which was to take us out. The captain insisted on having a clearance, as usual, for Curacoa; that given him, having been made out (at my request) at *my disposal*, as special agent of the United States, without naming any port of destination. I would not consent to his taking a clearance for Curacoa, or any other paper which could give a false character to the transaction; and having with much difficulty quieted his apprehensions, sailed out about midnight of the 23d and 24th.

At daylight we made the fleet, several miles to windward. The captain waked me for orders, when I directed him to steer straight for the frigate, which proved to be Spanish, the "Isabel Segunda," commanded by Don Antonio de Aravalo, and accompanied by the brigs "Habanero" and "Patriota," all recently from Havana.

On going on board the frigate, the commander, looking first at a document which I suppose were his instructions, asked me at once if I was Mr. Green. On my answering affirmatively, he gave me a very cordial welcome. He then asked me where I was going, and on my answering "back to St. Domingo, whence I had only come out to speak with him," he put about to bring me back, the schooner following to receive me when near the city. I told him that having seen him on and off the port for several days, I desired, with that frankness and good faith which characterize my government, and which Spain had so recently experienced, to know the purpose of his visit. He answered that he was on his ordinary cruise for the protection of Spanish commerce, and also where occasion offered to protect that of the allies of Spain; that the Spanish government fully appreciated the course of the government of the United States, in the recent Cuba invasion affair, and that if I required the assistance of himself or his fleet for the protection of American commerce, or for any other friendly office during the absence of our own fleet, which had recently left Havana for Nicaragua, I had only to let him know wherein he could serve me.

Information of my arrival here was, I have reason to believe, immediately given to the governor of Puerto Rico, accompanied with suggestions of my having much more extensive power than I really have, and, within a few weeks after my landing here, the Turks Island Gazette announced that I had come fully empowered to offer annexation.

It was evident that the Spanish commander had some special instructions relative to this island, and also that my name and mission were mentioned in those instructions. He asked me many questions as to the military and naval force of the Dominicans, and also of the Haytiens, and requested me, when I went ashore, to send him one, or, if possible, two pilots well acquainted with all the coast, and who could take him where he would find the Haytien fleet, and into Port au Prince. When I told him that the Dominican government had found it necessary to call into service all their pilots, and that he could only get one by applying to the government, he declined doing so, seeming unwilling to hold any communication with the government, or even to come to anchor. Seeing this, I took occasion to intimate that the United States desired to see the Dominican republic remain independent. He asked if the Dominicans had not applied for the protection of France; to which I replied that they were anxious for the intervention of any nation which would pacificate the island, maintaining their independence. He asked who were the aggressors in the war; and I told him that the Haytiens had always been till recently, and that the only object of the Dominicans is to force a peace by attacking their enemies at home.

On returning to the city, I made known to the Dominican government, verbally, his wish to obtain a pilot. They immediately sent him two, with a note stating that they did so at my request; to which note he replied, returning his thanks.

He is to return here after passing to Port au Prince, and round the island. What his real purpose is I cannot positively say; but think that if it goes beyond the obtaining of information, it is hostile to the Haytiens, as he seemed very desirous of falling in with their fleet, and asked several times whether I thought the English would protect them. It may also be to re-assert the ancient rights of Spain to this end of the island.

If your instructions, in answer to my previous communications, have not already anticipated the application herewith sent, for the intervention of the United States, I trust that the answer thereto, whatever it may be, will be promptly given.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN C. GREEN.

A. 1.

Mr. Delmonte to Mr. Green.

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND FOREIGN RELATIONS, BUREAU OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Santo Domingo, Jan. 24, 1850, *and Sixth of Independence.*

HONORABLE SIR: I am charged by my government to communicate to you that, desirous of putting an end to the cruel war which we have sustained against the Haytiens since the moment of our glorious separation, we would see with pleasure the intervention of the powerful Anglo-American nation which you represent to maintain* peace, which is so necessary to the moral and physical progress of our country; it being well understood, preserving always our nationality and independence as a condition, *sine qua non*, of any agreement with our enemies.

With sentiments of the highest consideration, I am your attentive and sincere servant,

M. T. DELMONTE.

Hon. BENJAMIN E. GREEN,
Special Agent of the United States of America,
Near the Dominican Republic.

A 2.

Mr. Green to Mr. Delmonte.

SANTO DOMINGO, *January* 24, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 23d instant, informing me that the Dominican government, desirous of putting an end to the Haytien war, would be pleased to see the intervention of the government of the United States for the restoration of peace, of which the maintainance of the nationality and independence of the Dominican republic is mentioned as an indispensable condition.

By the earliest opportunity, I will forward a copy of your communication to my government and request its prompt decision thereon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. E. GREEN.

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* The word "*obtener*" is translated by Neuman, 1st, to *obtain*; 2d, to *preserve, maintain*; which latter definition I have adopted in the above translation, as the one which best expresses the intention of the writer.

No. 8.

Mr. Green to Mr. Clayton.

[Extracts.]

ST. DOMINGO, *February* 19, 1850.

SIR: Since the date of the application of the Dominican government for the intervention of the United States, to pacificate this island, (forwarded with my dispatch, No. 5,) the English plenipotentiary, Sir Robert Schomburck, has been very urgent for the renewal of negotiations upon the treaty. * * * * *

Yesterday morning, at the funeral of Commandant Fagalde, a Frenchman who commanded the Dominican fleet, in their late cruizes against the Haytiens, assassinated, under circumstances which have excited some suspicions that it may have been the work of Haytianism, the president requested an interview with me in the evening. His purpose was, to tell me that he had positive information that the Haytiens were making great preparations for invading at an early day, and that, while the government felt confident of repelling them, as they have always heretofore done, it desired, if possible, to prevent the invasion and the additional exhaustion, bloodshed and misery which would ensue; and to know what I could do. I answered that of myself I could do nothing, until the arrival of the man-of-war with instructions, which I daily expected. I could only say, that I had urged my government to interfere, but could give no positive assurance as to what its decision would be.

He then told me, that a Haytien agent was expected to arrive here in a few days, ostensibly to propose conditions of peace; really, as he believed, to examine their strength, condition, &c., previous to the invasion; that he had been, and is now, much pressed to call in the mediation of England, which he is unwilling to do, unless it should be conjointly with the United States and France; that the action of the United States on the application for intervention, if favorable, might be too dilatory to prevent the anticipated invasion; that as I could give no assurance as to what that action would be, he felt it to be his duty to omit no step which might tend to peace and the benefit of his country, and was therefore inclined to invite the mediation of England, jointly with France and the United States, if such a step would be acceptable to the latter. He requested my opinion on the propriety of calling for such a joint mediation, which I declining to give on the moment, he asked me to consider the subject and give him another interview today.

This morning he sent for me to renew the conversation. I told him that there existed in the United States a strong public opinion opposed to the interference of European powers in the affairs of America, which, together with the fact of our not having recognized Hayti, might prove an obstacle to our uniting in any such joint mediation; that nevertheless, if he had any reason to hope that the mediation proposed would be effective to produce peace, and prevent the disasters of an invasion, I could not take the responsibility of advising him not to ask for it.

As he seemed apprehensive that such a step might not be well received by the government of the United States, and might weaken the sympathies of our people, which the Dominicans desire to cultivate, I could do no less than give my frank opinion, that, the action of the United States being uncertain, he owed it to the whites of this end of the island, and particularly to the frontier inhabitants, to lose no possible chance of securing them against a repetition of the scenes of the last Haytien invasion.

He asked my opinion as to the best mode of making the application. I advised a circular to be sent to each of the diplomatic and consular representatives here, in the nature of a manifesto, addressed to the whole civilized world. He seemed to think that too general to be effective, as what was addressed to all might be considered as requiring particular attention from no one, and desired to confine it to England, France, and the United States; counting on the friendship of the two last to restrain the former, if disposed to make the call for mediation a pretext to sustain the Haytiens. In regarding France as their friend, the Dominicans are perhaps led astray by their confidence in the individual who represents that country here; for the most probable explanation of the non-ratification of the treaty, and non-acceptance of the protectorate, is that the Haytien government declares its inability to pay the French debt, without the revenue of the ports of this end of the island; and it is to be expected that France may require, as the condition of her mediation, having heretofore required, as the condition of her recognition, that the Dominicans shall assume a part of the Haytien debt. On the other hand, as Great Britain desires to establish free-trade and anti-monopoly treaties, which the Dominicans are willing to enter into *in time of peace*, while new monopolies are being every day created by the Haytiens, it would seem natural that she should befriend the former, were it not for a fanatical fondness for the blacks, or a deeper political motive.

Lest they should be disappointed in counting on the unconditional friendship of France, I suggested that Spain, whose interests, from the position of Cuba and Puerto Rico, coincide with our own in requiring that the Haytiens should be kept within their legitimate bounds, should be included in the application.

For my own part I should prefer that the United States should alone meet the wishes of the Dominicans, and provide for the pacification of the island along with the settlement of our claims against Hayti. I believe this could be done without any expense, beyond that of keeping a man-of-war always in these waters, which the commercial interests and personal safety of our citizens, at all events, and at all times, imperatively demand.

Apart from considerations of interest, I hold it to be an action worthy of the United States, to protect the whites of this island from those, whose uniform conduct, since the first massacre of their masters, has inseparably connected its name with the idea of blood and horror. In this work I should rejoice to see the United States foremost and alone. But in the uncertainty (arising from the delay of the instructions asked for) whether the government will adopt my view of the subject, I have, thus appealed to, felt it to be a paramount duty to

give my consent to, and approval of, the proposed application for a joint mediation, which is not intended to modify the application heretofore made to the United States for intervention, but is made in view of the possibility that they may decline, or too long delay, to interfere.

The draft of the circular will be submitted to my revision before being concluded on, and will be held back for the last moment to be in time to reach St. Thomas, for the European steamer, in a schooner, which the Dominican government sends for the purpose.

In regard to our claims against Hayti, we may well demand that they shall be first settled and paid, before Soulouque further exhausts his treasury by another invasion for conquest, which will only result in impoverishing still more both parties to the contest.

Feb. 22.—The captain of the American schooner Dacotah has waited three days for me to obtain a copy of the circular, of which I send the original, having no time to make a translation or copy. It will be sent to the English and French consuls to-morrow or next day, and by them immediately forwarded to their respective governments by the steamer of the 1st proximo. I beg that you will write me immediately, and if possible, send by a man-of-war, or revenue cutter, as no reliance can be placed on occasional merchant vessels; and I should regret if I did not receive an answer, at least as soon as the English and French consuls, whose governments are very prompt in answering communications from this place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. E. GREEN.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Delmonte to Mr. Green.

[Translation.]

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

[No. 10.] BUREAU OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

HONORABLE SIR: It is now six years since the Dominican people, shaking off the humiliating yoke which had bound them, for the long period of twenty-two years, to anarchical Hayti, swore to live independent within their own ancient and known boundaries, or be buried amid the ruins of their country. The proclamation of our independence, dated the 16th of January, 1844, which was forwarded to your government in due season, contains a full and thorough exposition of the causes which impelled us to adopt a resolution, which was as necessary as it was heroic, as you will be able to judge from the copy

which I have the honor to enclose. The abiding principle of moderation, to which we have always adhered, during six years of protracted hostilities, throughout which victory has ever been on the side of our just cause, is of itself sufficient evidence, in the estimation of an impartial world, that we have religiously kept our promises, and, also, that we have baptized in our own blood the standard of rational liberty which we have hoisted.

Our rule of conduct, in all our operations, has been a profound sympathy with humanity; the rights of man and the usages of war have ever been the objects of our reverential respect; and the observance of plighted faith our first duty.

Having banded together, in defence of our coasts and our frontier, we have calmly waited for the moment of aggression, in order to repel it with energy; showing, however, a proper regard for those laws and those principles which are universally recognized, and pursuing our onward march to victory with as much moderation and forbearance as our enemies have displayed of hideous rancor and ferocity.

This conduct, Mr. Plenipotentiary, which is so noble, and accords so well with those international laws that all civilized people respect, has been a source of very great annoyance to our enemies, who have invariably left a track of blood behind them wherever their footsteps have been. Old and defenceless men, women, and children, all have been made to succumb to their destructive rage; and, while we returned to them unhurt hundreds of prisoners, whom they compel to fight against us again, in direct violation of the usages of war—they shoot ours, destroy our domestic animals, when they cannot drag them along with them, and reduce to ashes our villages and towns.

The constancy of purpose manifested by the Dominican people, without distinction of classes, in bravely and cheerfully coming forward to repel the enemy whenever he has presented himself on our frontier, abandoning their domestic hearths and the culture of their fields,—the sympathy which our sacred cause has excited among all nations, and the repugnance which the people of Hayti themselves have more than once evinced in regard to the prosecution of a war which is unpopular, and has not been provoked by us, are undoubtedly sufficient motives to have induced the ruling powers of Hayti to desist from their rash undertaking, and to have inclined them towards peace, which is so necessary to the happiness of both people. But such has not been the case. The man who, trampling upon the semi-liberal institutions of his country, raised an imperial throne over the dead bodies of his own brethren, does not seem to relish the tranquillity of a country whose incessant turmoils have afforded him the means for decimating it, and to gratify his passions for luxury and power, without risk and without labor; accordingly, with this barbarous object in view, he is now making preparations for an extraordinary effort to carry out his favorite scheme of conquest; and for driving upon our soil the entire mass of that population, which he oppresses with monopolies of every kind, and the most rampant despotism—having publicly announced a war of extermination.

Under these circumstances, and with a view of sparing the world *the horrid* spectacle of two neighboring people fighting hand to hand,

and employing, for their mutual destruction, all the means that have been invented, and which are repugnant to the civilization of the present age,—a strife that can only end in the total extermination of one of the belligerent parties, or the ruin of both,—self-preservation being the paramount law,—and being obliged, in case of a fresh invasion, to accept the alternative of war, unto death, without intermission or quarter,—a war that will be carried on with all the destructive engineries appertaining to such a struggle,—my government, before rushing into this path of blood and horror, which the law of self-preservation has marked out for it, (for which it is sufficiently prepared before hand,) being desirous, while it is yet practicable, to show its respect for the principles which it proclaimed in 1844, has resolved to implore, as by these presents I do implore, the mediation of the magnanimous nation which you represent; in order that by means of her assistance, conjointly with that of France and England, to whom we have also addressed ourselves, the government of Hayti may be compelled to sign a peace, honorable to both belligerent States, and guaranteed by the mediating powers.

Hayti would lose nothing by the results of such a peace, as she never took away any rights from our territory; while much would be gained by the other nations in thus contributing to the happiness of the Dominican republic,—a happiness which wou!d be participated in by all foreigners, to whom our liberal and comprehensive institutions extend proffers of equal rights and equal freedom—equal in every respect to the rights of native-born citizens.

In adopting this resolution, in advance, my government relies on the conviction of having done all that was incumbent upon it, to satisfy the calls of humanity, and to preserve the good name of the heroic people whose destinies have been entrusted to its hands from all stains of dishonor; it is now for your government to complete the work. But, if unfortunately, (which we will not anticipate,) our just request should be unheeded, from this moment, we disavow all responsibility for the horrors and disasters that may ensue in a contest like this, which is equally unjust and gratuitous; a real anachronism, discreditable to the enlightened policy of the universe; and whatever may be the results or the harshness of the means we shall adopt, in order to preserve our nationality and the integrity of the territory, we shall be able to stand before the world calm and serene, with the consciousness of having fulfilled a duty rendered imperative by necessity.

I beg to inform you that a note, of precisely the same character as this, has been addressed, under same date, to the respective consuls of her Britannic Majesty, and of the French republic, near our republic, for the purpose of securing concert of action in the matter.

With sentiments of the highest consideration, I have the honor to remain your most humble and devoted servant,

M. T. DELMONTE.

St. Domingo, *February* 22, 1850.
(6th year.)

Hon. B. E. GREEN, *Special and Plenipotentiary Agent of the United States of America, near this Republic.*

33d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Ex. Doc. No. 13.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, further correspondence growing out of the treaty of Washington of July 4, 1850.

JANUARY 3, 1854.
Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I transmit to the Senate a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, in answer to their resolution of the 12th inst.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, *December* 31, 1853.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 31, 1853.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 12th instant, requesting the Senate to inform that body "whether any communication has been received from the British government, or any correspondence taken place with it on any subject growing out of the treaty of Washington of July 4, 1850, since the message of the President of the United States of January 4, 1853, made in answer to a call of the Senate of December 30, 1852; and if there has been any such communication or correspondence—and also copies of all instructions to our minister in England, and of all correspondence in relation thereto—he is requested, if compatible with the public interest, to transmit copies of the same to the Senate," has the honor to lay before the President the papers mentioned in the subjoined list.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. MARCY.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

List of accompanying papers.

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy, May 19, 1853.
Mr. Harding to the Earl of Clarendon, April 15, 1853.
Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy, December 15, 1853.
Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton, April 29, 1853.
Same to same, May 27, 1853.
Mr. Marcy to Mr. Ingersoll, June 9, 1853.
Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton, July 22, 1853.

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy.

[Private and confidential.]

BRITISH LEGATION,
Washington, May 19, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: With reference to our conversation, yesterday, I enclose, for communication to the President, a copy of the dispatch from Lord Clarendon, which I had the honor to read to you, in regard to the Central American question.

I also send you a copy of the opinion of the queen's advocate, in relation to the construction of the 1st article of the treaty of April, 1850, of which I spoke to you.

I would desire that the communication of these papers should be regarded, for the present, as confidential.

In compliance with your wish, I send you all the documents of which I am in possession in regard to the proposed canal, from ocean to ocean, by the Isthmus of Darien; these are, the engineer's report, his journal, a map of Central America, with notes and a prospectus of the company.

Believe me, my dear sir, with much respect, yours very faithfully,
JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, &c., &c.

Mr. Harding to the Earl of Clarendon.

DOCTORS' COMMONS,
April 15, 1853.

MY LORD: I am honored with your lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Addington's letter of the 7th instant, stating that he was directed to transmit to me a dispatch from Mr. Crampton, her Majesty's minister at Washington, enclosing a report of a speech made in the Senate of the United States by Mr. Clayton, by whom, when Secretary of State for the United States, the treaty for the construction of an interoceanic ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, was signed with Sir Henry Bulwer, at that time her Majesty's minister at Washington, and with reference to the construction put by Mr. Clayton upon the 1st article of that treaty, namely, that Great Britain is thereby prohibited from protecting by force of arms any state in Central America, notwithstanding any alliance between her Majesty and either of those States. Mr. Addington is pleased to request that I would report to your lordship my opinion upon the interpretation given by Mr. Clayton to the provisions of that article.

In obedience to your lordship's commands, I have taken the matter into consideration, and have the honor to report, that I am of opinion that the interpretation given by Mr. Clayton to the provisions of the 1st article of the enclosed treaty (convention signed at Washington, April 19, 1850) is in some respects incorrect.

His statement that Great Britain cannot place "an armed soldier on the territory without violating the treaty," is, in my opinion, incorrect;

and I can see nothing in the treaty which affords any foundation or color for such a statement. The first article expressly recognizes the fact, that Great Britain has and may have alliances with, and affords and may afford, protection to States and people in Central America, and only stipulates that neither shall be made use of for the particular purposes therein forbidden, and the maxim of construction "Expressio unius est exclusio alterias" applies to this article.

Great Britain, therefore, may, in my opinion, *protect* any State or people (including Indian tribes) in Central America, even by force of arms, if needful, without violating the treaty, provided only that she, in affording such protection, wholly abstains from occupying, fortifying, colonizing, or assuming, or exercising any dominion beyond her own territory in Central America. Neither does there appear to me to be anything in the treaty which would necessarily prevent Great Britain from sending a fleet or army, if necessary, into any part of Central America, or from conducting any naval or military operations, either aggressive or defensive, and either alone or in alliance with any other nations or States, in any part of Central America. She may certainly do so if she abstains from "occupying" or "fortifying, or assuming or exercising dominion" therein beyond her own territory.

There is not in the treaty any stipulation (for instance) that Great Britain shall abstain from preventing, by force of arms, other nations from occupying, or fortifying, or assuming dominion over any portion of Central America; or that she shall not destroy such fortifications, or subvert such dominion if once established therein.

I understand Mr. Clayton, also, to assert that, by the treaty, Great Britain "has abandoned all dominion in the whole of Central America," which assertion is, in my opinion, incorrect, and at variance with the fact, at least as regards Belize and its dependencies, if, indeed, this exception was not intended by him.

I have, &c.

J. D. HARDING.

The EARL OF CLARENDON, &c.

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy.

WASHINGTON, *December* 15, 1853.

SIR: With reference to our conversation of yesterday, in regard to the construction of the first article of the treaty signed at Washington, on the 19th of April, 1850, I beg to state, in reply to the inquiry you then made of me, that I feel no objection to placing at your disposal the copy of the opinion of the queen's advocate on this subject, drawn up by him for the information of her Majesty's government, and which, at your request, I communicated to you, unofficially, in the course of a conversation which I had the honor of holding with you, on the same subject, in the month of May last.

I would remark, that I was not instructed by her Majesty's government to make any official representation to the government of the United States, *with respect to* the interpretation given to the first article

of the treaty by Mr. Clayton in the Senate of the United States; the correctness of which, in some respects, is combated by the queen's advocate. As the queen's advocate's opinion, however, constitutes a clear statement of the construction of the article in question, held by her Majesty's government to be sound international law, I can perceive no good reason for withholding it from the official knowledge of the government of the United States.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, &c.

Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
April 29, 1853.

SIR:—I have received and laid before the queen your dispatch No. —, in which you describe the occurrences which had taken place at Greytown, in the month of February, and in which the commander of the United States ship of war "Cyane" had taken a conspicuous part. Those occurrences, like all recent proceedings connected with Greytown, and the settlement of the Central American question, are of a complicated and not very intelligible nature: but it is unnecessary that I should, at the present moment, enter into a consideration of their details. It will be sufficient to say that her Majesty's government deeply regret what has happened at Greyton, as tending to complicate still further a question already sufficiently embarrassing and difficult of solution.

However questionable in law the retention of the possession of Punta Arenas by the Accessory Transit Company may have been, it is to be regretted that the town council of Greytown should have proceeded to acts of forcible ejection against that company, and, on the other hand, however justifiable may have been the interposition of the commander of the "Cyane" to prevent acts of violence against the company, her Majesty's government cannot but consider that that officer should, in the first instance, at least, have confined that interposition to a warning to the town council of Greytown to desist from those forcible proceedings, under pain of compelling him, if they were persisted in, to interfere by force of arms in protection of the company, until the question of lawful or unlawful occupancy should have been fairly decided. Her Majesty's government have no doubt that Capt. Hollins acted with perfect honesty of intention, and to the best of his judgment, in a situation of much difficulty; but they consider that in landing an armed force and taking actual possession of territory, if not demonstrably belonging to, at least claimed, with every appearance of right, by the *de facto* council of Greytown, many members of which were United States citizens, he acted in a manner not warranted by his instructions. Certain, at all events, it is, that if the commander of an English ship-of-war had acted in similar circumstances like the United States commander, but one

voice of condemnation of such a proceeding would have resounded from one end of the United States to the other.

I have but little doubt that before this dispatch can reach you, you will have expressed an opinion in this sense to the United States government. If you should not, however, have done so, I have to desire that you will, forthwith, in temperate terms, make known the feelings and views of her Majesty's government to the United States Secretary of State; but in so doing you will be careful to say, that under the peculiar circumstances in which Capt. Hollins was placed, her Majesty's government are not disposed to condemn his conduct. They merely wish to express their regret that he should have thought it necessary to put his measures of coercion against the constituted authorities of Greytown to the extent to which he carried them. And they further wish that stringent instructions should be issued to the United States naval commanders on that station, to abstain carefully and constantly from all acts of force which may tend to weaken the authority of the *de facto* government of Greytown, which has been temporarily established by the mutual consent, and under the protection, of the governments of Great Britain and the United States.

But her Majesty's government more especially desires to impress, in the most earnest manner, on the government of the United States, the paramount importance of finally settling the hazardous question of the future position of Greytown and the Mosquito kingdom and Central America generally, a question fraught with embarassment and even danger, which cannot fail to increase daily so long as the points at issue remain in abeyance.

We have already made the fairest proposals to the United States government for the settlement of this important matter, and we are prepared to carry out those proposals in perfect sincerity of purpose, whenever the United States government may think proper to enter upon the question with us. We the more especially desire that these negotiations should not be delayed, because we have of late but too clearly seen how completely the rights of the question at issue and the intentions of Great Britain, may be misunderstood and misrepresented in the United States, until the matter be finally disposed of by a convention or formal agreement between Great Britain and the United States in concert, if practicable, with the Central American States more nearly concerned in the question, but, if not practicable, without such concert, Great Britain must necessarily retain the position which she has always held with regard to Mosquito, and which the convention of 1850 was calculated and intended, when practically carried out, to modify, but which, as its provisions have not been carried out, it has not as yet altered. Great Britain must also continue under the same conditions to assert the title of Mosquito to those boundaries which have always been claimed by that territory, and in so asserting those boundaries Great Britain must still repel any aggression within those limits which may be committed by Nicaragua, Honduras, or any other Central American power.

But, so far from being desirous of assuming voluntarily this attitude of protector, her Majesty's government anxiously wish to be relieved from so irksome and embarrassing a position by an honorable act of settlement which shall dispose of the question forever.

You will read this dispatch to the United States Secretary of State, or to the President, if desired, and you will urge the President and the Secretary of State to lose no time in meeting our views for finally disposing of a question, which if suffered to remain open, cannot fail to be productive of serious danger to both countries. I am, &c.,

CLARENDON.

No. 36.

Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *May* 27, 1853.

SIR: As great misconception appears to prevail, not only among the people of the United States, but also among persons placed in high and responsible situations in the government of that country, with regard to the true nature of the engagements into which Great Britain entered, by the convention of Washington, of April 19th, 1850, with respect to her present and future relations with Musquito, and the other nations of Central America, and as that misconception, if not immediately corrected, might lead to serious misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States, I think it highly desirable that that question should, without delay, be put upon its right footing, by a clear and distinct explanation of the view which her Majesty's government takes of it, and of the conduct which they intend to pursue with regard to it.

The article (1) in the treaty which treats of this matter, runs thus:

"The governments of Great Britain and the United States hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain, or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will erect or maintain "any fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaraugua, Costa Rico, or the Musquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, nor any alliance which either has or may have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying or fortifying, or colonizing Nicaraugua, Costa Rica, or the Musquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same."

To every stipulation contained in this article, her Majesty's government will faithfully adhere. They will neither seek to obtain any exclusive control over the ship canal if ever formed, nor will they erect any fortification commanding, or in the vicinity of that canal; nor will occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America; nor will they make use of any protection which they afford or may afford, or any alliance which they have or may have, to, or with any State or people, for the purpose of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same.

All these engagements Great Britain will religiously keep, as she does not doubt that they will be religiously kept by the United States.

But Great Britain has nowhere in the treaty of April, 1850, renounced, nor ever had any intention to renounce, the full and absolute right which she possesses over her own lawful territories in Central America, such as that designation was distinctly understood and declared by the negotiators of the treaty; nor has Great Britain renounced by the treaty the protection which she has for centuries past afforded, and still affords, to the Mosquito territory. With a view to relieve the question of the Mosquito territory of whatever there may be of indefinite about it, and to place it upon a clear and stable footing, which will be equally advantageous to Mosquito itself, and to all the powers which are in any way connected with or concerned in it, her Majesty's government have already, on many occasions within the last twelvemonths, made overtures of the fairest and most liberal and practical character to the United States government, inviting that government to go hand in hand with the government of Great Britain, in devising and establishing a scheme of adjustment by which the affairs of Central America, Mosquito included, shall be satisfactorily and permanently settled, and the honor of Great Britain, as ancient protector of Mosquito, shall be preserved intact.

Her Majesty's governmennt are still ready and desirous, at any moment, to enter into friendly communication with the United States government on this important matter; and they are of opinion that the sooner such negotiation is opened and terminated the better it will be for all parties concerned, and the greater will be the security for the maintenance of the friendly relations which now so happily subsist between Great Britain and the United States.

But until such settlement be finally concluded it is obvious that Great Britain cannot abandon her present position with regard to Mosquito, nor can she permit either Nicaragua or Honduras to assert, and still less to attempt to establish by force of arms, over any part of Mosquito, a right of possession which Great Britain has always denied, and still denies. And if either Nicaragua or Honduras were still to continue to make aggressions on the Mosquito territory with that object, it must be at their own peril.

Such are the views which her Majesty's government entertain with respet to Central America, as affected by the treaty of Washington of the 19th of April, 1850, and such is the course of conduct which her Majesty's government propose to pursue with respect to that country, and to the various questions which have arisen, or may arise, under the treaty. I will, however, add that her Majesty's government have no intention of disturbing, or departing in any way from, the arrangement entered into between the two governments for the maintenance of the *de facto* governmcnt and position of Greytown.

You will read this dispatch to the United States Secretary of State, and you will, at the same time, repeat to him the earnest desire which is felt by her Majesty's government to proceed throughout the whole of this matter cordially and in the most unreserved manner with the government of the United States.

I am, with great truth and regard, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

CLARENDON.

No. 39.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Ingersoll.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 9, 1853.

SIR: Some days since, Mr. Crampton, her Britannic Majesty's minister, read to me a dispatch of the 29th of April last, addressed to him by Lord Clarendon, her Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, relative to the occurrences in March last, at San Juan, (called Greytown in that dispatch.) Having afterwards been furnished by Mr. Crampton with a copy of the dispatch, the President has been made acquainted with the views which it presents. He does not discover in those occurrences, and, if fully known to her Majesty's government, he presumes it would not discover, anything that could give rise to the apprehension of Lord Clarendon, that they tend "to complicate still further a question already sufficiently embarrassing and difficult of solution:" the Central American question. As the President has not seen anything to disapprove in the proceedings of Captain Hollins, on the occasion referred to, he has instructed me to communicate his views to you on that subject, in order that they may be presented to her Majesty's government; and he is quite confident that the transaction at San Juan, when all the facts in relation to it are known, will appear in a light very different from that in which it has been viewed by Lord Clarendon. There is probably some difference of opinion between the two governments as to the right of the Accessory Transit Company to retain possession of Punta Arenas against the people of San Juan. The dwellers at that place were not, when these occurrences happened, and, as the President believes, never were, in actual possession of Punta Arenas; nor, as the case is understood here, have they any title to it, or any right to disturb that company in the occupancy thereof.

If this point of land is within the territorial limits of Nicaragua, as that republic claims it to be, the right of the Accessory Transit Company can hardly be drawn in question. It is derived from an express grant in their charter from the government of Nicaragua. If, on the other hand, it is within the territorial limits of Costa Rica, as that State asserts, the company can retain their possession, as against the people at San Juan, who do not pretend to hold the town of San Juan, or any other property, by grant or permission from the government of Costa Rica.

The United States cannot recognise as valid any title set up by the people at San Juan, derived from the Mosquito indians. It concedes to this tribe of indians only a possessory right—a right to occupy and use for themselves the country in their possession, but not the right of sovereignty or eminent domain over it.

It is not now made known, for the first time, to her Majesty's government, that the United States denies that these indians have any sovereignty over the country they occupy. Our government does not make—nor does it perceive any good reason for making—any distinction between this tribe of savages and those which occupied parts of

our territories, or the territories of the British provinces in North America. I am aware that her Majesty's government regard the Mosquito Indians as an exceptional case to the rule generally acted on by itself, as well as other nations; but in this claim the United States has never acquiesced. It is not proposed, on this occasion, to discuss this question; for, however decided, it cannot change the aspect of the transaction alluded to. It is not probable that any attempt will be made to claim for the people at San Juan any authority over Punta Arenas—derived from the Mosquito Indians, even if it were possible to invest them with sovereign authority over the country they have occupied. Punta Arenas, it will be recollected, is on the southern bank of the river San Juan. At the time when the Accessory Transit Company took possession of it, there was scarcely the foreshadowing of a pretension to a claim for these Indians to any territory whatever on the south side of that river.

With such a title, and actual possession under it, by the Accessory Transit Company, the extraordinary proceedings of the people at San Juan to destroy the company's property at Punta Arenas seems to me to deserve no countenance from any quarter; nor does the assistance rendered to the company, being composed of citizens of the United States, by the commanding officer of one of our national vessels, merit rebuke or require justification.

I am quite sure her Majesty's Secretary of State would not have commented as he has upon the transaction, if all the facts had been known to him. The main, if not the only ground of objection presented by her Majesty's government to the conduct of the commander of the Cyane, is not, as I understand the dispatch of Lord Clarendon, that Captain Hollins interposed to prevent acts of violence from being perpetrated against the company, "but that he did not, in the first instance, at least," confine "that interposition to a *warning* to the town council of Greytown to desist from those forcible proceedings, under pain of compelling him, if they were persisted in, to interfere by force of arms, in protection of the company, until the question of lawful or unlawful occupancy should have been fairly decided."

Lord Clarendon assumes that no such warning was given; and the omission to give it appears to be the only ground for his animadversions on the conduct of the commander of the Cyane. This ground is entirely swept away by the facts of the case. The *warning* to the full extent suggested *was* given to the town council of San Juan, over and over again. The day before that fixed on for the demolition of the buildings on Punta Arenas by the people at San Juan, Captain Hollins, hearing of their intention to commit that act of violence, sent Theodore P. Green, his first lieutenant, on shore, with directions to inform the people of San Juan that if they attempted to carry their resolution to destroy the property at Punta Arenas into effect, he should resist them by force. Lieutenant Green gave this warning to the mayor and common council, while in session at their council chamber. He, in fact, did all that Lord Clarendon suggests as proper to have been done prior to an allowable interposition by an armed force. But Captain Hollins' precautionary steps went much further. In the morning of the same day on which the attempt was made to destroy the property at Punta

Arenas by the people of San Juan, being informed that they did not intend to heed this warning and desist, but were preparing to execute the threatened outrage, he went himself on shore, and in person to the common council, then in session, and notified them "that he should be compelled to put a stop to any depredations they might attempt upon the property of the Accessory Transit Company." Captain Hollins' efforts to prevent the violent proceedings of the people at San Juan did not cease with this twice-repeated "warning;" but, after his return on board of the Cyane, he issued a written warning, addressed to the mayor of that place, of which the foowing is a correct copy:

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANE,
Harbor of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, March 11, 1853.

SIR: After the interview I had with your "honor" this morning, before your honorable council assembled, I have to state, most respectfully, that I cannot permit any depredations on the property of the Accestory Transit Company whose depot is located upon Punta Arenas, at the entrance of this harbor.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. N. HOLLINS,
Commander U. S. S. Cyane.

To his Honor, the MAYOR OF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, or GREYTOWN, Nicaragua.

These facts, when brought to its notice, must, as the President believes, convince her Majesty's government that there is no cause for taking the exception which it has taken to Captain Hollins' conduct at San Juan in March last; they must remove from Lord Clarendon's mind all feelings of regret, and all apprehension that the occurrences to which he refers will, in any way complicate "the already sufficiently embarrassing and difficult question" between the two governments in regard to Central America.

The President considers it to have been the unquestionable duty of the commander of the Cyane to afford the protection he did to the Accessory Transit Company against the threatened outrage of the people at San Juan; and he cannot discover anything in the manner of performing that duty to which any exception ought to be taken.

If there be anything in the transactions at San Juan at that time to be regretted, it is the course which the commander of the British steamer Geyser saw fit to pursue, in regard to this movement of the populace at that place, a short time previous to that of the 11th March, against the servants and property of the Accessory Transit Company, on Punta Arenas. On the evening previous to the day when an attack upon both was made by a party from San Juan, the captain of the Geyser was at anchor in the harbor, and was notified by the company's agent of the intended attack the next day on the property of that company at Punta Arenas; but, instead of interposing to prevent the meditated destruction of it, or to dissuade the reckless men engaged in that project, from an act so outrageous—so likely to lead to violence and civil confusion—he departed temporarily from the port, leaving the servants and

property of the company at the mercy of their assailants. It is reasonable to conclude that, if the kind offices of that officer had been then vigorously interposed, and his departure from the port at that crisis had not given some plausibility to the inference—doubtless unjust towards Captain Wilson—that he did not disapprove of the movement, no force would have been required to prevent difficulties at that or any subsequent period.

It is proper to say, in conclusion, that the President does not authorize me to say in reply to the dispatch of her Britannic Majesty's principle secretary of state for foreign affairs, anything which may be construed into a recognition on his part, of the claim set up by the people at San Juan to sovereign authority in themselves over any territory whatever, or to any municipal or corporate powers, or political organization derogatory to the sovereign rights of either Nicaragua or Costa Rica; nor does he regard any instructions heretofore issued from this or the Navy Department to our naval officers, for the temporary recognition of an authority for the mere purpose of preserving the public peace, and punishing wrong doers, by the anomalous settlement at San Juan as sanctioning the pretensions of the people of that place to be considered a *de facto* government, independent of the state within the territorial limits of which the town of San Juan is situated.

In order to apprise her Majesty's government of the views of the President in regard to the occurrences at San Juan in March last, you will read this dispatch to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and also furnish him with a copy of it, if a copy should be requested.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, Esq., &c.

No. 62.

Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *July* 22, 1853.

SIR: I transmit to you herewith the copy of a dispatch addressed by the United States Secretary of State to the United States Minister in this country, which, by the direction of his government, the latter gentleman has put into my hands. That dispatch has reference to the recent occurrences at Greytown and Punta Arenas, and to the conduct of Captain Hollins, the commander of the U. States ship "Cyane," on that occasion.

The tone of that dispatch, if not hostile, is certainly not such as her Majesty's government had hoped for from the United States government, after the many fair and friendly efforts which, at some sacrifice of feeling, with respect to the Musquito country, they have for some time past made with the United States government, in order to bring about in concert with them, a mutually advantageous and equitable settlement of the affairs of Central America, more especially in reference to Greytown and the Musquito country.

In justifying the conduct of Captain Hollins in the dispute which occurred in the month of February last, between the Accessory Transit Company and the *de facto* government of Greytown, the United States Secretary of State applies the word rebuke to the representation which, in my dispatch No. 21, of the 29th of April last, I directed you to make on the part of her Majesty's government to the government of the United States on the subject of the proceedings of that officer; but I neither rebuked nor invited a rebuke upon Captain Hollins. I merely pointed out, in temperate language, the erroneous position n which, in my view of the matter, that officer had placed himself; and in order to avoid all danger of future misunderstanding, I requested that stringent instructions might be conveyed to the United States commanders on that station for the guidance of their conduct on similar occasions in a sense different from that pursued by Captain Hollins. That request was grounded on the instructions which were furnished in the spring of 1852, by the British and United States governments to their respective naval commanders in Central America, directing them to support in conjunction, and pending the negotiations for the settlement of the Central American question, the *de facto* government of Greytown. Now that government claimed a right to the Isthmus called Punta Arenas, over against Greytown, on the other side of the mouth of the river San Juan; and on the written request of the Accessory Transit Company, dated the 11th of June, 1851, to the effect that the company desired the use of a portion of the land on the other side of the harbor near Punta Arenas, measuring two hundred feet east to west, and four hundred feet north to south. The government of Greytown had ceded that portion of land to the company at a nominal rent, "until the land in question might be required for the purposes of the Musquito government." This agreement, therefore, clearly shows that the Accessory Transit Company considered the land in question as dependent on Greytown, and that they were bound to evacuate it whenever required by the government of Greytown. They were so required in February last, and refused; and the United States commander not only supported them in that refusal, but landed an armed force to protect them against the authorities of Greytown. It was this act that her Majesty's government considered as opposed to the mutual instructions given, and the understanding entered into in 1852 between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, and they instructed you accordingly to make a representation against it, and to request that fresh instructions might be sent out to prevent a recurrence of such proceedings.

Her Majesty's government fully admit that the conduct of the government of Greytown, in the violent measures which they took for forcibly ejecting the Accessory Transit Company from Punta Arenas, was injudicious and intemperate; and they have made known that opinion to those authorities. But that conduct does not, in the judgment of her Majesty's government, justify the strong measures of coercion adopted by Captain Hollins against the Greytown government. In fact, nothing could, in the opinion of her Majesty's government, warrant either an United States or a British naval officer, under their mutual instructions, in landing armed men from their ships at Punta

Arenas, for the protection of the Accessory Transit Company against the enforcement of the terms of a written agreement by the *de facto* government of Greytown, with which the agreement had been voluntarily made. It was competent to the United States commander to use the most urgent means of persuasion with the government of Greytown, to induce them to desist from their ill-judged course of violence, but not to employ an armed force for that purpose.

Mr. Marcy observes that if, as Nicaragua asserts, Punta Arenas is within the territorial limits of Nicaragua, the right of the Accessory Transit Company can hardly be drawn in question, because they hold their charter from the government of Nicaragua. But the fact of the company having rented Punta Arenas, as above described, from Greytown by a voluntary written agreement, founded on their own application, sets this question at rest, for having acknowledged the right of Greytown, and held under that acknowledgment, the company cannot now turn round, and acknowledge the opposite right of Nicaragua.

Her Majesty's government deeply regret the language which the United States Secretary of State has thought it expedient to employ in his dispatch, in speaking of the Mosquito country and of Nicaragua. Her Majesty's government were necessarily conscious of the light in which the government of the United States had always, and, it is admitted, consistently, viewed the Mosquito country. But the United States government were equally cognizant of the long standing relations of Great Britain with that country, and of the moral impossibility of her abandoning that country and its ruler, after ages of protection afforded to them, without making such terms in their favor as should be consistent with their own fair claims, and with the dignity and honor of the British crown.

Under this well known difference of views, it were the more to be desired that both governments should sedulously abstain from all language calculated to bring that difference more prominently into view; and that they should, on the contrary, employ their best efforts to throw that difference into the shade, and to settle the question at issue in a manner equally beneficial and creditable to both.

I have already stated, in my dispatch, No. 36, of the 27th of May, that, until the general Central American question shall have been finally determined, her Majesty's government must regard the territorial rights of Mosquito, including Greytown, (saving the *de facto* arrangement entered into with regard to the latter,) in the same light in which they have always been regarded by Great Britain; and that her Majesty's government cannot recognize any pretension on the part of Nicaragua or of Honduras to any part of that territory. They must, on the contrary, continue to resist any such pretension. In repeating this declaration, however, her Majesty's government again, and in the most cordial manner, invite the United States government to join with them in devising and carrying out such an arrangement, with regard to the Mosquito country, and Central America generally, as shall both tend to remove any chance of future misunderstanding between two great and kindred countries, and shall also afford a better prospect than now exists of bringing into the pale of political and commercial

enlightenment a vast and noble region lying between the northern and southern continents of America, which, to all practical interests, is now lost to the world.

I am, &c.,

CLARENDON.

J. F. CRAMPTON, Esq., *&c.*, *&c.*

Letter from Reverdy Johnson, late Attorney General of the United States, giving his opinion on the construction of the treaty of Washington, of July 4, 1850.

JANUARY 3, 1854.

Submitted by Mr. Clayton, and ordered to be printed in connection with the message of the President of the United States, of December 31, 1853.

WASHINGTON, *December* 30, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: I cannot hesitate to comply with your request to give you my opinion on the construction of the treaty of Washington, of the 19th of April, 1850. Pending the negotiation of this treaty, I exerted myself in personal conferences with Sir Henry L. Bulwer, to bring about an agreement between you and him, and, on several occasions, I had the honor to be consulted by you both, particularly in reference to the declarations made on both sides, at or about the time of the exchange of ratifications.

In the first draft of the first article of the treaty, presented by you for the consideration of the President, the contracting parties were obligated not "to occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America." I thought then, as you did, that these words were sufficient to exclude any nation disposed to observe the faith of treaties, from occupying, fortifying, colonizing, or assuming, or exercising any dominion, under any pretext or for any purpose. I still think so; but I remember well that other gentlemen, who were consulted at the time, desired, from abundant caution, that Great Britain should pledge herself not to make use of any protection which she afforded, or might afford, or any alliance which she had, or might have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing, or of assuming, or exercising dominion over that country. And, in consequence, the provision to that effect was introduced as a part of that article. The object of this was, still more especially to disarm the Mosquito protectorate of Great Britain in Central America.

My own opinion was then, and it now is, that this provision was not at all necessary. You thought as I did. But as it could not possibly weaken the force or effect of the preceding words, and, if effective at all, could only serve to render them more forcible and operative, we did not object to its insertion. If the former words prohibited, as they clearly did of themselves, the doing any of the particular acts specified, an express stipulation that such acts should not be done, by or

under cover of protectorates or alliances, could only operate still more effectively and absolutely to prohibit them.

As one of the advisers of the President, I unhesitatingly gave him my opinion, that the treaty did effectually, to all intents and purposes, disarm the British protectorate in Central America and the Mosquito coast, although it did not abolish the protectorate in terms, nor was it thought advisable to do so "*in ipsissimis verbis.*" All that was desired by us was, to extinguish British dominion over that country, whether held directly or indirectly—whether claimed by Great Britain in her own right, or in the right of the Indians. But our government had no motive and no desire to prevent Great Britain from performing any of the duties which charity or compassion for a fallen race might dictate to her, or to deprive ourselves of the power to interfere to the same extent in the cause of humanity. We never designed to do anything which could enable the enemies of this miserable remnant of Indians to butcher or starve them, and we thought that both Great Britain and the United States owed it to their high character for civilization and humanity to interfere so far in their behalf as to prevent the extirpation of the race, or the expulsion of them from the lands they occupied, without extinguishing, by a reasonable indemnity, the Indian title according to the rules of justice, which have been admitted both by the English and ourselves. But we did intend (and the treaty contains everything for that purpose that could be desired) to prevent the British government from using any armed force, without our consent, within the prohibited region under pretext or cover of her pretended protectorate. And when now reviewing what was done, I say, upon my responsibility as a lawyer, and as the legal adviser of the President at the time, that, in my judgment, human language could not be more properly and admirably selected for the purpose than that which you employed when you signed the treaty. It has been said, but I can hardly accredit it, that Great Britain now contends, in virtue of the phraseology of the last part of the first article incidentally speaking of the protection which either party may use, that the treaty acknowledges the protectorate over the Indians. If so, it equally acknowledges our protectorate over the same Indians, or over Nicaragua, or any State which we may choose to protect. The same words apply to both parties, and it is a bad rule that does not work equally for both. The moment Great Britain threatens with arms to defend the Indians, and claims a right to do so in virtue of the treaty, we may claim, by the same instrument, with equal justice, the right to take arms in defence of Honduras and Nicaragua. But, in my judgment, the treaty, which was meant for peaceful purposes, denies both to Great Britain and the United States the right to interfere by force of arms for any such purpose, or for any other purposes, except by mutual consent. If Great Britain may send an army into Nicaragua to defend the Indians without violating the treaty, which binds her not to occupy that country, then, by the same rule of construction, she may also fortify the whole of Central America, or introduce a colony there under the same pretext. Any adverse possession of Great Britain in Central America, without our consent, is an occupation in violation of her national faith. *The construction* which would allow her to place an

armed soldiery on the territory, for the purpose of protecting the Indians, would also allow her to assume absolute dominion there for the same purpose, and thus annul the whole treaty.

But it may be said that some other nation may invade Central America, and that this construction would deprive both the contracting parties of the power to defend it. Not at all. Both parties have bound themselves to protect the canal, and all canals and all railroads that can be made, not only in Central America, but in any part of the isthmus which separates North from South America. In virtue of this obligation, it would be the duty of both to resist, by the most effective means in their power, all invasions and other acts hostile to their great and philanthropic common purpose. So, too, injuries or torts inflicted either by the Indians or by any Central American State, upon either American citizens or British subjects, may be punished by their respective governments without violating the treaty; and no one of these states, by means of a convention, which is marked in every line by a devotion to the true principles of commerce, civilization, and equal justice to all men, can escape punishment for her injustice or oppression. This treaty is the first instance, within my knowledge, in which two great nations of the earth have thus endeavored to combine peacefully for the prosecution and accomplishment of an object which, when completed, must advance the happiness and prosperity of all men; and it would be a matter of deep regret if the philanthropic and noble objects of the negotiators should now be defeated by petty cavils and special pleading, on either side of the Atlantic.

As to the declaration of Sir Henry L. Bulwer, and the counter declaration made by you at the time of the exchange of the ratifications, I probably had a better opportunity of understanding the views and objects of both of you than any other. I assisted, by your request, in the arrangement of the phraseology of the counter declaration, dated the fourth of July, 1850, to Sir Henry L. Bulwer's declaration of the 29th of June. By your request, also, I examined Sir Henry L. Bulwer's powers, and conversed with him freely and fully on the whole subject, at the very moment when, in consequence of his declaration, you threatened to break off the whole negotiation.

I remember well that after his declaration was received, there was a period when you had resolved to abandon the treaty in consequence of it; but when Sir Henry consented to receive your counter declaration of the fourth of July, in which you expressly limited the term "her Majesty's settlement at Honduras," to that country which is known as British Honduras, as contra-distinguished or distinct from the state of Honduras, and also confined the word "dependencies" in his declaration to those "small islands" *known at the time to be such;* in which also, while admitting Belize or British Honduras not to be included in the treaty, you disavowed all purpose of admitting any British title even there; in which, too, you declared that the treaty did include "all the Central American States within their just limits and proper dependencies," and in which you expressly stated to him that *no* alteration could be made in the treaty without the consent of the Senate, and that he was understood as not even proposing any such alteration,—you then consented to exchange upon that counter decla-

ration, which, in your judgment, and in mine too, completely annulled every pretext for asserting that the declarations of the negotiators had altered the convention, or fixed an interpretation upon it contrary to the meaning of the President and Senate. We both considered then, and as a jurist I now hold it to be perfectly clear, that the exchange of the ratifications on that counter declaration was, on the part of the British minister, a complete waver of every objection that could be taken to any statement contained in it.

In point of law, the declarations of the negotiators, not submitted to the Senate, were of no validity and could not affect the treaty. Both understood that. This government had decided that question in the case of the Mexican protocol, and the British government was officially informed of their decision. The very power to exchange ratifications gave them the same information, and it is absolutely impossible that the British minister could have been deceived on that subject..

I remember well that you steadily refused every effort on the part of Sir Henry to induce you to recognize the Mosquito title. The treaty left us at liberty to recognize the title of Nicaragua or any other Central American State, and left the British government the right to recognize the title of the Mosquito King. On these points the parties agreed to disagree. But the right to recognize is a very different affair from the right to compel others to recognize. The British protectorate was, I repeat, entirely disarmed by the treaty. How is it possible for Great Britain to protect if she cannot "occupy, or fortify, or assume any dominion whatever" in any part of the territory? She is equally prohibited, in my opinion, from occupying for the purpose of protection, or protecting for the purpose of occupation. If she observes the treaty, her protectorate "stands (as you once well said of it in a diplomatic note) the shadow of a name."

With regard to the British colony said to have been established on the 17th of July, 1852, in the islands of Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilla, Barbarat, Helena, and Morat, and designated as the colony of the Bay of Islands, the question whether, by establishing such a colony, Great Britain has violated the treaty of 1850, depends entirely upon facts in regard to which there are different opinions. The only islands known to this government on the 4th of July, 1850, to be dependencies of British Honduras or Belize, were those referred to in the fourth and fifth articles of the treaty of London of the 14th of July, 1786. The fourth article provides that "the English shall be permitted to occupy the small island known by the names of Casina, St. George's Key, or Cayo Cafina," and by the fifth article, they "have the liberty of refitting their merchant ships in the southern triangle included between the point of Cayo Cafina and the *cluster of small islands* which are situated opposite that part of the coast occupied by the cutters, at the distance of eight leagues from the river Wallis, seven from Cayo Cafina, and three from the river Sibun, a place which has always been found well adapted for that purpose. For which end, the edifices and storehouses absolutely necessary for that service shall be allowed to be built." These articles in the treaty of 1786 give us the only knowledge of any small islands, which were, on the 4th of July, 1850, "dependencies" of British Honduras. I repeat, that the *counter* declaration acknowledges no other depend-

encies of British Honduras but those small islands which were *known* to be such at its date. We knew, indeed, that Great Britain as well as Honduras had laid claim to Ruatan, but we had no information as to the ground on which the former rested her claim. Your reply to Sir Henry L. Bulwer avoided any recognition of the British claim to it, or other allusion to it than could be inferred from the positive assertion that the treaty did include all the Central American States "with their just limits and proper dependencies." If these islands were a part of any Central American State at the time of the treaty, the subsequent colonization of them by Great Britain is a clear violation of it. If, on the other hand, they did not then belong to any Central American State, it would be gross injustice on our part to pretend that the treaty did include them. My impression is, that Ruatan belongs to the State of Honduras, but my knowledge of the facts is too limited to enable me to express it without diffidence.

During the administration of President Taylor, there was no new aggression by Great Britain in any part of the isthmus which was not promptly met and resisted. He had firmly resolved by all constitutional means in his power, to prevent such aggression if any should be attempted, considering as he did, that all the passages through the isthmus should be kept free, to enable us to retain our possessions on the Pacific. I pretend to know nothing of what has occurred there since his day, but neither he nor his advisers could be held responsible if the treaty negotiated by his orders has been at any time violated since his death.

I can scarcely suppose it possible that Great Britain intends seriously to interpose her protectorate again to obtain dominion over the isthmus. I am assured that whatever may be contained to the contrary in any dispatches emanating from the British foreign office, of which rumor speaks, the fact is that a portion (represented to be one half) of the claim of the Musquito king has been lately bought up by American citizens, with the concurrence and approbation of the British government, and that negotiations are on foot, with a fair prospect of success, for the purchase by the same persons of the residue of that claim.

Before closing this letter, I would congratulate you and our country on the brightening prospects of a speedy construction of the great work to promote which you have devoted yourself so long and so faithfully. American and English gentlemen of high character have, it seems, interested themselves in the exploration of a canal route indicated by Humboldt across the isthmus at Darien. Their engineers have reported the route from the Savannah river, emptying into the harbor of Darien and the gulf of St. Miguel, on the Pacific, to Caledonia Bay, on the Atlantic, as being certainly practicable for less than seventy-five millions of dollars, and that the harbors on each side are admirably formed by nature for the purpose, being sufficient to contain the navies of the world. The deepest cut on this route, which extends but for a very small distance, is represented to be only about 150 feet, and the whole distance, from a point on the Savannah river, seven miles from the harbor of Darien, where the depth of water is 36 feet, to the noble Bay of Caledonia, is only 33 miles. In consequence of your negotiation the 8th article of the treaty of the 19th of April, 1850, binds both

Great Britain and the United States to protect this route as well as all other canals and every roailroad across the isthmus while in or out of Central America. I understand that, pursuing the spirit of the treaty, engineers under the sanction of the government of Great Britain and the United States are now actually engaged in surveying and exploring this Darien canal route, and that we may, during the next year, expect their official reports. American citizens and British subjects are to be equally concerned in the management of the canal. The British exploration, pursuant to the understanding between the two governments, is proceeding on the Pacific, and the Cyane (United States ship-of-war) sailed not many days ago from Philadelphia, for the purpose of aiding in surveying Caledonia bay and exploring the route on the Atlantic side. The protection of New Granada would be indeed utterly insufficient to induce capitalists to undertake such an enterprise; but the joint protection of the American and British governments, secured by the treaty, is held to be ample for the purpose, and under the assurance of that protection it is believed this great enterprise—by far the greatest and most important ever undertaken by man—will be consummated. If completed, the passage to San Francisco from New York will be shorter by, probably, 12,000 miles, and the danger of the Cape avoided. Our country will then become the great depository of the incalculable treasures of the Pacific. Aware, as you probably are, of the facts connected with this enterprise, you cannot but rejoice in the belief that the subject to which you have devoted so much labor, and for which you have incurred so much responsibility, has at length assumed a shape promising the realization of your brightest hopes.

I am, dear sir, sincerly your friend and obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
United States Senate, Washington.

33d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Ex. Doc. No. 15.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

COMMUNICATING

A statement of the expenditures at the national armories, and of the number of arms and appendages made thereat during the year ending June 30, 1853.

JANUARY 9, 1854.—Read, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 6, 1854.

SIR: Pursuant to an act approved April 2, 1794, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditures at the national armories, and of the arms and appendages made thereat, during the year ending June 30, 1853.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Hon. D. R. ATCHISON,
President of the Senate.

Statement of the expenditures at the national armories, and of the number of arms and appendages made thereat, during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1853.

Armories.	EXPENDITURES.				
	From the appropriations for repairs and improvements and new machinery.	From the appropriations for the manufacture of arms.	From the appropriations for ordnance stores and supplies; for parts for altering flint lock arms to percussion.	From the appropriation for arming the militia; for making 2,000 cadet muskets, to answer calls from the States.	Total expenditures.
Springfield	$28,128 94	$168,256 03	$7,723 23	$21,295 26	$225,403 46
Harper's Ferry	47,979 19	133,248 83	3,853 22	.....	185,081 24
Total	76,108 13	301,504 86	11,576 45	21,295 26	410,484 70

Armories.	NUMBER OF ARMS AND APPENDAGES MADE.											
	Muskets, percussion.	Rifles, percussion.	Musketoons, percussion.	Cadet muskets, percussion.	Ball screws.	Wipers.	Screw drivers.	Spring vices.	Bullet moulds.	Extra cones.	Cones for altering flint lock arms to percussion.	Hammers for altering flint lock arms to percussion.
Springfield	14,500	.....	500	2,000	4,108	18,933	58,440	4,574	.....	78,090	76,950	4,120
Harper's Ferry	10,001	2,762	.....	.....	1,911	26,374	30,478	935	134	25,781	15,535	8,785
Total	24,501	2,762	500	2,000	6,019	45,307	88,918	5,509	134	103,871	92,485	12,905

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, January* 3, 1854

H. K. CRAIG, *Colonel Ordnance.*

33d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Ex. Doc. No. 16.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

RELATIVE TO

The experiments made to test the relative efficacy and usefulness of the Onondaga solar salt and the Turk's island salt, in the cure and packing of provisions.

JANUARY 9, 1854.—Read, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 5, 1854.

SIR: By a resolution of the Senate of the 27th ultimo, it was—

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War furnish to the Senate copies of all the reports made by officers of the army within the last three years, of experiments for testing the relative efficacy and usefulness of the Onondaga solar salt, and Turk's island salt, in the cure and packing of provisions, together with a copy of the instructions under which such experiments were made, with any other information which the department may have illustrating the results of said experiments."

In answer thereto, I have the honor to state that, the experiments instituted to test the relative efficacy and usefulness of the two salts have not yet been completed.

Full reports of experiments on pork, which had been packed for six months, and for eighteen months, have been received, except from California; but those for twenty-six months, which are the most to be relied on, are yet to be made, and cannot be received at the department until late in the current year.

To ensure fair tests and unbiassed reports on this subject, great pains have been taken in the instructions given to officers to prevent their knowing which pork had been packed with Onondaga, and which with Turk's island salt.

It will, therefore, be perceived, that to make public the partial information now possessed by the department would interfere with the plan in process of execution.

In view of the facts above stated, it is respectfully submitted to the Senate whether the partial reports shall now be made public, or the subject be laid over until the next session of Congress, when a complete report of the results of the experiments can be furnished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Hon. D. R. ATCHISON,
President of the Senate.

33d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Ex. Doc. No. 17.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

COMMUNICATING

A statement of the contingent expenses of the Military Establishment for the year 1853.

JANUARY 9, 1854.—Read and ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 4, 1854.

SIR: In conformity with the 5th section of the act of March 3, 1809, entitled "An act to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditures during the year 1853, from the appropriation for "contingent expenses of the military establishment."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFF'N DAVIS,
Secretary of War

Hon. D. R. ATCHISON,
President of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's Office, January 3, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement, in duplicate, showing the expenditures of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year 1853, exhibited in pursuance of the 5th section of the act of the 3d March, 1809, entitled "An act to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. CLAYTON, *Second Auditor.*

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

A statement of the expenditure of the appropriation of the contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year 1853; *exhibited pursuance of the fifth section of the act of March* 3, 1809, *entitled "An act to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."*

Date.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1853			
March 9	A. M. Bowman, captain and r. q. m.	Paid for 5 shirts and 12 yds. of calico, to present to Muscolors and Apachee Indians, in September, 1850	$9
12	R. A. Arnold, major and q. m.	Paid J. H. Reagan and J. C. McCoy, attorneys, for professional services at Fort Worth, Texas, in May, 1852, in the case of Louis Cahen vs. R. A. Arnold	50
19	E. Cook	For legal services in the district and supreme courts, San Francisco, in September, 1851, and October, 1852, in the case of Thomas White vs Erasmus D. Keyes, captain 3d artillery, and Theodore Shillaher, being an action of trespass growing out of the official duty of Captain Keyes, $1,500, and cost of clerks, $60	1,560 0
21	S. H. Starr, lieut. and a. a. q. m.	Paid F. Martin and S. K. Smith, for services as interpreter and guide, in January and February, 1850, at Trinity river, Texas	83 8
28	E. B. Babbitt, major and a. q. m.	Paid John S. Ford for services as assistant to R. S. Neighbors from March 18 to June 14, 1849, during an exploring trip from Torrey's trading-house to El Paso, and thence to San Antonio, Texas, $231; Paid R. S. Neighbors the amount actually expended by him on account of the United States while on exploring expedition to El Paso in 1849, by direction of the late Major General Worth, $863 56; Paid Lewis & Groesbeck for 4 slates, $1; Paid Vance Bros. & Co. for 4 maps of Texas, $10; Paid Antonio Perez, Francis Martin, J. A. Writia, A. N. Morton, L. Rose, and Ignacio Espenosa, for services as interpreters and guides in 1850, $796; Paid Wm. R. Hines for extra services in the medical surveying department at San Antonio, Texas, in 1849–'50, $67 65; Paid A. Henderson, F. Michalowski, F. C. Christie, and L. Crenion, for services while on extra duty at headquarters 8th military department in 1849–'50, $134 85	2, 104
29	J. F. Reynolds, brevet major and r. q. m.	Paid in 2d quarter 1851, to W. S. Rosecrans, for 1 six-oared barge, $12 50, and to Francis Kegg for 100 yds. canvass, $10.	22
29	E. A. Ogden, major and a. q. m	Paid in 4th quarter 1850, to Panther, Dick Ketchum, and Jno. Marshall, for services as hunter, scout, and interpreter, $71 98; L. Blanijour for services in securing pistols, $5 30	77
		Carried forward	3, 907

STATEMENT—Continued.

ate.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.
853		Brought forward.....	$3,907 07
il 18	James A. Goff.....	For services and travelling expenses in 1849 as deputy United States marshal, in removing intruders from military reservation in Florida, $45; For hire of vessel from Key West to Tampa Bay, $175.....	220 00
28	S. P. Dusenbery, major and q. m.	Paid A. & H. Jenkins in January, 1850, for 1 metallic coffin and case for the remains of the late Captain Warner, Topographical Engineers, $43; J. W. Ruley for 3 pair hand-cuffs, $9; and E. Hitz for 10 yds. black crape, $6 05.....	58 05
y 19	O. Cross, major and q. m.	Paid Harper & Brothers, New York, in October, 1851, for 12 copies Infantry Tactics.....	30 00
ie 21	S. B. Dusenbery, major and q. m.	Paid schooner Avalance in 1842 for transportation of the remains of Captain Peyton, $25; Robert Weyer for poles, &c., for buoys, $28; S. B. Cross for iron for buoys, $4 88; and W. A. Dunnington, hire of boat, $5.....	62 88
22	J. W. Davidson, lieut. and a. a. q. m.	Paid at Los Angelos in September, 1848, S. C. Foster for services as interpreter, $75; Manuel Castro on the march between Monterey and San Francisco in January, 1849, for services as guide, $10; Indian Julio in September, 1849, on the march from Sonoma to the headwaters of Russian river, for services as guide, $8; A. Walker for services as guide in February, 1847, to Lieut. Col. Cook's command, $10; Indian Antonio and party for services as guides and herdsmen at San Luis Rey, in February, 1847, $20; Paid the following named persons for services as guides and escorts to the United States mail from Santa Fé to California in August, September, and October, 1848, at $25 per month: Rafael, $40; James Beckwith, $206 66⅔; A. W. Hope, $59 16⅔ E. Pearson, $55; Jas. N. Stephenson, $55; A. Smith, $53 33⅓; Allen Y. Akers, $55 83⅓; Wm. B. Goodrich, $55 83⅓; Moses Cook, $53 33⅓; Silas R. McCole, $53 33⅓; J. E. Walsh, $55; W S. Wilson, $53 33⅓; John Smith, $59 16⅔; Wm. G. Robinson, $59 16⅔; G. C. McMicle, $59 16⅔.....	1,096 34
y 2	W. K. Van Bokkelen, lieut. and a. a. q. m.	Paid at Fort Washita in November, 1851, to C. S. Humes & Co. for materials for shroud and lining coffin for the burial of the late Brev. Brig. General Belknap....	13 88
9	Jos. B. Plummer, lieut. 1st infantry.	Paid Samuel West at Fort Duncan in June, 1850, for services as guide.....	102 67
9	Horace B. Fields, brev. captain 3d artillery.	Paid Brown & Treadwell at Portsmouth, N. H., in March, 1850, for the funeral	
		Carried forward.....	5,430 89

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1853.		Brought forward.....	$5,490 89
		expenses of Brev. Lieut. Col. Wade, 3d artillery.....	30 50
July 19	E. F. Abbott, lieut. 5th infantry.	Paid Charles Cohee at Fort Washita in June, 1850, for services as guide and interpreter.....	18 00
20	John Dement, lieut 1st artillery.	Paid Stun (an Indian) at Steilacoom, Puget's Sound, in March, 1850, for services as guide.....	24 00
20	R. H. Anderson, lieut. 2d dragoons.	Paid at Carlisle barracks, Pa., in August, 1852, to F. Gardner for 1 iron target.....	23 95
27	C. Alexander.....	For materials and printing of various kinds from July, 1852, to June 30, 1853, viz: Army Register, muster-rolls, returns, &c., &c., by order of the Adjutant General.....	878 75
30	W. R. Van Bokkelen, lieut. 7th infantry and a. a. q. m.	Paid George Flemming at Jefferson barracks, Mo., in the 3d quarter, 1849, for 10 yds. of black crape.....	4 00
30	George Stonestreet, lieut. 1st dragoons.	Paid George Ross for services of self (and 2 horses) as guide to Clear Lake, Cal., from 1st to 9th March, 1850, inclusive...	144 00
Aug. 2	D. O. Hare.....	For engraving commissions, warrants, and discharges, for the office of the Adjutant General.....	444 96
Sept. 14	F. A. Cunningham, paymaster.	Paid James L. Collins & Co. in July, 1851, for advertising notice to pay volunteers called into service by Brev. Lieut. Col. Washington in New Mexico, in 1849.....	18 00
17	J. M. Morgan, captain ordnance.	Amount paid for expenses incurred in the case of private Michael Conner on application for a writ of habeas corpus.....	8 35
20	U. S. Grant, lieut. 4th infantry.	Paid F. P. Markham & Bro., in 1851, for 7 yds. black crape.....	3 50
Oct. 24	R. Allen, major and q. m.	Paid St. Clair, Pinkham & Co., Benicia, Cal., in November, 1851, for advertising proclamation notice to deserters, $46; and to E. Gilbert & Co, Benicia, Cal., in May, 1852, for advertising notice of proclamation to deserters, $50.....	96 00
27	W. H. Tyler, lieut. and a. a. q. m.	Paid Luke Murray for services as guide and interpreter in New Mexico in 2d quarter 1850.....	180 00
Nov. 12	Enoch Steen, major 2d dragoons.	Paid Francis Fletcher for services as interpreter in New Mexico for October, November, and December, 1849.....	150 00
Dec. 1	D. R. Jones, lieut. 2d infantry.	Paid Thomas Glendy at Sutter, Cal., in September, 1849, for services as guide...	20 00
6	George W. Wallace, captain 1st infantry.	Paid Samuel West and Miguel Taritto in 1850 for services as guides.....	27 42
6	Horace Haldeman, lieut. 8th infantry.	Paid John M. Smith for 9 months and 6 days' services in quartermaster's department in 1849–'50 as guide, $346; Morris Moore for 1 month and 9 days' services in quartermaster's department in 1849–'50 as interpreter, $39; John Sullivan (an Indian) for 1 month and 10 days' services in quartermaster's department in 1849–'50	
		Carried forward.....	7,562 32

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1853.		Brought forward.....	$7,562 32
		as interpreter, $26 66; and Pierre (an Indian) for 3 months and 21 days' services in quartermaster's department in 1849–'50 as interpreter, $148.....	559 66
ec. 16	Sewall L. Fremont, lieut. 3d artillery.	Paid Fench & Engs at Fort Adams, R. I., in 1851–'52, for lumber and materials for targets, $38 09; and Lawton & Bros. for 3 yds. black crape, $2 85.....	40 94
16	Theodore Fink, lieut. and a. a. q. m.	Paid John Taylor (Shawnee) at Fort Croghan, Texas, for 6 months' services as guide in 1850.....	240 00
20	Powell T. Wyman, lieut. and a. a. q. m.	Paid Vitus Wackenreader at Fort Orford, Oregon, in 1851, for surveying and giving the direction of the government reservation line.....	4 00
20	Ambrose P. Hill, lieut. a. a. q. m.	Paid A. Jarnigan at Fort Gatlin, Fla., in December, 1849, for services as guide...	32 50
20	G. H. Crosman, major and q. m.	Paid in 1st quarter, 1853, to G. M. Conarrove, clerk, copying papers in an investigation by General Churchill, $36; Jno. Thompson, administering oaths in same investigation, $7 92; and Wm. H. Hortsmann & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1851, for 300 copies U. S. A. Regulations, $750.....	793 92
20	A. Buford, captain 1st dragoons.	Paid John Smith in August, 1848, at dragoon camp, Grand Prairie, for services as guide, $39; and expenses returning home, $8 50.....	47 50
24	G. W. F. Wood, brev. major and a. q. m.	Paid Francis L. Jeffries at Fort Leavenworth for services as interpreter from March 1, 1849, to June 30, 1850, $375; and Wm. Alexander for 6 yds. crape, in 1848, $3.....	378 00
27	Morris S. Miller, captain and a. q. m.	Paid Thomas Dobson, in 1848, for 1 drawing board, $9 68; Jno. Simms, at E. Pascagoula, in 1848, preparing muster-rolls, $6; Guadaloupe (Comanche chief) for services as guide in 1849, $40; John S. White in 1847 for 1 lead coffin for remains of late Captain Hanson, $60; and J. W. De Lyon in 1850 for surveying site of old barracks at Savannah, $25; laying out the same into 106 lots, at $2 per lot, $212.....	352 68
		Total.....	10,011 52

P. CLAYTON, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's Office, January 3, 1854.

33d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Ex. Doc. No. 18.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the reports of the Commissioners who examined the different sites offered for a Military Asylum in the west.

JANUARY 12, 1854.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 10, 1854.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 4th instant, "That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the Senate with the report of the Board of Commissioners appointed to locate military asylums, if one has been made," I have the honor to submit, herewith, the reports of the commissioners who examined the different sites offered for a branch asylum in the west.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Hon. D. R. ATCHISON, *President of the Senate.*

Report of Brevet Major General J. S. Jesup, of the Committee appointed to examine sites offered for a Western Branch Asylum, to the Board of Commissioners of the Military Asylum.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *April* 30, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: When appointed on the 12th of March, by order of the Board of Commissioners, a member of the committee to examine and report upon a site for a Western Branch Asylum, I hoped to be able to meet the other members of the committee at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 10th instant, and proceed with them to make an examination of the several places indicated by the board; but my office duties necessarily detained me at Washington until the 18th instant. Finding I would not be able to meet the committee on the day appointed, I informed General Lawson verbally, and General Twiggs, by letter, that I would endeavor to join them somewhere on their route, and that, in regard to such places as I could not see myself, I would be governed by their notes.

I left Washington on the 18th instant and joined Generals Twiggs and

Lawson at this city on the 22d. They had examined the site near Madison, in Indiana, and from the information which they gave me in regard to it, I thought, with them, that it would not be as suitable for the purposes of an asylum as many other places in the west, and I have, therefore, not thought it necessary to examine it.

Generals Twiggs and Lawson had visited the Harrodsburg and Blue Lick Springs; but had not visited either Big Bone or Boon's Lick, (the latter now called Drennon's Springs.) Well acquainted with all of those places, I consider neither Big Bone nor Drennon as a suitable place, and I have not thought it necessary to go to either.

I visited and examined the place offered at Harrodsburg on the 27th instant. It is situated ten miles south of Kentucky river, adjoining the town of Harrodsburg, in a rich, high, rolling, and well cultivated country—abounding in all supplies necessary for an asylum, and at comparatively low rates. The improvements at the Spring surpass those at any other watering place which I have seen in any other part of the United States. The country is proverbially healthy; and, were the place a little more accessible, it would be, in all respects, a most eligible position for an asylum.

There are attached to the Springs about two hundred acres of land, in a high state of improvement—divided into arable land, pastures, meadow, garden, and extensive pleasure grounds.

The buildings consist of—

1. An elegant and substantially built brick edifice, on a stone foundation, one hundred and seven feet long by forty-three wide; three stories high in addition to the basement and attic; divided into two large halls, and eight rooms on each story: the rooms are all twenty feet square; in all, twenty-four rooms and six halls. There are eight rooms in the basement, which might be used as kitchens, store-rooms, or lodging-rooms; and there are as many in the attic, which answer either for store-rooms or servant's rooms.

2. A substantially built brick edifice, 90 by 43 feet—the upper story forming a single room, now used as a ball room—the two lower stories divided into halls, and twenty lodging-rooms 18 by 17 feet.

3. Twenty well built brick cottages, each 17 by 14 feet.

4. A large frame building 106 by 28 feet—one story used as a dining-room, and the other as lodging-rooms.

5. A frame building 64 by 25 feet—now used partly as store-rooms.

6. A large bath-house, with extensive apparatus, where hot and cold baths, shower-baths, and a bath used by hydropathists, called a snake bath, are administered.

There are barns, stables, store-houses, and all other necessary out buildings for a large establishment. There is a large fish-pond fed by springs of fresh water, abounding in fish; with numerous never-failing springs on the place, and two large cisterns near the house. The whole are worth about sixty thousand dollars for an asylum.

From Harrodsburg I proceeded to the Blue Licks, and yesterday examined the grounds and buildings. There are no improvements of much value for our purposes here. The value of the place consists in the water and the tavern stand, which we do not want; and were we

to take the place and farm out the Spring, it would be a constant source of annoyance and interruption. The only building of value is a brick house, fifty feet square, two stories high, contains fourteen rooms, with five rooms in the attic, and has an unfinished basement which might be converted into kitchens or store-rooms. The other buildings are of wood; are slightly and cheaply built, and though well adapted to the purposes for which they were originally intended, as summer residences, would be very unsuitable for the purposes of an asylum. The proprietors of the buildings own but about thirty acres of land and one-half of the Spring. The proprietor of the other half of the Spring owns the adjoining lands. If we purchase these we ought to have at least two hundred acres. But little of the land is fit for cultivation, and twenty dollars an acre would be a high price for it. The brick building is not worth more than $6,000. The stables, barn, and other out-buildings, about $2,000; and the wooden buildings, such as would be suitable for us, say $10,000—so that we have for the whole value of the buildings, and two hundred acres of land, twenty-two thousand dollars: this is its utmost value for any purpose of ours; any other value which can attach to it, must be as a stand for a hotel and from the water as an article of merchandize.

To-day I have examined the farm of the late President Harrison, in this State, (Ohio,) about twelve miles below this city. On the 22d I visited Glendale with General Twiggs. The land at both places is held at $150 an acre. If we decide to place a branch asylum in this State, I would prefer Northbend, and respectfully recommend, should a majority of the board decide that the establishment should be north of the river, that one or two hundred acres of General Harrison's farm be purchased, and the works be commenced as soon as our means will admit.

Being well acquainted with the Yellow Springs, I did not consider it necessary to visit them. From my knowledge of them, I would unhesitatingly report against them. If we go as far north, the public owns a much better place, Rock Island, on the Mississippi. A large town is growing up on each side of it—there are quarters enough to begin with; and were we to establish a branch asylum there, we might combine with it a large establishment for the manufacture of land-transports for the army, such as wagons, ambulances, travelling forges, &c., as well as clothing and tents.

I remain, gentlemen, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP,

Quartermaster General.

To the Commissioners of the Military Asylum,
Washington City.

Report of Generals Lawson and Twiggs, of the Committee appointed to examine Sites offered for a Western Branch Asylum.

To the Board of Commissioners of the Military Asylum:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 12, 1853.

* * * * *

Ordered, That a Committee of the Board proceed, as soon as practicable, after the 20th instant, to examine the Blue Lick Springs, the Harrodsburg Springs, the Boone Lick Springs, and Big Bone Lick Springs, all in Kentucky; together with the neighborhood of Cincinnati, Ohio; the neighborhood of Madison, Indiana; and the Yellow Springs, Ohio, and make report in writing, which of those localities the committee shall think the preferable one, as a site for a Western Branch Army Asylum, having reference to healthiness, cheapness of living, accessibility and price.

Ordered, That the quartermaster general, the general commanding the western division, and the surgeon-general, be such committee.

Pursuant to the above order the undersigned repaired to Louisville, Kentucky, the place of rendezvous for the committee, and thence proceeded to examine severally Harrodsburg Springs, and the Blue Lick Springs, of Kentucky; the ground in the vicinity of Madison, Indiana; and the Yellow Springs, and one or two other points in the State of Ohio.

Notwithstanding our repeated inquiries on the subject, we could find no place now known as Boone's Lick Springs; and as it was ascertained that Big Bone Lick Springs were situated on low or bottom land within a short distance of the Ohio river, and without a sufficiency of cleared ground or improvements of any kind on the premises, it was deemed to be unnecessary to look at that place, with a view to its selection as a site for a military asylum.

The undersigned, after a matured consideration of all the advantages and disadvantages of the several points examined, have come to the conclusion that the establishment called Harrodsburg Springs presents the greatest amount of accommodation, comfort, and convenience for old and invalid soldiers, possessing, in a high degree, all the requisites for a *soldier's retreat;* and do, therefore, report it to be "preferable" to either of the other points examined, as a "site for a western branch army asylum."

The place called Harrodsburg Springs, is beautifully situated on the south side of the town of Harrodsburg, and partly within its limits—the front line bordering on one of the streets of the town.

The tract of land embraces an area of two hundred acres or more of ground symmetrical in form, well bounded by the street and turnpike roads, with a hundred acres completely inclosed by a thick and high stone wall.

The place is well watered by a variety of springs, and the soil is very fertile, the whole tract not under cultivation, or otherwise occupied, being covered with a rich growth of blue grass. The grounds around the Springs are beautifully laid off into grass plots, and straight and spiral gravelled walks, and the whole tract, for nearly a hundred

cres in extent, highly embellished with groves and trees, shrubbery, c., &c., of every variety, both of native growth and of foreign origin.

The buildings on the premises, are:—

1st. The hotel, which is an edifice of brick and stone, 110 feet long y 50 feet in width, and four stories high; having eight rooms in each ory, twenty feet square, with two passages across the house, ten feet ide, on each floor, and each passage communicating with four rooms a floor, and with a commodious flush garret for storage, &c., &c. his building is a highly-finished structure of fine architectural propor-ons, decorated with a colonnade in front forty feet high, surmounted y an entablature fifteen feet in height.

2d. A brick building, called the ball-room, 90 by 45 feet in extent; ie upper story twenty-one feet high, being appropriated to the pur-oses of a ball-room, and the two lower stories partitioned off into venty good bed-rooms. This house is also built with architectural kill and taste, presenting a fine exterior, with a highly-finished ball-om, decorated with a beautiful orchestra, rich stucco work, &c., &c., nd lighted by three beautiful chandeliers, worth $100 each.

3d. Twenty brick cottages eighteen by twenty feet in extent—these ottages being handsomely arranged, ten on each side of the embellished rounds in front of the hotel.

4th. A neatly built brick house twenty feet square, for an office, on ie right of the ground in rear of the hotel.

5th. A brick back building sixty feet square, having within its walls large billiard-room and eight sleeping apartments.

6th. A brick back building for kitchen or other purposes, and with ix rooms used for servants; also, a brick room twenty feet square for rying clothes, &c., &c.

The wooden buildings are situated to the left of the main group of rick buildings, overlooking a piece of low ground embellished with ees, shrubbery, &c.

This last range of buildings is four hundred feet long, and over thirty eet wide, and three stories high; the wooded portion of these structures esting upon elevated stone foundations.

There is an extent of portico in front of the brick and wooden build-ngs together, of eight hundred feet in length by ten feet wide, affording mple space for promenading, &c., in wet weather.

There is also a hydropathic department or building, eighty feet long y thirty feet wide, and two stories high; the first story being sixteen eet of rock, and the other twelve feet of wood-work, and which, with its umps, pipes, and various appliances, cost a large sum.

A building called West Hall, 60 feet by 30, and two stories high.

Architect Hall, 60 feet by 30, and two stories high; and

Bird Castle, 70 feet by 40, and two stories high.

There are besides shooting galleries, bowling-saloons, and other small uildings.

Again, there is a long range of stone buildings for carriage-houses, tables, stock-houses, &c. Four underground cisterns, with walls of rick and hydraulic cement, containing in all two thousand barrels of vater. Large ice-houses, and a fish pond, which not only furnishes

ice for the house, but affords an abundant supply of fish of various kinds.

The land and all the improvements, the furniture of the establishment of all kinds, and which has sufficed for seven or eight hundred guests, with a number of milk cows, sheep, &c., &c., are offered to us for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

This place can be occupied immediately by seven or eight hundred officers and men, and without a dollar's outlay for any essential purposes whatever.

Harrodsburg, Kentucky, is so well known that it scarcely needs a description from us. We avail ourselves of the occasion to say, however, that it is situated in a very fertile and highly cultivated region of country, having six turnpike roads passing through the town; three railroads tending towards it, and with steamboat navigation up the Kentucky river throughout the year, to a landing-place nine miles distant. The town and the country both are proverbially healthy—the town having a thriving population of about three thousand souls; and the country around being thickly settled and highly embellished with beautiful country seats. There are five or six churches and three seminaries of learning within the limits of the town; so that the inmates of the asylum can worship God in their own way, and have their children properly educated and at the least possible expense.

Harrodsburg Springs is manifestly the most desirable place, and it is withal comparatively the cheapest place that has been examined by us. The grounds, buildings, and other improvement, all in excellent repair, being offered to us at fifty or seventy-five per centum less than they cost, and a hundred per cent. less than we could, at this time, prepare a new place, giving the same amount of splendid accommodation for the purposes of the western military asylum.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. E. TWIGGS,
United States Army.
TH. LAWSON,
Surgeon General.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, *May* 4, 1853.

33d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Ex. Doc. No. 19.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

SHOWING

The names and compensation of the clerks and other persons employed in that Department during the year 1853.

JANUARY 17, 1854.—Read, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 12, 1854.

SIR: The Secretary of State, in obedience to the act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks in the different offices, approved on the 20th of April, 1818, and to the 11th section of "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have usually been included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices, and for other purposes," approved on the 26th of August, 1842, respectfully reports the accompanying statements, (A, B, and C,) containing, in addition to the information required by those acts, that called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th of January, 1846.

The services of the clerks permanently employed under existing laws could not be dispensed with without injury to the public interests.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Hon. DAVID R. ATCHISON,
President of the Senate.

A.

List of clerks employed in the Department of State during the year 1853, *as authorized by the acts of April* 23, 1830, *May* 9, 1836, *August* 12, 1842, *and March* 3, 1851.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	State or Territory of residence when appointed.	Per-centage for 6 months ending June 30.	Amount paid.
William Hunter	Chief clerk	11 months 27 days	Rhode Island		$1,983 33
Abel French	Claims clerk	9..do	New York		1,500 00
Francis Markoe	Principal clerk	12..do	Pennsylvania		2,000 00
Robert S. Chew	....do	12..do	Virginia		2,000 00
Alexander H. Derrick	Clerk	12..do	Pennsylvania		1,600 00
Louis F. Tasistro	Translator	12..do	District of Columbia		1,600 00
James S. Mackie	Clerk	12..do	Maryland	$50 00	1,550 00
William C. Zantzinger	Disbursing agent	6..do	District of Columbia		800 00
Edward Stubbs	....do	6..do	New York		725 00
William C. Reddall	Clerk	12..do	District of Columbia	70 00	1,470 00
John P. Polk	....do	12..do	Pennsylvania	70 00	1,470 00
George J. Abbot	....do	12..do	New Hampshire	35 00	1,510 00
Charles Lanman	....do	9..do	District of Columbia	70 00	1,120 00
Robert S. Chilton	....do	12..do	New York	70 00	1,470 00
George Chipman	....do	12..do	Vermont	70 00	1,470 00
George Hill	....do	8..do...20 days	District of Columbia	31 15	1,042 69
Robert M. Walsh	....do	3..do...10..do	Pennsylvania	38 84	427 30
Thomas Sewall	....do	3..do	Maryland	35 00	385 00
Edmund Flagg	....do	3..do	Missouri		350 00
Charles V. Gordon	....do	12..do	Virginia	100 00	1,100 00
H. D. J. Pratt	....do	12..do	Massachusetts	90 00	990 00
George Bartle	....do	12..do	Virginia	80 00	880 00

Messenger and assistant messenger employed under act of May 26, 1824.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	State or Territory of residence when appointed.	Per-centage for 6 months ending June 30.	Amount paid.
Calvin Ames	Messenger	12 months	Massachusetts	$70 00	$770 00
William H. Prentiss	Assistant messenger	12 months	District of Columbia		350 00

C.

List of persons employed as packer, laborers, &c., in the Department of State, during the year 1853.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
William P. Faherty	Packer, proof-reading and distributing laws and documents, and arranging books in library.	Year	$1,250 00
Edward Frothingham	Assisting in preparing laws for publication	26 days	78 00
William Linton	do do do	77 do	743 00
William Linton	Preparing report, under resolution of Senate	128 do	
George R. Lord	do do do	96 do	384 00
Charles W. Davis	do do do	124 do	496 00
George Hill	do do do	104 do	416 00
R. M. Dawes	Copying, indexing, and preparing statements for Congress	75½ do	302 00
Josiah Melvin	Proof-reading, &c., laws	24 do	96 00
Anthony Best	Laborer, and assisting in packing laws	Year	396 00
E. W. Hansell	do do do	do	396 00
Charles H. Brown, colored	do do do	do	396 00
James J. Martin	do	do	396 00
J. W. Prender	do	362 days	393 00
W. J. Osborn	do	7 months	210 00
John F. Stanley	do	46½ days	46 50
Edwin J. Donaldson	do., packing laws, &c	29 do	29 00
J. M. Smith	do do	30 do	30 00
A. Somerville, colored	do	4¼ do	4 25

33d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Ex. Doc. No. 20.

REPORT

OF

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the causes of the repeated detention of the northern mail.

JANUARY 17, 1854.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

JANUARY 18, 1854.—Ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 13, 1854.

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 9th instant, requesting me to communicate "the causes of the repeated detention of the northern mails, particularly between the cities of New York and Washington; and whether any action is required on the part of Congress for the effectual removal of those causes," I have the honor to state, that, since the 1st of October last, reports have been received of ten failures of the mails from New York to reach Philadelphia in time for connexion with the Baltimore trains; seven failures between Philadelphia and Baltimore, viz: five coming south and two going north, and one going from Washington to Baltimore; and that the following are the dates of such failures, with the causes, as assigned by the railroad companies, viz:

From New York to Philadelphia.

1853.
November 13, failure caused by the rails being slippery.
December 1.....do.....obstructions on track.
Do....5.....do.....running off track.
Do...16.....do.....running slow to prevent collision, the hour of starting having been changed.
Do...18.....do.....running off track.
Do...23.....do.....same excuse as on the 16th.
Do...24.....do.....do.
Do...30.....do.....snow storm.
1854.
January 1.....do.....do.
Do....5.....do.....running off track.

From Philadelphia to Baltimore.

1853.
October 18, failure caused by running over a cow.
Do...25.....do.....running off track.
December 22.....do.....do.
Do...24.....do.....track being slippery.
Do...28.....do.....heavy snow.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.

1853.
December 29, failure to connect at Philadelphia, caused by difficulty in crossing Susquehannah river.
1854.
January 9, failure to connect at Philadelphia, caused by breaking down.

From Washington to Baltimore.

1853.
October 30, failure caused by bursting of wheel.

A frequent cause of detention between New York and Philadelphia is believed to arise from the fact that the train leaving New York at 9 A. M., with the *through* mails, is so overloaded with passengers as to impede its due progress. With a view to remedy this evil, and at the same time expedite mails to Washington and beyond, the department has repeatedly urged upon the railroad company the propriety of establishing 8 *A. M.*, as the hour of departure of the regular mail train from New York, and connecting with a train to leave Philadelphia at 1 P. M., in which case the arrival at Washington would be by 7 P. M. By this arrangement the travel would be divided, the *through* passengers starting at 8 A. M., while the *local* travel between New York and Philadelphia, would be accommodated by the *later* train at 9 A. M. The company has, however, declined to make such change and adheres to the hour of 9 A. M., for the departure of the *through* mails. The result is, that the great mass of passengers crowd the mail train, in preference to the one starting as early as 6 or 7 A. M., causing detentions which the other arrangement would effectually prevent.

But few detentions occur north or east of New York, and few going from Washington to New York. I may add, that although receiving the highest rate of pay [$375 per mile,] the company between New York and Philadelphia has refused to execute a contract, and is therefore virtually beyond the control of the department.

Having thus exhausted all the means in my power, I must leave it to the wisdom of Congress to apply a remedy.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c., &c.,

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Hon. DAVID R. ATCHISON,
President of the Senate.

33d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [SENATE.] EX. DOC. No. 21.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMUNICATING

A list of rejected applications for pensions, and recommending that the act of February 3, 1853, to continue half-pay to certain widows and orphans, be amended.

JANUARY 17, 1854.—Referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 17, 1854.

SIR: In obedience to the requirement of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 29, 1853, I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of such persons as have made application for pensions, and who ought, in the opinion of the department, to be placed on the pension roll, but for doing which there is no sufficient authority of law. The omission in the act of February 3, 1853, to provide for this class of claimants, was noticed in my annual report; and as there are probably a few more whose claims have not yet been presented, I respectfully recommend that the said act of February 3, 1853, entitled "An act to continue half-pay to certain widows and orphans," be so extended as to embrace the widows of the officers, non-commissioned officers, mariners, and marines who served in the navy of the United States during the war of the revolution, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is provided for the widows of the officers, non-commissioned officers, &c., of the army.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. D. R. ATCHISON,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

Statement showing the names and residences of widows whose claims, under the act of February 3, 1853, have been rejected; the rank of their husbands, on account of whose services the claims were presented; and the reasons for rejecting the same: prepared in conformity with a resolution of Congress of May 29, 1830.

Names.	Rank.	Reasons for rejection.
MAINE.		
Lydia Ayer, widow of Moses Ayer	Marine	Case not provided for...
Lydia Doten, widow of Samuel Doten	Seaman	....do.....do.....
Anne Hilton, widow of William Hilton, 2d	Seaman	....do.....do.....
Lucy Philbrooks, widow of William Philbrooks	Marine	....do.....do.....
Betsey Ricker, widow of Noah Ricker	Marine	....do.....do.....
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Sabrina Doane, widow of Prince Doane	Seaman	....do.....do.....
Elizabeth Hasley, widow of John Hasley	Marine	....do.....do.....
Lydia Landerkin, widow of Daniel Landerkin	Marine	....do.....do.....
Sarah Muncriff, widow of Joseph Muncriff	Mariner	....do.....do.....
Ruth Mugford, widow of William Mugford	Seaman	....do.....do.....
Elizabeth Pearce, widow of Robett Pearce	Sailmaker	....do.....do.....
Lydia Pillsbury, widow of John Pillsbury	Seaman	....do.....do.....
RHODE ISLAND.		
Charlotte Borden, widow of John Borden	Seaman	....do.....do.....
Abigail Spencer, widow of Lawton Spencer	Mariner	....do.....do.....
Elizabeth Worseley, widow of Joseph Worseley	Seaman	....do.....do.....

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Reasons for rejection.
NEW YORK.		
Charity Anderson, widow of John Anderson	Boatman	Case not provided for
Susan Belknap, widow of Isaac Belknap	Boatman	do do
Mary Coffin, widow of Alexander Coffin	Midshipman	do do
VIRGINIA.		
Nancy Peck, widow of Joseph Peck	Mariner	do do
KENTUCKY.		
Rebecca P. Nourse, widow of William Nourse	Midshipman	do do

PENSION OFFICE, *January* 10, 1854.

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

3d Congress, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Ex. Doc. No. 22.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

COMMUNICATING

A statement of receipts and expenditures of the marine hospital fund for the year ending 30th June, 1853.

JANUARY 23, 1854.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 18, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the marine hospital fund, for the relief of sick and disabled seamen in the ports of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. D. R. ATCHISON,
President pro tem. U. S. Senate.

Statement of the expenditures and receipts of the marine hospital fund, for the fiscal year ending

Port or district.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen relieved.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate of board and nursing per week.
Maine.					
Passamaquoddy	Bion Bradbury	77	77	Private family	$2 50
Machias	Wm. B. Smith	20	19	do	$2 50 to 3 00
Frenchman's Bay	Thomas D. Jones	60	57	do	2 00 to 2 50
Penobscot	Charles J. Abbott	29	28	do	2 00 to 3 00
Waldoborough	E. Wilson	99	96	do	2 50 to 3 00
Wiscasset	John Babson	44	43	do	2 00 to 2 50
Bath	C. N. Bodfish	42	40	Hospital	2 50 to 3 00
Portland and Falmouth	Ezra Carter	78	75	do	3 00
Saco	N. M. Towle	.....	.....	Private family	3 00
Kennebunk	John Cousins	5	6	do	1 25 to 2 50
York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belfast	Adams Treat	100	106	Private family	2 00 to 3 00
Bangor	Geo. P. Sewall	88	98	Private board	2 50 to 3 00
		642	645	.....	.....
New Hampshire.					
Portsmouth	Z. Clement	52	50	Boarding-house	.....
Vermont.					
Albury	.....	1	1	Private board	2 00
Massachusetts.					
Newburyport	Henry Kinsman	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester	F. G. Low	2	2	Private board	3 00
Salem and Beverly	E. F. Miller	10	10	do	2 50
Marblehead	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston and Charlestown	C. H. Peaslee	1,013	960	Hospital	.....
Plymouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fall River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barnstable	S. B. Phinney	41	54	Dwelling, per contract	.....
New Bedford	Wm. T. Russell	31	23	Almshouse	3 00
Edgartown	Joseph T. Pease	33	29	Private board	3 00
Nantucket	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1,130	1,078	.....	.....
Rhode Island.					
Providence	Gideon Bradford	129	123	Hospt'l and private.	3 00
Bristol and Warren	Geo. H. Reynolds	10	9	Private family	3 00
Newport	Edward W. Lawton	18	15	do	3 00
		157	147	.....	.....

relief of sick and disabled seamen in the ports of the United States, for the ***June*** 30, 1853.

Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicine.	Travelling expenses	Clothing.	Other charges, including commissions.	Funeral expenditures.	Deaths.	Total expenditures.	Hospital money collected.
$442 33	$258 30	.....	$9 00	.....	$7 10	.....	....	$716 73	$630 07
234 85	32 50	$23 30	3 00	.....	2 99	$6 00	1	302 64	518 78
589 98	213 15	69 40	15 00	.....	15 31	12 00	2	914 84	771 19
521 64	67 10	31 44	.....	.....	6 31	12 00	2	638 49	508 37
950 02	194 75	.....	.....	.....	11 68	24 00	4	1,180 45	1,140 80
766 53	172 86	7 60	.....	.....	9 05	6 00	1	962 04	204 41
612 19	268 10	.....	.....	.....	8 86	6 00	1	895 15	503 20
2,324 68	77 75	31 10	.....	.....	20 68	18 00	4	2,472 21	1,655 59
139 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 40	.....	....	141 28	89 85
62 71	21 20	10 60	.....	.....	95	.....	....	95 46	71 91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	31 30
813 16	129 00	.....	.....	.....	9 38	.....	....	951 54	594 28
907 31	353 80	120 70	.....	.....	13 81	.....	....	1,395 62	677 52
8,365 28	1,788 51	294 14	27 00	.....	107 52	84 00	15	10,666 45	7,397 27
688 32	174 95	140 37	15 50	.....	10 18	.....	....	1,029 32	151 96
12 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	....	16 16	162 85
.....	.....	.....	7 50	.....	7	.....	....	7 57	72 40
12 00	.....	.....	90	.....	13	.....	....	13 03	326 69
153 04	22 00	.....	25 00	.....	2 00	.....	....	202 04	983 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	14 02
17,546 33	500 00	762 79	.....	.....	208 96	.....	54	19,018 08	11,487 80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	95 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	* 517 19
1,547 05	300 00	.....	.....	.....	18 47	.....	....	1,865 52	1,432 24
438 87	186 30	12 00	.....	.....	6 49	12 00	2	655 66	493 26
147 00	85 62	34 25	.....	.....	2 73	6 00	1	275 60	321 81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	133 73
19,844 29	1,093 92	809 04	33 40	.....	238 85	18 00	57	22,037 50	15,877 14
2,057 55	382 25	382 20	.....	.....	28 34	12 00	3	2,862 34	711 54
125 13	13 40	7 15	.....	.....	1 51	6 00	1	153 19	112 82
307 74	77 75	71 80	5 00	.....	10 80	12 00	3	485 09	267 40
2,490 42	473 40	461 15	5 00	.....	40 65	30 00	7	3,500 62	1,091 76

STATEMENT—

Port or district.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen relieved.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate of board and nursing per week.
Connecticut.					
Middletown	Wm. D. Starr	37	38	Private board	$1 50 to $2 50
New London	Henry Hobert	33	32	Hospital	4 95
New Haven	A. A. Osborn	116	112	Hospital	
Fairfield	W. T. Pomeroy	8	8	Private board	3 00
Stonington					
		194	190		
New York.					
Sackett's Harbor	Abraham Kromer	25	28	Private board	2 00
Genesee	J. R. Thompson	4	4	do	2 00 to 2 50
Oswego	E. B. Talcott	148	141	do	2 00 to 3 00
Niagara					
Buffalo	John T. Hudson	245	243	Boarding-house	3 00
Oswegatchie	James C. Barbour	11	10	Private house	2 50
Sag Harbor	Edwin Rose	2	2	Private family	2 00
New York city	Green C. Bronson	1,275	1,258	Hospital	3 00
Champlain	Oliver D. Peabody	4	4	Private board	2 00
Cape Vincent	Alfred Fox	19	19	Private house	2 00 to 2 50
		1,733	1,709		
New Jersey.					
Perth Amboy					
Bridgetown	Wm. S. Bowen	4	4	Private board	2 50 to 3 00
Camden					
Burlington					
Great Egg Harbor	Thos. D. Winner	10	10	Private house	3 00
Little Egg Harbor	John D. Thompson	2	2	do	3 00
Newark					
		16	16		
Pennsylvania.					
Philadelphia	Chas. Brown	392	366	Hospital	3 00
Presqu'isle	James Lytle	16	16	Private board	2 00 to 3 00
Pittsburg	John Hastings	12	28	Infirmary	
		420	410		
Delaware.					
Wilmington		1	1		
Maryland.					
Havre de Grace					
Baltimore	Philip F. Thomas	211	184	Hospt'l & infirm'ry	3 00

Continued.

Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicine.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges, including commissions.	Funeral expenditures.	Deaths.	Total expenditures.	Hospital money collected.
$219 32	$145 40	.....	$3 50	.....	$3 68	.....	....	$371 90	$729 01
442 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 40	.....	1	446 99	656 20
1,616 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 29	$12 00	5	1,644 86	1,023 50
226 99	22 75	.....	.....	.....	2 51	.....	....	252 25	431 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	209 25
2,505 47	168 15	.....	3 50	.....	26 88	12 00	6	2,716 00	3,049 66
198 00	8 80	$4 40	.....	.....	2 11	.....	....	213 31	97 10
46 50	1 80	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	....	48 78	39 40
501 52	352 85	.....	.....	.....	8 69	16 00	3	879 06	647 17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	28 20
2,991 00	838 25	712 30	28 00	.....	51 29	54 00	9	4,674 84	2,263 30
118 92	16 75	6 65	.....	.....	1 42	.....	....	143 74	51 76
20 00	5 00	2 00	.....	.....	27	.....	....	27 27	315 10
27,159 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	201 96	.....	88	27,361 86	35,719 65
237 22	18 50	5 30	.....	.....	2 61	.....	....	263 63	273 70
219 35	17 00	.....	.....	.....	2 36	.....	....	238 71	127 60
31,492 41	1,258 95	730 65	28 00	.....	271 19	70 00	100	33,851 20	39,562 98
41 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	....	41 85	1,230 50
111 38	9 85	.....	.....	.....	45	6 00	1	127 68	245 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	597 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	413 00
599 76	112 60	.....	5 00	.....	7 16	.....	....	724 52	845 40
22 29	6 25	2 50	.....	.....	31	.....	....	31 35	351 80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	460 91
774 87	128 70	2 50	5 00	.....	8 33	6 00	1	925 40	4,143 81
7,114 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 15	.....	24	7,185 76	5,425 50
70 75	66 50	26 60	.....	.....	1 65	.....	....	165 50	266 10
5,437 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 48	.....	2	5,468 24	1,593 24
12,623 12	66 50	26 60	.....	.....	103 28	.....	26	12,819 50	7,284 84
2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2 50	750 69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	36 60
4,438 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 37	.....	15	4,482 94	4,102 40

STATEMENT—

Port or district.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen relieved.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate of board and nursing per week.
Maryland—Cont'd.					
Annapolis					
Oxford					
Vienna					
Town Creek					
		211	184		
District of Columbia.					
Georgetown	Henry Addison	41	38	Wash'n infirmary	$3 00
Virginia.					
Richmond	John Lynch	38	37	Infirmary	
Norfolk	Samuel T. Sawyer	135	126	Hospital	
Tappahannock	Geo. T. Wright	20	26	Private board	2 50
Cherrystone					
Yorktown					
Petersburg	Lewis Lunsford	112	114	Private board	3 00
Alexandria	Edward S. Hough	32	30	Wash'n infirmary	3 00
Yeocomico					
Wheeling	A. J. Pannell	7	4	Private board	2 50 to 3 00
		344	336		
North Carolina.					
Camden	L. D. Starke	81	81	Hospital	3 00
Edenton	Edmund Wright	5	5	Private board	3 00
Plymouth	Jos. Ramsey	45	45	Private house	3 00
Washington	H. F. Hancock	11	10	Hos'l & priv. board	3 50
Newbern	T. S. Singleton	31	28	Private board	3 50
Ocracoke	Oliver S. Dewey	21	20	Hosp'l, Portsmouth	
Beaufort	James E. Gibble	6	6	Private board	3 50
Wilmington	W. C. Bettancourt	103	107	do	3 50
		307	302		
South Carolina.					
Charleston	Wm. F. Colcock	309	317	Marine hospital	4 20
Georgetown	Thos. L. Shaw	42	43	Private board	3 50
Beaufort					
		351	360		
Georgia.					
St. Mary's					
Savannah	John Boston	274	249	Hospital	3 50
Brunswick	Woodford Mabry	45	35	Private family	3 50
		319	284		

Continued.

Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicine.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges, including commissions.	Funeral expenditures.	Deaths.	Total expenditures.	Hospital money collected.
$10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	$10 00	$192 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	357 80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	856 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	114 22
4,448 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	$44 37	.....	15	4,492 94	5,656 40
638 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3,706 39	.....	....	4,344 89	374 21
493 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 91	.....	....	498 07	425 03
2,886 63	$210 00	$38 47	.....	.....	31 41	$7 00	4	3,173 51	1,203 87
272 64	37 00	14 95	.....	.....	3 24	.....	....	327 83	184 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	301 01
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	418 25
380 68	168 00	89 10	.....	.....	6 92	6 00	....	650 70	113 06
335 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 35	.....	2	338 93	536 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	107 80
28 85	12 15	4 50	.....	.....	51	6 00	1	52 01	847 94
4,397 54	427 15	147 02	.....	.....	50 34	19 00	7	5,041 05	4,137 40
561 42	310 75	124 30	.....	$3 00	9 98	.....	....	1,009 45	368 39
41 56	18 75	7 60	.....	.....	68	.....	....	68 59	197 74
470 42	172 83	40 42	.....	15 86	6 71	.....	....	706 24	362 12
98 13	29 60	23 30	$22 00	.....	1 79	6 00	1	180 82	370 37
581 40	38 50	.....	.....	.....	6 20	.....	....	626 10	182 32
2,744 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 51	.....	1	2,771 87	43 95
113 00	26 50	10 50	3 00	96	58	.....	....	154 54	77 40
1,057 98	337 25	134 90	3 50	.....	15 45	18 00	3	1,567 08	653 96
5,668 27	934 18	341 02	28 50	19 82	68 90	24 00	5	7,084 69	2,256 25
4,496 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 97	.....	....	4,541 07	1,331 91
352 00	155 50	62 20	.....	.....	5 72	4 00	1	579 42	76 59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	7 20
4,848 10	155 50	62 20	.....	.....	50 69	4 00	1	5,120 49	1,415 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	83 12
2,273 80	653 96	263 20	.....	.....	116 55	132 00	24	3,439 51	696 69
401 15	89 25	37 50	.....	.....	4 74	12 00	5	544 64	84 71
2,674 95	743 21	300 70	.....	.....	121 29	144 00	29	3,984 15	864 52

* $3,700 of this sum was paid for clerk hire in the Treasury Department.

STATEMENT

Port or district.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen relieved.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate of board and nursing per week.
Alabama.					
Mobile	Thomas Sandford	403	372	Marine hospital	
Mississippi.					
Pearl River					
Natchez	Jas. H. Veazie	54	47	Hospital	
Vicksburg					
		54	47		
Florida.					
Pensacola	Robert Mitchell	31	31	Hospital	
St. Augustine					
Key West	John P. Baldwin	154	140	Hospital	
St. Mark's	Hugh Archer	113	94	do. and priv. board.	3 50
St. John's	J. G. Dell	14	14	Boarding-house	3 50
Apalachicola	Geo. L. Hawkins	66	74	Private board	3 00
		378	353		
Louisiana.					
New Orleans	Solomon W. Downs	1,987	1,886		
Teche	Robert Hare	6	6	Board	3 50
		1,993	1,892		
Texas.					
Galveston	Hamilton Stewart	73	72	City hospital and private	3 00 to 3 50
Saluria	Levi Jones			Private board	2 50
Brazos de St. Iago	John S. Rhea	1	1	do	3 50
		74	73		
California.					
San Francisco	Beverly C. Sanders			Hospital	
Sonoria					
San Joaquin					
Sacramento					
San Diego					
Monterey					
Oregon.					
Astoria	George Gibbs				
Puget's Sound					
Umpqua					

—Continued.

Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicine.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges, including commissions.	Funeral expenditures.	Deaths.	Total expenditures.	Hospital money collected.
$5,851 55	$500 00	$268 86	.....	$187 38	$94 29	$96 00	17	$6,998 08	$1,822 15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	325 32
5,621 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 17	.....	7	5,662 66	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	52 80
5,621 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 17	.....	7	5,662 66	378 12
121 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 21	.....	....	122 77	226 15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
2,890 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 91	.....	11	2,919 52	608 81
313 10	142 50	.....	.....	.....	4 58	.....	....	460 18	129 73
146 00	36 25	14 10	$30 00	.....	2 31	6 00	1	234 66	210 88
1,064 24	289 55	16 20	70 00	.....	13 76	6 00	....	1,459 75	559 20
4,535 51	468 30	30 30	100 00	.....	50 77	12 00	12	5,196 88	1,734 77
27,002 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	281 04	.....	96	27,283 17	7,579 45
145 94	.....	.....	8 00	.....	1 55	.....	....	155 49	81 13
27,148 07	.....	.....	8 00	.....	282,59	.....	96	27,438 66	7,660 58
866 25	203 25	91 83	.....	.....	11 70	6 00	2	1,179 03	496 12
65 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	....	66 22	31 00
33 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	....	33 33	11 04
964 81	203 25	91 83	.....	.....	12 69	6 00	2	1,278 58	538 16
22,356 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	22,356 90	11,624 81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	57 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	308 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
22,356 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	22,356 90	11,690 97
570 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 70	.....	....	575 70	183 33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	17 84
570 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 70	.....	....	575 70	201 17

STATEMENT

Port or district.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen relieved.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate of board and nursing per week.
Missouri.					
St. Louis	Wm. W. Greene	355	317	Hospital	$3 00
Ohio.					
Miami	Josiah Riley	78	78	Private hospital	3 00
Sandusky	James A. Jones	30	29	Private family	2 50 to 3 00
Cuyahoga	Robert Parks	88	70	Hospital	
Cincinnati	S. B. W. McLean	239	202	do	
		435	379		
Illinois.					
Chicago	J. Russell	302	306	Hospital	
Michigan.					
Detroit	O. M. Hyde				
Michilimackinac	Alexander Toll	6	7	Board	1 75 to 3 00
		6	7		
Wisconsin.					
Milwaukie	John White	17	15	Infirmary	2 00
Minnesota.					
Pembina					
Tennessee.					
Nashville	Jesse Thomas	6	7	Private boarding	2 50
Memphis	Hume F. Hill	7	6	Hospital	3 50
		13	13		
Kentucky.					
Louisville	Henry N. Sands	413	375	Hospital	
Paducah	J. Campbell	18	15	do	
Smithland	W. Gordon			do	
		431	390		
Indiana.					
New Albany					
Evansville	Wm. Brown	3	1		
		3	1		

—Continued.

Board and nursing.	Medical services.		Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges, including commissions.	Funeral expenditures.	Deaths.	Total expenditures.	Hospital money collected.
$3,967 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	$39 75	.....	35	$4,006 84	$3,177 10
1,060 38	$30 80	.....	.....	.....	10 50	.....	....	1,101 68	.....
304 24	128 55	.....	$3 00	$2 91	1 57	$12 00	2	452 27	334 99
5,130 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 65	.....	....	5,182 04	1,230 63
16,430 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 79	.....	18	16,596 51	2,690 45
22,925 73	159 35	.....	3 00	2 91	229 51	12 00	20	23,332 50	4,256 07
12,843 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 91	.....	9	12,890 87	838 40
1,154 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,154 42	795 77
57 86	21 00	$10 30	.....	.....	89	.....	....	90 05	82 46
1,212 28	21 00	10 30	.....	.....	89	.....	....	1,244 47	878 23
257 94	50 00	23 60	.....	.....	3 38	6 00	2	340 92	305 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
43 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	....	44 28	205 00
82 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	....	82 82	136 70
125 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....	....	127 10	341 70
10,540 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	105 91	.....	31	10,646 28	1,863 80
6,872 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 69	.....	....	6,907 76	.....
880 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	880 00	.....
18,292 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	141 60	.....	31	18,434 04	1,863 80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	51 60
6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	17 25	2	23 48	.....
6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	17 25	2	23 48	51 60

STATEMENT—Continued.

Recapitulation by States of the marine hospital fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853.

States.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen relieved.	Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicine.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenditure.	Deaths.	Total expenditure.	Hospital money collected.
Maine	642	645	$8,365 28	$1,788 51	$294 14	$27 00	.....	$107 52	$84 00	15	$10,666 45	$7,397 27
New Hampshire	52	50	688 32	174 95	140 37	15 50	.....	10 18	.....	.....	1,029 32	151 96
Vermont	1	1	12 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16 16	162 85
Massachusetts	1,130	1,078	19,844 29	1,093 92	809 04	33 40	.....	238 85	18 00	57	22,037 50	15,877 14
Rhode Island	157	147	2,490 42	473 40	461 15	5 00	.....	40 65	30 00	7	3,500 62	1,091 76
Connecticut	194	190	2,505 47	168 15	.....	3 50	.....	26 88	12 00	6	2,716 00	3,049 66
New York	1,733	1,709	31,492 41	1,258 95	730 65	28 00	.....	271 19	70 00	100	33,851 20	39,562 98
New Jersey	16	16	774 87	128 70	2 50	5 00	.....	8 33	6 00	1	925 40	4,143 81
Pennsylvania	420	410	12,623 12	66 50	26 60	.....	.....	103 28	.....	26	12,819 50	7,284 84
Delaware	1	1	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	750 69
Maryland	211	184	4,448 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 37	.....	15	4,492 94	5,656 40
District of Columbia	41	38	638 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,706 39	.....	.....	4,344 89	374 21
Virginia	344	336	4,397 54	427 15	147 02	.....	.....	50 34	19 00	7	5,041 05	4,137 40
North Carolina	307	302	5,668 27	934 18	341 02	28 50	$19 82	68 90	24 00	5	7,084 69	2,256 25
South Carolina	351	360	4,848 10	155 50	62 20	.....	.....	50 69	4 00	1	5,120 49	1,415 70
Georgia	319	284	2,674 95	743 21	300 70	.....	.....	121 29	144 00	29	3,984 15	864 52
Alabama	403	372	5,851 55	500 00	268 86	.....	187 38	94 29	96 00	17	6,998 08	1,822 15
Mississippi	54	47	5,621 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 17	.....	7	5,662 66	378 12
Florida	378	353	4,535 51	468 30	30 30	100 00	.....	50 77	12 00	12	5,196 88	1,734 77
Louisiana	1,993	1,892	27,148 07	.....	.....	8 00	.....	282 59	.....	96	27,438 66	7,660 58
Texas	74	73	964 81	203 25	91 83	.....	.....	12 69	6 00	2	1,278 58	538 16
California	.....	.....	22,356 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,356 90	11,090 97
Oregon	.....	.....	570 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 70	.....	.....	575 70	201 17

Minnesota, (no return)												
Missouri	355	317	3,967 09					39 75		35	4,006 84	3,177 10
Wisconsin	17	15	257 94	50 00	23 60			3 38	6 00	2	340 92	305 26
Michigan	6	7	1,212 28	21 00	10 30			89			1,244 47	878 23
Illinois	302	306	12,843 96					46 91		9	12,890 87	838 40
Indiana	3	1	6 00					23	17 25	2	23 48	51 60
Ohio	435	379	22,925 73	159 35		3 00	2 91	229 51	12 00	20	23,332 50	4,256 07
Kentucky	431	390	18,292 44					141 60		31	18,434 04	1,863 80
Tennessee	13	13	125 85					1 25			127 10	341 70
	10,383	9,916	228,154 23	8,819 02	3,740 28	256 90	210 11	5,799 75	560 25	502	247,540 54	130,215 52

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, January* 18, 1854.

33d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Ex. Doc. No. 23.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING

A copy of the correspondence with the government of the Papal States relative to the mission of Archbishop Gaetano Bedini to the United States.

JANUARY 27, 1854.—Read, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying documents, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 23d instant.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, *January* 25, 1854.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 25, 1854.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the Senate's resolution of the 23d instant, requesting the President "to communicate to the Senate, so far as he may deem it compatible with the public interest, a copy of any correspondence which may have taken place with the government of the Papal States touching a mission to the United States," has the honor to submit a copy and translation of a letter of the 31st of March last, from Cardinal Antonelli, the minister of foreign affairs of his Holiness the Pope, addressed to this department, stating that Archbishop Gaetano Bedini, the apostolic nuncio to the empire of Brazil, had been directed to repair to the United States for the purpose of complimenting the President in the name of his Holiness. This letter was transmitted to the department with a dispatch of the chargé d'affaires of the United States at Rome, on the subject, which, according to the index of the department, was numbered 55, bore date the 19th of March, and was received on the 18th of April last. This dispatch having been accidentally mislaid, a transcript of it cannot at present be furnished. A copy of the original letter of his Holiness to the President delivered by Archbishop Bedini, which was received at the department on the 10th of July last, a translation of the same, and a copy of a dispatch of Mr. Cass of the 7th ultimo, are also herewith communicated.

Respectfully submitted,
W. L. MARCY.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROMA, 31 *Marzo*, 1853.

EXCELLENZA: Monsignor Gaetano Bedini, Arcivescovo di Tebe, destinato dal S. Padre a Nunzio Apostolico nell' Impero del Brasile, ha ricevuto l'incarico di recarsi negli Stati Uniti, e di complimentare in tal circostanza in nome di Sua Santita l'onorevole Signor Presidente. Questo Prelato, essendo adoro delle piu belle doti di animo e di mente, ha saputo meritare dal S. Padre si distinta commissione. Prego quindi l'Excellenza Vostra a volerlo ricevere con quella gentilezza che è tutta sua propria, ed essergli corteste di quell ássistenza di cui possa abbisognare. Il quale di Lei favore gli sara tanto piu necessario per facilitargli le vie di essere benevolmente accolto dal Signor Presidente, al quale deve presentare una analoga lettera pontificia. Amo confidarmi, che Ella vorra corrispondere a siffatta mia preghiera, specialmente in vista dello scopo cui essa è diretta, e con tale fiducia mi onoro di attestarle i sensi della mia piu distinta considerazione.

Di vostra excellenza, &c.,

ANTONELLI.

S. E. SIG. MINISTRO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI, *Washington.*

[Translation.]

ROME, *March* 31, 1853.

EXCELLENCY: Monsignor Gaetano Bedini, Archbishop of Thebes, appointed by the Holy Father as Apostolic Nuncio to the empire of Brazil, has been directed to repair to the United States, and, under such circumstances, to compliment the Honorable President in the name of his Holiness. This prelate, being endowed with the most brilliant qualities of heart and mind, was well deserving of this distinguished commission from the Holy Father. I beg therefore that your excellency will be pleased to receive him in that kindness of spirit which is characteristic of your disposition, and to extend to him whatever assistance he may need. Your favor will be the more necessary to him to facilitate his being kindly received by the President, to whom he is to present, likewise, a Pontifical letter, I venture to flatter myself that you will respond to my request, especially in consideration of the object in view, and with this hope I have the honor to tender you the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

Your Excellency's, &c.,

ANTONELLI.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Washington.*

Pius P. P. IX.

ILLUSTRIS ET HONORABILIS VIR, SALUTEM: Cum venerabilis frater Cajetanus, Archiepiscopus Thebarum, ad ordinarii nostri et Apostolicae Sedis Nuncii munus apud Imperialem Braziliensem, aulam obeundum a nobis destinatus per istas transeat regiones, eidem in praecipuis mandatis dedimus, ut nostro nomine nobilitatem tuam conveniat, tibique has

nostras reddat litteras, plurimam salutem dicat, ac simul nostri in te animi sensus luculentis verbis exprimat, atque testetur.

Procerto habemus, haec nostra in te studia pergrata tibi fore, ac minime dubitamus, quin eumdem venerabilem fratrem egregiis animi, ingenuque dotibus ornatum pro eximia tua humanitate benignissime sis excepturus. Et quoniam universi dominici gregis cura nobis divinitus est commissa, iccirco haud possumus, quin hac quoque occasione libentissime utentes, a te totis viribus enixe efflagitemus, ut Catholicos in istis regionibus degentes valido tuo patrocinio et auctoritate tegere ac tuere semper velis. Dum autem confidimus, nobilitatem tuam nostris hisce desideriis, ac postulationibus perlibenter esse satisfacturam, haud omittimus a Deo optimo Maximo humiliter exposcere, ut te, illustris et honorabilis vir, coelestis suae gratiae donis, omnique verae felicitatis genere cumulet, ac perfecta nobiscum caritate conjungat.

Datum Romae, apud S. Petrum die, 31 Martii, anno 1853. Pontificatus nostri anno septimo.

PIUS P. IX.

[Translation.]

Pius IX Pope

ILLUSTRIOUS AND HONORED SIR: Greeting! As our venerable brother, Cajetanus, Archbishop of Thebes, accredited as our envoy in ordinary and nuncio of the Apostolic See near the imperial court of Brazil, has been directed by us to visit those regions, (the United States,) we have, at the same time, especially charged him to present himself in our name before your excellency, and to deliver into your hands these our letters, together with many salutations, and to express to you, in the warmest language, the sentiments we entertain towards you, to which he will testify.

We take it for granted that these friendly demonstrations on our part will be agreeable to you; and least of all do we doubt, but that the aforesaid venerable brother, a man eminently distinguished for the sterling qualities of mind and heart which characterize him, will be kindly received by your Excellency. And, inasmuch as we have been entrusted by Divine commission with the care of the Lord's flock throughout the world, we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without earnestly entreating you to extend your protection to the Catholics inhabiting those regions, and to shield them at all times with your power and authority. Feeling confident that your Excellency will very willingly accede to our wishes and grant our requests, we will not fail to offer up our humble supplications to Almighty God that he may bestow upon you, illustrious and honored sir, the gift of his heavenly grace, that he may shower upon you every kind of blessings, and unite us in the bonds of perfect charity.

Given at Rome, from the Vatican, March 31, 1853; the seventh of our pontificate.

PIUS IX, POPE.

To his Excellency the PRESIDENT
of the United States of America.

No. 56

Mr. Cass to Mr. Marcy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rome, December 7, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of my arrival here on the 3d instant, when I resumed the the duties of this legation.

On the 6th instant I had the honor of an interview with the Cardinal Secretary of State. On this, as on previous occasions, I was struck with the evident desire entertained by this government to cultivate friendly relations with the United States. The cardinal alluded with expressions of gratification, and of personal kindness towards the President, accompanied with assurances of the highest regard for the people and government of the United States, to the kind reception extended to Monsignor Bedini, the Roman nuncio, during his late mission, and spoke of the satisfaction it had given to the Pope. His Holiness is, at present, "in retreat," as it is technically termed, being the observance of certain religious exercises, during the continuance of which he abstains, in a great degree, from all participation in the administration of political affairs.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS, Jr.

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

33d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Ex. Doc. No. 24.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, information in relation to the wreck of the steamer San Francisco.

JANUARY 30, 1854.—Ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January* 26, 1854.

SIR: As required by a resolution of the Senate of the 16th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith reports containing all authentic information in possession of the department in relation to the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, and the loss of life and property occasioned by that disaster, and the means employed by the department for the rescue of the vessel and passengers.

At the request of this department, in order to make the information desired by the Senate as complete as possible, the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Navy have furnished statements, which I herewith transmit, of the measures taken by them for the rescue of the said vessel and passengers.

From the papers herewith submitted it will be seen that the San Francisco was chartered by the quartermaster's department, on the 15th of October last, to transport the field and staff officers and six companies of the third regiment of artillery, with recruits for other companies, to Benicia, California. Besides the baggage of the officers and men, the department shipped subsistence for nine months and a quantity of quartermaster's stores. It was expressly understood that the vessel would take no freight but that belonging to the government, and no stores beyond those required for the use of the ship on the voyage.

It will be seen, by reference to the accompanying report of the quartermaster general, that every precaution which prudence could suggest was observed, in order to secure the comfort of the troops, and the embarkation was superintended by General Wool, whom the commanding general detailed for that duty. The steamer sailed on the 22d of December. On the evening of the 5th of January the department received information of the wreck and the perilous condition of her passengers and crew, by telegraphic dispatches from New York and Halifax. The quartermaster general was immediately apprised of the disaster and directed to take prompt measures for the relief of the ship, and instructions were telegraphed to the quartermaster at New York to charter a steamer to proceed in search of her. Similar information having been received by the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Navy, the former

telegraphed instructions to the collectors at Boston, New York, Wilmington, Norfolk and Charleston, to dispatch the revenue cutters at those stations upon the same search; and the latter, having no vessel immediately available, chartered a steamer, besides tendering the aid of such naval officers as could be of service on other vessels. Soon after these vessels had sailed, a ship arrived at New York with a portion of the troops and the gratifying intelligence that all who remained alive had been saved from the wreck.

In the absence of the captain of the steamer, who has not yet reached the United States, the department has no reliable information as to the cause of the disaster, or that it was due to any other causes than those before which human power and skill must sometimes succumb. The reports, in regard to all other particulars, are also extremely imperfect; but it appears that on the day after leaving New York the ship encountered a gale, which increased in violence until the morning of the 24th, when, about 7 o'clock, a. m., she was wrecked—the sea sweeping overboard four officers with about one hundred and twenty men, and completely disabling the vessel. On the 27th the barque Kilby, Captain Lowe, was spoken; and, being chartered for the purpose, received, on the 28th, a portion of the command, but was separated from the steamer before she had received the number it was contemplated to embark. On the 30th, the ship "Three Bells," Captain Creighton, hove in sight, and learning the condition of the steamer, gallantly remained by her until the 3d of January, when the waves had so far subsided that the men could be taken off. On the same day the ship Antarctic, Captain Stouffer, came to their relief, and by the evening of the 4th the entire command had been removed from the wreck. Besides those lost overboard on the morning of the 24th, a number died of diseases induced by exposure, fatigue, and insufficient and improper food. The strength of the command, when it left New York, is estimated at 501; of these 164 have perished, and of the survivors 146 were taken to Liverpool, and the remainder reached New York in a state of great destitution and suffering, which prompt measures were taken to relieve by an advance of pay and the issue of clothing and other necessary supplies. Orders have been sent to Liverpool to make the necessary provision for those who were taken off by the Antarctic, bound to that port.

In compliance with that portion of the resolution which requires the department to report the nature and extent of the relief required by the calamitous condition of the troops, I have the honor to state that, in my opinion, an act similar to that of July 14, 1832, (6, Statutes, 512,) "for the relief of the officers and soldiers of Fort Delaware," whose property was destroyed by fire in that fort, would be a proper measure in this case, with the addition of such allowance of extra pay to provide for their immediate and pressing necessities as Congress may in their judgment deem proper, as some time will be required to execute the provisions of the act. A sketch of the act above cited, adapted to the present case in conformity with these views, is hereto appended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Secretary of War.*

Hon. DAVID R. ATCHISON,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD ARTILLERY,
New York City, January 16, 1854.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report my arrival in this city with the remnant of my regiment.

As you are already aware, I embarked on the 22d of December last, with eight companies of my regiment, on the steamship San Francisco, for California. On the 24th December, when about three hundred miles from New York, the engine of the ship gave way, and in a few hours a heavy sea boarded her, carrying away the entire upper cabin, and with it four officers and about two hundred enlisted men, the wife of Major Taylor, my eldest son, and a number of citizen passengers.

Every exertion was now made by both officers and men to assist the crew in keeping the ship afloat, by the clearing her of water and throwing overboard freight.

A constant succession of gales continued for four days, rendering it almost certain (to human foresight) that she must go down. But by the merciful goodness of God we were preserved, and I am happy to inform you that all the survivors have been taken from the wreck, and are now in this harbor, and on the ship "Antarctic," for Liverpool, except eighteen men that volunteered to remain, and help work the old bark Kilby into port.

On the 27th December the bark Kilby of Boston hove in sight, and her noble commander, Captain Lowe, said he would lay by us until the sea would permit him to remove us on board his vessel. On the 28th the sea, having in a measure become quiet, he came alongside, sent his boats, and removed all the ladies, children, passengers, (citizens,) a number of officers, and about fifty soldiers—when suddenly a squall of wind separated the two vessels, parting the hawser by which they were attached, and continued to blow all night a violent gale. This squall came on so suddenly that my quartermaster and acting adjutant, 1st Lieutenant Fremont, who came on board the bark for a few minutes, to urge the sailors on to renewed exertions, and offer them large inducements to work the boats all night, was left on the bark unable to get back.

Brevet Major Wyse, the senior officer, undisabled, was, by my orders, detailed to superintend the transfer of troops, and was thus left in command of those remaining on the wreck. For two days and nights the gale continued, and though we tried constantly to regain the wreck, it was found impossible to do so, with the old bark in her crippled condition; and as we were put on an allowance of bread and water, it was finally resolved to make, if possible, an American port. We drifted before the wind for fifteen days, and were at last, after living on parched corn five days, taken off by the packet-ship Lucy Thompson, of this port, Captain Pendleton, a noble-hearted sailor.

I cannot close this brief report without expressing my high admiration of the noble conduct of every undisabled officer, and most of the men. Brevet Major Wyse, Captain Judd, my only staff officer, (quartermaster and acting adjutant,) 1st Lieutenant Fremont—who, in addition to his own duties, served at the pumps—1st Lieutenant Loeser, acting commissary, 1st Lieutenant W. A. Winder, 2d Lieutenants C. S. Winder Van *Voast*, and Chandler. These officers, some of them though

slightly disabled, never faltered in their duty, working day and night at the pumps and elsewhere; and I would especially notice the three 2d lieutenants, who, being unincumbered with the care of families, labored unremittingly, and deserve the highest praise.

My regiment is broken up and disorganized, and it will be many months before it can take the field successfully. We were all anxious to reach California; our "all" was embarked in the expedition, and, by the providence of God, it has been swept away, and we are now pennyless and destitute. We claim that our tour of duty in California has been performed by every military principle. We have suffered more in the last three weeks than we could, ordinarily, during a five years' tour in California. "We have marched off parade," sought our destination, and been crushed, cruelly crushed, and we now ask that due consideration be shown us. I further request that the officers of companies "B and L," now under orders for California, be directed to report to me in this city for duty, with the remnants of those companies.

The officers lost are:

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Washington, Brevet Major George Taylor, Brevet Captain H. B. Field, and 1st Lieutenant R. H. Smith.

As soon as possible a detailed report, with a return of the survivors, will be made to you.

The troops taken off by the "Kilby and Three Bells" are at Bedlow's Island.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. GATES,
Colonel Commanding.

COL. S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

Consolidated morning report of companies A, B, D, G, H, I, K, L, of the third artillery, stationed at Fort Wood, New York harbor, January 14, 1854.

No. of companies.	Letters of companies.	Present for duty.	Present, sick.	Absent.	Absent, sick.	Dead.	Total present.	Total present, absent, and dead.	Commanding officers present.	Aggregate.	Remarks
Field and staff				1							Lieutenants C. Winder, Chandler, and Sergeant Major Gorham, embarked for Liverpool.
Regimental band		7	1	7		7	8	22		22	7 embarked for Liverpool.
1	A	17	1	24	4	8	18	54		54	2 embarked on board the barque Kilby, for Boston, and 26 for Liverpool.
2	B	12	2	20	3	31	14	68		68	23 embarked for Liverpool.
3	D	21	4	21	3	7	25	56	1	57	9 embarked for Boston and 15 for Liverpool.
4	G	14		23	3	15	14	55	1	56	2 privates embarked on board the barque Kilby, for Boston, and 21 for Liverpool.
5	H	11	1	25	1	13	12	51		51	24 embarked for Liverpool and 2 for Boston.
6	I	10	1	31	2	2	11	46		46	29 embarked for Boston and 4 for Liverpool.
7	K	12	1	6	2	36	13	57		57	1 private embarked on board the barque Kilby, for Boston, and 7 for Liverpool.
8	L	16	1	16		41	17	74		74	16 embarked for Liverpool.
		120	12	174	18	160	132	483	2	485	

COLONEL: I have the honor to enclose the above informal report, for the information of the proper authorities, with the following remarks. We were wrecked about 7 a. m. of the 24th December, 1853, (Saturday,) the sea sweeping overboard Brevet Colonel Washington, Brevet Major Taylor, Brevet Captain Field, Lieutenant Smith, and about 120 men. We were very much disabled and leaking a great deal, mostly under our guards, which were all broken up. On the 28th December, 1853, we put on board the bark Kilby, bound for Boston, Colonel Gates, Major Merchant, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Burke, Doctors Satterlee and Wirtz, Captain Judd, Captain Gardner, Lieutenant Fremont, Lieutenant Loeser, and Lieutenant Van Voast, with all the ladies and their children, and about fifty men; Lieutenants William A. Winder, Charles Winder, J. G. Chandler and myself, with the rest of the men, remained on board the wreck. I continued the disembarkation until 8 p. m. the same day, when the weather forced us to stop, and that night we parted with the bark in a gale. On Friday night, the 30th of December, 1853, we fell in with the English ship "*Three Bells*," Captain Creighton, who, after finding our condition, stuck by us *most nobly*, until the sea calmed sufficiently to take our men off, which was on Tuesday morning, the 3d of January, 1854. At this time the ship Antartic for Liverpool came to our relief, and also commenced taking off our men. We continued the disembarkation throughout Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Wednesday evening, about 6 p. m., having removed every man, woman and child of my command, I embarked myself on board the "*Three Bells*." The commander of the San Francisco, Captain Watkins, with his officers and crew, remained on the wreck that night and left the next morning about 10 a. m., after which we parted with the wreck, the ship Antartic steering for Liverpool, and our ship, the "Three Bells," for New York, where I have the happiness to inform you we arrived last evening. Words cannot express the gratitude we owe to Captain Creighton for lying by us so faithfully during so many stormy days, his ship disabled in the storm which wrecked us, and leaking at the rate of four inches per hour, and to whom, I trust, our government may make some suitable testimonial. Our own captain also behaved throughout the whole trouble with the most untiring courage, energy and perseverance. Both of our surgeons being on the bark Kilby, I don't know what we should have done had it not been for the accidental presence of Doctor Buel, a citizen physician, who labored incessantly, night and day, to alleviate the sufferings of our numerous sick, who were dying hourly with the cholera; and to make things still worse, the small pox made its appearance on board. All our hospital stores were swept overboard the morning of the wreck, with the exception of two or three boxes of brandy, and wine, and a little opium.

I feel that I would be doing injustice to Lieutenants Charles S. Winder, James Van Voast and J. G. Chandler, did I not recommend them to the favorable notice of the President for their untiring and noble exertions, night and day, for ten successive days, in keeping the ship clear of water, and mingling among the sick and desponding men, to minister to their wants and cheer them up with hope. The other officer with me, Lieutenant William A. Winder, was sick nearly all the time, and that

prevented him from rendering the services which otherwise he would have done. I am also happy to say that, under the most trying circumstances, my non-commissioned officers and men behaved well.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. O. WYSE,
Capt. and Bvt. Maj., Commanding.

Colonel S. COOPER, *Adjutant General, &c.*

Endorsement to the above.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, Jan. 17, 1854.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General. Colonel Gates has been called on for a report and return, and desired to make out exact rolls of the companies as soon as possible. The regiment, or rather those fragments of it which have come in, have been sent to Fort Wood, for the present.

Very respectfully,

IRVIN McDOWELL.

Directions respecting the troops who have returned from the wreck of the steamship San Francisco.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, January 16, 1854.

GENERAL: To provide for the immediate wants of the officers and men of the 3d artillery, rescued from the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, and who have just arrived in New York, in a most destitute condition, the Secretary of War directs that arrangements be made for quartering them comfortably at the several forts in the Harbor, and that an extra issue of such articles of clothing as you may deem necessary for their protection at this inclement season, be made to the enlisted men. The Subsistence Department will be called upon to supply both officers and seamen with provisions, and the Quartermaster's Department to furnish them with the necessary cooking utensils. The officers and the sick will be supplied with hospital bedsteads and bedding from the Purveying Department in New York—the officers receipting of course, to the Medical Department for the property thus loaned to them. It is the purpose of the secretary to invite the attention of Congress to the case of the sufferers, and to urge the immediate passage of a bill for their relief. In the meanwhile, it is the wish of the department, that nothing within the scope of its authority which would conduce to their comfort, should be omitted; and the secretary confidently relies on your hearty co-operation in this work of humanity and justice.

The Pay Department has been directed to advance two months' pa to the officers and men.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commanding the Army, City of New-York.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *New York, January* 17, 1854.

1. The officers and men of the 3d artillery who have arrived from the wreck of the San Francisco will be quartered, as comfortably as possible, in the several forts in the harbor, and will take such stations as shall be designated to them by the inspector general, Brevet Brigadier General S. Churchill.

2. "An extra issue of such articles of clothing as shall be sufficient for their protection at this inclement season," to be determined by the inspector general, will be immediately made to the enlisted men.

"The Subsistence Department will supply both officers and men with provisions; and the Quartermaster's Department will furnish with the necessary cooking utensils." The officers and sick will be supplied with hospital bedsteads and bedding from the Purveying Department—the officers receipting, of course, to the Medical Department for the property thus loaned to them.

The Pay Department has been directed to advance two month's pay to the officers and men; and muster and pay rolls for the latter will, forthwith, be made out.

By command of Major General Scott:

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 18, 1854.

Official Copy:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 23, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 16th instant, requesting that the Secretary of War lay before that body all authentic information which he may possess in relation to the wreck of the steamer "San Francisco," and the loss of life and property occasioned by that disaster; the means employed by the department and otherwise, for the rescue of the vessel and passengers; the number and condition of the survivors, and the nature and extent of the relief required by their calamitous condition. And I have the honor to report on so much of the resolution as relates to this branch of the public service, that the "San Francisco" was chartered by the quartermaster in New York, by instructions from this office, on the 15th of October last, to transport the field and staff officers, and six companies of the 3d regiment of artillery, with recruits for other companies, and supplies, to Benicia, in California; that the troops embarked under the orders of Brevet Major General Wool, who had been directed by General Scott to superintend the embarkation, about the 22d of December, and the vessel sailed, I believe, the same day. (See paper herewith marked A, and numbered from 1 to 13.)

The first information which I received of the disaster to the ship, was from yourself on the evening of the 5th instant, when you called at my house, and put into my hands a telegraphic dispatch from the American consul at Halifax, to the Secretary of State, and directed that the most prompt and energetic measures be taken for the relief of the ship. I proceeded immediately to the telegraph office, and ordered Lieutenant Colonel Swords, quartermaster at New York, to see Mr. Aspinwall, the owner of the San Francisco, from whom information of the disaster had also been received, and take measures to dispatch a steamer, at the public expense, to the relief of the disabled ship. Colonel Swords replied the same night. On the 6th several dispatches were received from, and sent to Lieutenant Colonel Swords and Mr. Aspinwall; and instructions were repeated, by telegraph, to have a large steamship chartered and sent after the San Francisco, to save the passengers, should the vessel be still afloat. On this day the Alabama was chartered by direction of Lieutenant Colonel Swords, on account of the United States. She was got ready as soon as possible and proceeded to sea on the morning of the 8th instant. Communications passed beteen this office and the owners and agents of steamers in Philadelphia; but none of the vessels there could be got ready sooner than, or as soon as, the Alabama.

On the 7th instant Mr. Aspinwall sent a more favorable account of the disabled ship, received through the officers of the brig "Napoleon."

I have no copy of my first telegraphic dispatch to Lieutenant Colonel Swords; but the enclosed copies of telegraphic dispatches received at, and sent from this office on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th instant, will show that every effort possible was made by this department to carry out your instructions for the relief of the ship.

Mr. Aspinwall in New York, and his agent, Mr. Davidge here, were untiring in their efforts to aid the department.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on the night of the 5th instant, gave orders by telegraph for all his disposable revenue cutters to proceed on the same service.

As soon as it was ascertained that part of the survivors had arrived in New York, orders were sent by telegraph to the quartermaster there, to make the best arrangements possible for their comfort. Orders were also sent by telegraph to the officer in charge of the clothing arsenal at Philadelphia, to furnish whatever clothing and equipage might be required for them, and to the quartermaster at New York to call upon him for the same.

The quartermaster at New York has paid the owners of the bark Kilby fifteen thousand dollars, for rescuing a portion of the survivors from the wreck, under a contract with the quartermaster of the 3rd regiment of artillery; also two hundred and fifty dollars to the crew, and one hundred dollars for provisions consumed on the ship. The owners have, in addition, a claim for cotton thrown overboard to make room for those rescued, the amount of which cannot be ascertained, until the ship be discharged at Boston.

The consignee of the ship "Three Bells," on which many of the officers, men, &c., embarked from the wreck, claims twenty-five

thousand dollars for the services of that ship, whether under a contract, or not, has not been reported to me.

A third vessel, bound to Liverpool, took off all the survivors not taken by the two vessels above named, but upon what terms, I have not heard.

The nature and extent of the losses sustained by officers and men are not known, but it is understood that both lost every thing, including the proceeds of six months' advanced pay. The camp equipage and clothing lost, and which must necessarily be replaced, amounts to twenty-six thousand five hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-eight cents.

I have not yet received an account of the loss of quartermaster's stores.

The extent of the relief required is for higher authority to determine and recommend.

The resolution of the Senate is returned, and I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. JESUP.
Quartermaster General.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, N. Y.,
September 28, 1853.

GENERAL: In enclosing herewith General Order, No. 2, I am instructed by the general-in-chief to request that you will please give such instructions to the officer of your department in this city in relation to the transportation to be furnished the troops ordered around the Horn to the Pacific division as will cause an ample allowance to be provided.

This is required, both on account of the length of the voyage, (passing twice under the equator,) and the peculiar state of affairs in California, and the probable length of service of the regiment in that country, which makes it desirable for the officers and men to be able to supply themselves with a large outfit at this place.

The troops will carry with them not less than nine months' subsistence, and if the capacity of the vessel will admit, twelve months' of everything but breadstuffs.

I have the honor to be general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

L. THOMAS, *A. A. G.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. THOS. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

[Extract from General Orders, No. 2.]

Headquarters of the Army, September 26, 1853.

* * * * * * *

5. The six companies of the 3d artillery (A. D. G. H. I. and K.) now at Forts Sullivan, Preble, Constitution, Independence, Adams and

Trumbull, to concentrate in the harbor of New York, and proceed to the Pacific division, via Cape Horn.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major General Scott:

L. THOMAS, *A. A. G.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, Sept. 30, 1853.

COLONEL: I received yesterday your letter of the 28th instant, covering eleven copies of General Order, No. 2, directing a general movement of the troops on the Atlantic. Colonel Swords has been instructed to provide transportation for the troops and supplies, which are to go by the way of Cape Horn. It is desirable, as you state, that comfortable and ample accommodations be provided for the officers and men, as well as their families. In all the movements of troops to the Pacific, much inconvenience has been felt from the want of an officer of rank, not connected with the movements, to direct the embarkation. I hope an officer will be designated by the general to perform that duty on this occasion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. L. THOMAS, *A. A. G. U. S. A.*,
Headquarters U. S. Army, New York.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, September 30, 1853.

SIR: On receiving information as to the time at which the companies of artillery, recently ordered to the Pacific, will be ready to embark, you will provide transportation for them, *via* Cape Horn. You will consult with Major General Scott, or such officer as he may designate, as to the amount of transportation necessary to be provided.

Detailed instructions on the subject will be given hereafter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. JESUP, *Q. M. Gen.*

Lieut. Col. THOMAS SWORDS,
Quartermaster General, United States Army, New York.

Copy for the information of the Quartermaster General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, October 3, 1853.

SIR: I enclose a copy of a letter from the quartermaster general, dated September 30, in reference to the transportation to be furnished for the companies of the 3d artillery, under orders for California, and I am instructed by the general-in-chief, to request that you will please inspect the command and superintend their embarkation, which is to

take place on the 20th instant. I also enclose a copy of instructions from this office to Col. Gates, of September 30, 1853.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Maj. Gen. J. E. WOOL,
Commanding Eastern Division, Troy, New York.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 4, 1853.

SIR: I have been informed, from the headquarters of the army, that General Wool has been detailed to superintend the embarkation of the 3d artillery for the Pacific. Advise with the general as to the kind and amount of transportation that will be needed, and invite proposals for it by advertisement in one or more of the daily papers. Report to me the arrangements that may be agreed upon by the general and yourself, as soon as they are determined.

Enclosed is a copy of the general instructions from the headquarters of the army for the embarkation of this regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS SWORDS,
Quartermaster, United States Army, New York.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, October 11, 1853.

Sir: I received this morning your telegraphic dispatch of yesterday's date, referring the question to this office, whether a steamer or clipper ship should be chartered to transport Colonel Gates' command around Cape Horn to California.

Is there any certainty that the steamer will be ready by the 15th of next month, and if so, can we get the whole vessel? Without a positive order from the general-in-chief, or the Secretary of War, I will never again allow citizen passengers to go in the same ships with troops. Report in detail in regard to Mr. Aspinwall's offer. Will his steamer be able to take the supplies, say for nine or twelve months, for the command; and does he offer the whole ship for $75,000?

I am under some apprehension that the troops would be subjected to great inconvenience if put on board a clipper ship. They would be either smothered by the closeness of the vessel, if it be closed, as I understand those vessels necessarily are, or be constantly wet if it be not kept with closed hatches.

Inquire into this matter particularly and minutely. I understand that the insurance offices demand higher insurance on the cargoes of clipper ships to the Pacific than on those of ordinary ships, because

they are so much more liable to damage, in consequence of the closeness of the vessel.

Let this matter be investigated. Time is an important object, in all military movements, but the health and comfort of the troops are more so. Has only one ship been offered? I had supposed that public notice would have produced a wide competition, and we would have had many vessels to select from.

What is the time estimated for the voyage to San Francisco by the steamer, and what by the clipper? Also what would be the time required by the best packets, and what the cost?

Report fully and speedily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS SWORDS,
Quartermaster, United States Army, New York.

[Telegraphed.]

OCTOBER 13, 1853.

The steamer "San Francisco" will be taken, unless Generals Scott or Wool prefer the clipper. Instructions will go by mail.

TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS SWORDS,
Quartermaster General, United States Army, New York.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, Oct. 13, 1853.

COLONEL: If General Scott or General Wool approve, you will close with the offer of Mr. Aspinwall for the steamer San Francisco, for the transportation of the stores and troops.

The whole vessel must be at the disposal of the public, except that portion of the second cabin necessary for the captain's friends; and even that portion must depend upon the consent of General Scott or General Wool, or of Colonel Gates, should neither general decide the matter.

The steamer must not go to Panama, nor to any other port which would subject the troops to risk of contagious disease, the ports mentioned by Mr. Aspinwall for taking in coal, alone excepted.

In so great a change of station as that from one side of the continent to the other, the officers and men should not be restricted to the ordinary amount of baggage. A reasonable space must, in addition, be allowed for the storage of additional baggage, furniture and stores.

Major Crosman will be instructed to send such number of wagons as can be conveniently stowed in the steamer, to be sent with the 3d artillery *to California.*

The annual supply of medicines for the troops on the Pacific will be sent in the steamer with the subsistence stores designated by General Scott, *i. e.*, not less than nine months' supply for the command.

Take care that every stipulation in the contract be so specific as, while strict compliance on the part of the contractors shall be insured, extra charges, as well as disputes, shall be avoided.

General Wool being on the spot, and charged with the direction of the embarkation, refer every question that may arise for his decision.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Colonel THOS. SWORDS,
Quartermaster, U. S. A., New York.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, Oct. 14, 1853.

COLONEL: If General Scott or General Wool approve, the steamer San Francisco will be taken to transport your command to California. If this vessel be taken, your officers and men will have sufficient room for the stowage of their baggage, furniture and stores; and as far as I have the power to control, their accommodations shall be as ample and as comfortable as the circumstances of such a voyage will admit.

I received your letter of the 12th yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Colonel THOS. SWORDS,
Quartermaster, U. S. A., New York.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, Nov. 5, 1853.

COLONEL: A rumor has reached me, unofficially, that the owners of the "San Francisco" mean to take three years' supply of stores and subsistence for the captain and crew, amounting to one hundred and thirty in all. I do not credit the story, for such an attempt would be a fraud. Yet, the rumor having reached me, it is my duty to inquire into it. No vessel going to a port on the Pacific takes, usually, more than a twelvemonth's supply. The troops take only that supply; and the ship should be limited to the same.

The decks of the ship should not be cumbered with freight, but there should be room for the men to exercise. If the wagons cannot be taken in the hold, they will have to be shipped on some other vessel.

There should not be more coal shipped than the quantity required to reach the first point at which the vessel is to coal; and by all means sufficient room should be reserved for the stores of the officers and men.

Look closely to all these matters, and have the provisions of the contract so specific as not to admit of dispute.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Colonel THOS. SWORDS,
Quartermaster, U. S. A., New York.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New York, Nov. 8, 1853.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 5th inst. in relation to the amount of stores to be taken out in the steamship "San Francisco," for the use of the crew, was not received until this morning, since when, I addressed a note on the subject to Mr. Aspinwall, and have now the honor to enclose a copy of his reply, which completely refutes the rumors you have heard.

At Mr. Aspinwall's request, I have let the contract stand without signature until I should hear from you as to the time and manner in which payment is to be made. He informs me he has written to you on the subject. I would thank you to let me know your decision as soon as convenient.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

THOS. SWORDS,
Quartermaster.

Major General THOS. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
New York, Nov. 8, 1853.

SIR: I have this moment received your letter of this date.

The rumors are utterly false. The "San Francisco" will take only sufficient stores to last for the use of the ship's complement, until she shall reach San Francisco. Her supply of coal will be regulated by the requirements of her voyage to Rio, where she coals first, and next at Valparaiso; and will be as limited on leaving each port as prudence will allow. As she takes no freight but that belonging to the government, her decks cannot be cumbered, unless with that freight.

I regret that the authority for the story which has reached Washington has not been given by the quartermaster general; although I am pleased at the opportunity afforded of contradicting the falsehood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. ASPINWALL,
President.

Colonel THOS. SWORDS,
U. S. Quartermaster.

Copies of telegraphic dispatches in relation to the assistance rendered to the steamer San Francisco, and the troops on board, after their arrival at New York.

HALIFAX, *January* 4,
Via NEW YORK, *January* 5, 1854.

Brigantine Maria, at Liverpool this morning, reports on 26th ultimo, in latitude 38 20, longitude 69, fell in with steamer San Francisco, of New York—decks swept—boat gone and completely disabled—could not render her any assistance—drifted out of sight during the gale—steamer had government troops on board—have notified Howland & Aspinwall, New York.

S. W. FRAZER,
United States Consul.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, *Washington.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 5, 1854.

See Mr. Aspinwall and take measures with him to dispatch a steamer to the relief of the steamship San Francisco.

THOMAS S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS SWORDS.

NEW YORK, *January* 5, 1854.

Mr. Aspinwall has heard nothing of the San Francisco. The steamer Empire City is reported as having gone ashore.

THOMAS SWORDS,
Quartermaster, United States Army.

Gen. JESUP,
Quartermaster General, Washington.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 6, 1854.

Your dispatch is received. A large steamship should be sent to find the San Francisco, if she be still afloat, and to relieve the passengers. Urge Mr. Aspinwall to employ promptly a suitable ship. The expense will be paid by the department. The San Francisco was last seen in latitude 38 20, longitude 69.

THOMAS S. JESUP.
Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS SWORDS.

[Telegraphed from W. H. Aspinwall to W. H. Davidge, January 6.]

The Alabama can be had at a thousand dollars a day—same as paid by underwriters recently for the Marion—can be got to sea early Sunday morning—North Star, Jamestown, and others, could be got—fog thick to day—If charter is to be made, let written orders come by mail to Swords—Nothing more from Halifax.

W. H. A.

NEW YORK, *January* 6.

Mr. Aspinwall has no information beyond what he communicated to Mr. Davidge yesterday.

THOMAS SWORDS,
Quartermaster.

General JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 6, 1854.

Would the steam tugs of New York be suitable vessels to go in search of the "San Francisco," and if so, could they be engaged for that service?

THOMAS S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS SWORDS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 6, 1854.

A morning paper states that the "Illinois" passed the "San Francisco," in a disabled state; ascertain whether this is so, and what report she makes.

THOMAS S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. T. SWORDS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 6, 1854.

Charter the steamer "Alabama," should you consider her the most suitable, and should her owners be able to get her ready for sea sooner than any other suitable vessel in port.

THOMAS S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS SWORDS,

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
January 6, 1854.

The "Alabama" can be had at $1,000 per day. See Mr. Aspinwall, if he thinks her the best vessel offered, and can be gotten to sea sooner than any other, take her.

THOMAS S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. T. SWORDS,

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
January 6, 1854.

Mr. Aspinwall is making every effort for a steamer—will probable get the Alabama, but as she will not be in port until to-night she will not be able to get out before Sunday night.

THOMAS SWORDS,
Quartermaster.

Major General THOMAS S. JESUP,
Quartermaster's Office, Washington.

NEW YORK, *January* 6, 1854.

Since my telegraph, have seen Colonel Swords, and by his direction have chartered the "Alabama."

W. H. A.

W. H. DAVIDGE,
National Hotel, Washington.

NEW YORK, *January* 6.

The Alabama is engaged—she will start Sunday morning. The steam tugs are not adapted to the service—the Illinois did not see the "San Francisco"—the opinion of practical men is very favorable as to her safety.

T. SWORDS.

General JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 6, 1854.

The side-wheel steamship "Osprey," of one thousand tons, is in this port, and can be sent to sea at 48 hours' notice. The owners will sell her at a fair price. If the government require one to send after the wreck of the San Francisco, no steamer can be got ready sooner in the United States.

SAMUEL T. PEARCE.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

JANUARY 6, 1854.

Is the "Osprey" a seagoing steamer? What is her age and condition, and what the lowest price, should we wish to purchase or charter her? When and how has she been employed?

T. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

SAML. T. PEARCE, *Philadelphia.*

JANUARY 6, 1854.

Get Captain Loper to examine the steamship "Osprey," and report her qualities. Report immediately.

T. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Major G. H. CROSMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 6.

Captain Loper has examined steamship "Osprey" and reports her in good order. A substantial seagoing steamer—will carry a thousand persons—can be ready for sea, with thirty days' fuel, in forty-eight hours. He also reports two other steamships now here, of six hundred tons each. The new steamers "Granite State" and "Eastern States," about the capacity of the "Osprey," both can be ready for sea, with sixty days' fuel, in forty-eight hours. All the above steamers were built for the ocean service, and are strong substantial vessels.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Major and Quartermaster.

Maj. Gen. T. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Washington.

NEW YORK, *January* 7.

I have just received the annexed from Boston, showing the disaster occurred in the hurricane of the 21st—so far encouraging as showing they had stood the gale till the 26th. I have telegraphed the captain of the Napoleon to come on here to-night. The Alabama is taking in coal and stores for fourteen days, and will depart in twenty-four hours. In addition to officers and crew, I send able men to consult. Please send copy of this to Lieutenant Maury, whose opinion I have telegraphed for.

W. H. ASPINWALL.

Gen. JESUP,
Quartermaster General, Washington.

NEW YORK, *January* 7.

I have just received the following by telegraph from Boston, in answer to my inquiries, from the captain of brig Napoleon, who spoke the steamer on 25th. Went within thirty yards of the steamer and spoke to Captain Watkins. He said the ship was making water, but did not say making water fast. He wanted a boat sent, but at the time the sea was running high and it could not live. The smoke-pipes were gone, but galley saved. Mate saw smoke issuing from galley; part of the house on deck forward standing. Masts gone. The ship was, when the brig last saw her, twelve, m., on the southeast edge of the Gulf stream, and would be out of it in smooth water. Her hull was all right, and felt as if I had rather for safety be on board of her than in the brig."

W. H. ASPINWALL.

Gen. JESUP, *Quartermaster General,*
War Department, Washington.

A.

[Telegraphic.]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 14, 1854.

You will send a pilot boat with instructions, as suggested in your telegraphic dispatch. Make the best arrangements possible for the officers and troops as they arrive.

By order of General Jesup:

CHAS. THOMAS,. *D. Q. M. G.*

Lieut. Col. THOS. SWORDS,
Quartermaster, New York.

B.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1854.

Furnish the men saved from the wreck of the San Francisco whatever of clothing or equipage may be required by their officers for them, forwarding invoices of the articles to this office as usual.

By order:

CHAS. THOMAS, *D. Q. M. G.*

Major CROSMAN, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

C.

[Telegraphic.]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1854.

Furnish, upon the requisitions of Colonel Swords, or the officers, whatever of clothing or equipage may be needed by the men saved from the San Francisco. Communicate with Colonel Swords.

By order:

CHAS. THOMAS, *D. Q. M. G.*

Major CROSSMAN, *Philadelphia.*

D.

[Telegraphic.]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1854.

Call upon Major Crosman for whatever of clothing and equipage may be required for the men saved from the San Francisco. He has orders to furnish.

THOS. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Col. SWORDS, *New York.*

The Treasury Department, January 18, 1854, in compliance with the request of the War Department, states, that upon information being received from the agent of the Messrs Aspinwall, of the perilous condition of the Steamer San Francisco, telegraphic directions were dispatched to order the several revenue cutters within mentioned to immediately sail in search of her.

JANUARY 6, 1854.

Dispatch the cutter *immediately* in search of the steamship San Francisco of New York—she was spoken on the 26th December, in latitude 38 20, and longitude 69, completely disabled, apparently about 300 miles east of Cape Henlopen, and 260 miles east southeast of Sandy Hook. She has on board a regiment of government troops—a large steamer will be sent from New York to take them on board.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

COLLECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS, *New York.*
COLLECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS, *Wilmington, Del.*
COLLECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS, *Norfolk, Va.*
COLLECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS, *Charleston*, S. C.

JANUARY 7, 1854.

Dispatch the cutter immediately in search of the steamship San Francisco—when last seen, on the 26th December, she was completely disabled, without masts or boats, and drifting northeast by east.

Let the cutter start east to longitude sixty, speaking all vessels, and then be governed by news she may receive of the steamer. It is supposed, if afloat, she will be found in the Gulf stream, and that about the middle of this month she will be very nearly due south of Sable Island. The steamship Alabama will leave New York to morrow, Sunday, to relieve her.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

COLLECTOR OF BOSTON, *Massachusetts.*

JANUARY 7, 1854.

Dispatch the cutter immediately in search of the steamship San Francisco, from New York. When seen on the 26th December, she was completely disabled—without masts or boats and drifting northeast by east. Let the cutter run south of Nantucket Shoals, and then run for the meridian of *sixty* in latitude forty, speaking all inward bound vessels. You will be governed by the information you may receive concerning the steamer. It is supposed that if she is afloat she will be found in the Gulf stream, and that, about the middle of this month, she will be very nearly due south of Sable Island. The steamship Alabama will leave New York to-morrow, Sunday, to relieve her.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

COLLECTOR OF NEW LONDON, *Connecticut.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 18, 1854.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honor to state that upon information being communicated to the department, on the night of the 6th instant, by the agent of Messrs. Aspinwall, of the disaster which had befallen the steamer San Francisco, and of the perilous condition in which she had been seen and left by a passing vessel, telegraphic directions were immediately dispatched to the collectors of New York, Wilmington, Delaware; Norfolk, Virginia; and Charleston, South Carolina; to order the revenue cutters on their respective stations to sail immediately in search of the steamer. And upon the like information communicated the next morning, and the suggestion that the steamer might probably be further east than was previously supposed, directions were telegraphed to the collectors of New London and Boston to order out the cutters on their stations for the same object. All these cutters, except the Charleston cutter, which was not in a condition to sail, proceeded to sea in compliance with these orders, but it seems were unable to fall in with the ill-fated vessel.

I enclose copies of the telegraphic directions referred to, and am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 21, 1854.

SIR: Complying with the request contained in your letter of the 17th instant, enclosing a copy of the resolution of the Senate of the 16th instant, calling for information in relation to the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, I have the honor to furnish from the files and records of this department, a copy of the correspondence, showing the means employed by the Navy Department for the rescue of said steamer and passengers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

Means employed by the Navy Department for the rescue of the steamer "San Francisco" and passengers.

[Per Telegraph.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 7, 1854.

SIR: You will direct Lieutenants Gansevoort and Boggs to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the steamer Alabama. Reply by telegraph.

Further orders will be sent this afternoon.

J. C. DOBBIN.

Captain CHARLES BOARMAN,
Com'dt. Navy Yard, New York.

[Per Telegraph.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 7, 1854.

You will direct Lieutenants Gansevoort and Charles S. Boggs to volunteer to take passage in the steamer "Alabama" to co-operate with the officers and others who go in that vessel, under directions from the War Department, in search of the steamer San Francisco. They will go merely to aid in the humane undertaking—of course not to command.

The department hopes it may be as agreeable to the captain of the ship as it is acceptable to the War Department to receive them on board.

J. C. DOBBIN.

Captain CHARLES BOARMAN,
Com'dt. Navy Yard, New York.

[Per Telegraph.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 7, 1854.

You are authorized to charter the steamer North Star on the best terms you can, to proceed immediately to the relief of the San Francisco. Put on her such officers and men as you may deem proper—employ the engineers attached to her—coal her and provision her, and let her make a cruize of ten or fifteen days in the search, unless the San Francisco shall be found sooner. She was last seen in latitude 38 04, longitude 69 30. Be prompt and expeditious. Notify the department by telegraph of your proceedings.

J. C. DOBBIN.

Captain CHARLES BOARMAN,
Com'dt. Navy Yard, New York.

[Per Telegraph.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 7, 1854.

If you think the Decatur can afford any assistance in the relief of the San Francisco, send her at once—to return after making a proper search.

J. C. DOBBIN.

Com. F. H. GREGORY,
Com'dt. Navy Yard, Boston.

[Per Telegraph.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 7, 1854.

The San Francisco was last seen on the 25th, in latitude 38 04, longitude 69 30, masts gone, leaking badly, and completely disabled.

J. C. DOBBIN.

Com. F. H. GREGORY,
Com'dt. Navy Yard, Boston.

[Per Telegraph.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 8, 1854.

If you can charter a suitable steamer to carry out the instructions of yesterday, do it, unless favorable news have been received from the San Francisco. None but an efficient steamer should be chartered.

J. C. DOBBIN.

Captain CHARLES BOARMAN,
Com'dt. Navy Yard, New York.

[Per Telegraph.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 8, 1854.

The news seems more favorable about the San Francisco. Unless you have already chartered a steamer, you had better consult Mr. Aspinwall, as to whether the news renders it unnecessary or not.

J. C. DOBBIN.

Captain CHAS. BOARMAN,
Com'dt. Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1854.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 9th inst., in relation to the prompt manner in which you have carried out the wishes of the department to send relief to the unfortunate steamer San Francisco, and stating the gratifying fact that the officers generally on the New York station have volunteered their services for the aid of the San Francisco.

The readiness with which the department has been seconded in this matter is highly satisfactory, and receives its full approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Captain CHAS. BOARMAN,
Com'dt. Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 11, 1854.

SIR: I have received, with great satisfaction, your letter of the 10th inst., informing the department of the arrangements you have made in relation to the chartering, officering, and manning the steamer "Union," for the purpose of proceeding to the relief of the San Francisco. The department approves your course throughout.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Captain CHAS. BOARMAN,
Com'dt. Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 13, 1854.

SIR: I have received yours of the 11th inst., detailing the arrangements made by you for sending the Decatur to the relief of the "San Francisco."

Your course has been marked by judgment and zeal, and meets with the entire approval of the department.

The conduct of the officers of the Decatur, in disregarding all personal considerations, and proceeding to sea unprovided with necessary stores, or clothing, manifests an alacrity in the cause of humanity, which is exceedingly gratifying to the department, and praiseworthy on the part of the officers.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN

Com. F. H. GREGORY,
Com'dt. Navy Yard, Boston.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, *January* 7, 1854.

[Received, Washington, January 7, 1854, 4 o'clock 21 m. p. m.]

Letters received—Lieuts. Gansevoort and Boggs ordered as directed.

CHARLES BOARMAN,
Commandant.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, *January* 8, 1854.

[Received, Washington, January 8, 1854, 9 o'clock 35 m., a. m.]

Immediately on receipt, I called on the owner of the "North Star." She could not be procured on any terms whatever.

CHAS. BOARMAN,
Commandant.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
January 8, 1854.

SIR: At 15 minutes past 9, last evening, I received your third dispatch. Immediately, in company with Commander Hudson, I waited on the owner of the "North Star." He informed me that she could not be got. I asked him if he was aware of the object for which she was wanted—he told me he was, but that he had made such arrangements as made it impossible to permit her to go; and he knew of no other

steamer that could be got. I endeavored at all the telegraph offices to communicate with you last night, but all were closed at that hour—11 o'clock, 30 minutes, p. m. I have officers and men detailed to act at a moment's notice, awaiting the pleasure of the department.

Lieutenants Boggs and Gansevoort have received their orders and went to the steamer "Alabama" this morning.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. BOARMAN,
Commandant.

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

[Telegraphic.]

NEW YORK, *January* 8.

Since receipt of last dispatch have used all diligence to find an available steamer. This evening have chartered, conditioned on her arrival to-night from Charleston, steamer "Union," double engine and equal to Alabama—to sail to-morrow night. Alabama arrived yesterday morning and left at one to-day.

C. BOARMAN,
Commandant.

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary Navy, Washington.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
New York, January 9, 1854,

SIR: Immediately on the receipt of your fourth dispatch, I waited on Mr. Aspinwall in company with Commander Hudson, and went with them to several companies and owners of steamers to endeavor to procure a suitable one. The only one that might be obtained was the "Union," of the same size and quality of the "Alabama," expected every hour to arrive from Charleston, and which the owners agree to have ready in twelve hours after her arrival. I chartered her conditionally, that in the event of her not arriving during the night, I was privileged to procure another. Mr. Aspinwall was with me from the time I received your fourth dispatch, assisting me in my efforts to procure a steamer. On my return from New York last night, I received your fifth dispatch. Up to this time (2, p. m.) the Union has not arrived. Mr. Aspinwall and myself are in pursuit of Mr. George Law, to know if it be possible to obtain the steamer "George Law," which arrived at 1 o'clock this morning. The latest news received is not supposed to be more favorable than heretofore, and Mr. Aspinwall is under the impression that aid is as much needed now as when the news was first received.

I will inform the department immediately when the necessary arrangements have been completed. I find the utmost difficulty in my endeavors

to procure a proper steamer, but hope ultimately to succeed in so desirable an object.

I take much pleasure in stating that the officers generally on the station have volunteered their services for the aid of the "San Francisco."

Respectfully, I am sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. BOARMAN, *Commandant.*

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

P. S. 3 o'clock p. m.—I have received a note from Mr. Aspinwall stating that the "Union" is coming up the bay, and that the owners will have her ready by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. I hope to have her off by that hour, or as soon after as possible.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
January 10, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have chartered the steamer "Union," at one thousand dollars per day, for from ten to fifteen days, to proceed in search of the steamer "San Francisco," and expect that the "Union" will be ready to proceed on her cruize at twelve o'clock, m., this day. Enclosed is a list of the officers and crew, stores, &c., &c., put on board for this emergency, and I shall leave my office at half-past eleven o'clock, a. m., this day, for the purpose of attending in person to the departure of the vessel. In addition to provisions, clothing, and other stores, I have put on board the steamer, spare spars, hawsers, towlines, and other materials deemed necessary for the occasion.

Commander Hudson will have charge of the movements of the "Union," and the department may rest satisfied that everything which humanity may dictate, or his good judgment foresee, will be extended to the sufferers on board the "San Francisco," should he be so happy as to meet her. I also enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. Aspinwall, relative to steamer "George Law."

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. BOARMAN, *Commandant.*

Hon. JAS. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy.

List of officers, petty officers, and men, detailed for duty on board the steamer "Union," New York, January 10, 1854.

Commander, Wm. L. Hudson.
Lieutenant, Henry H. Bell.
Lieutenant, W. H. Macomb.
Paid Assistant Surgeon, J. B. Gould.
Gunner, J. M. Ballard.
Carpenter, J. G. Thomas.

Acting Master's Mate, Morehouse.....1
Firemen.....3
Coalheavers.....1
Seamen.....7
Ordinary seamen.....3
Ship carpenters from navy yard.....2

Provisions and Stores.

25 bbls. beef.
25 bbls. pork.
50 bbls. bread.
4 bbls. vinegar.
2 bbls. whisky.
8 boxes coffee.....400 lbs.
4 boxes tea.....203 lbs.
500 blankets.
2 frigate's pole top-gallant masts, hawsers, towlines, old cordage, &c. &c.

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55 SOUTH STREET,
Monday, noon.

MY DEAR SIR: I saw Mr. Law, who stated that you might have the "George Law," and that she could take coals for twenty days, that it would require at least forty-eight hours to coal her, and that she could go for $2,000 per day. Mr. Law estimated that the above would just about clear him. On my way back I called again on Mr. Tileston, and found a telegraph, that the "Union was on her way up the bay. I therefore presume you will prefer to take her under the charter made last night. Everything is ready, and Mr. T. hopes to get her off by nine o'clock to-morrow morning,—but I presume it will be about noon, but not later.

We will follow the people up so that not a moment is lost.

Very respectfully, and truly yours,

JOHN L. ASPINWALL.

Com. BOARMAN.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
January 11, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamer "Union," chartered for the purpose of relieving the steamer "San Francisco," left New York at forty-five minutes past three this morning, as will appear by the enclosed copy of a report from Commander Hudson.

I am informed that the draft of men intended for the "Decatur" arrived here in time, as the vessel sailed during the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. BOARMAN, *Commandant.*

Hon. JAS. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

STEAMER UNION,
New York, January 11, 1854—3 *h.* 40 *m., a. m.*

SIR: We have just completed the coaling of the steamer, and have on board 450 to 500 tons. Our steam is up and we shall be off in five minutes.

I anxiously hope we shall fall in with the "San Francisco," and render the succor they need.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. HUDSON, *Commander.*

Capt. CHAS. BOARMAN,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

[By Telegraph.]

BOSTON, *January* 7, 1854.

[Received, Washington, January 7, 1854, 7 o'clock 35 m., p. m.]

The Decatur might go to sea to-morrow, but there is but little chance that she could render any help to the San Francisco under the circumstances, or find her. Unless there has something happened more than we know, the San Francisco will take care of herself.

F. H. GREGORY.

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN,

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY YARD,
Boston, January 8, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to state, in relation to the Decatur, that when I received your telegraphic dispatch last evening, desiring her to proceed to the relief of the steamer San Francisco, she was in complete readiness for the reception of her officers and crew; but those officers present I found had made no preparations for messing on board, although previously advised to do so; waiting, as they say, until all shall have reported. I have now given them notice that they must be on board on Tuesday morning, at which time I intend to haul her into the stream and put her powder on board. Not anticipating any sudden call, I had given the purser and Lieutenant Drake permission to be absent; they will both be here on Tuesday or Wednesday. I am of the opinion, that if the steamer has been kept afloat until this time, the people will be saved. It is now a fortnight since she was first seen, and she must have drifted far to the southward and eastward, and into better weather, probably, judging from the prevailing winds we have had. The Decatur requires an armorer and ten seamen, in addition to the members now here; but the deficency need not prevent her from proceeding to sea for the purpose you design. Commander Sterritt has reported this morning. Should you determine to send the Decatur in search of the steamer, every exertion will be made to second your wishes, and an immediate intimation is requested.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. H. GREGORY.

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

[By Telegraph.]

BOSTON, *January* 10, 1854.

[Received, Washington, January 10, 1854, 1 o'clock, 44 m. p. m.]

The Decatur went seaward in tow of steamer this morning.

F. H. GREGORY.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY YARD,
Boston, January 11, 1854.

SIR: I had the honor to inform you of the departure of the Decatur from the navy yard yesterday; and now, that your first instructions for dispatching her in search of the steamer San Francisco reached me Saturday evening, the 7th instant, too late for any action that day—the next being Sunday, and the weather bad, nothing could be done. On Monday everything was completed, and the powder taken on board. On Tuesday morning the crew were embarked, and at 10 o'clock the ship was towed down the harbor. She anchored in Nantasket roads in the afternoon—the weather being too unfavorable to proceed to sea—there being every prospect of a storm, and the wind being adverse. Ten seamen arrived from New York two hours previous to the leaving—were put on board, which nearly completed the crew. Permission having been given to Lieutenant Drake to be absent until Wednesday the 11th, he is consequently left behind. Lieutenant Charles Hunter was detached—sailing-master F. W. Moores promptly volunteered his services, and has joined the Decatur on temporary duty.

I enclose the copy of the orders given Commander Sterritt, with a sketch of the course recommended for him to pursue. I feel quite sanguine that the San Francisco will be found by some of the vessels sent in search—and as every one will increase the chances, I felt it a duty to expedite the departure of the Decatur, so far as the matter was left to my discretion. And I am happy to say that the officers of that ship manifested the greatest zeal on the occasion—and disregarding all personal considerations, have cheerfully gone to sea without stores, and some without bedding, or sufficiency of clothing, and to live on the ship's rations.

Considering that the return of the Decatur to this port would, at this inclement season, expose her crew to great hardship and suffering, and also jeoparding the vessel and all on board, should she encounter tempestuous weather, which would almost certainly happen if attempted, I ventured to order her to Norfolk, a port easier of access, and trust you will approve of the course. The Decatur has taken everything necessary for her future cruize.

Commander Sterritt was ordered to send a complete list of his officers and crew by the pilot. I enclose a list of the officers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. H. GREGORY, *Commandant.*

HON. J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY YARD,
Boston, January 9, 1854.

SIR: The honorable Secretary of the Navy having directed the United States ship Decatur to proceed to sea and cruize for the steamer San Francisco, recently disabled off the coast, you will execute that duty with all possible dispatch. The last accounts had of the San Francisco state that she was, on the 26th December, in latitude 38 20 north, longitude 69 west, then in the Gulf stream, and I think, from the time since elapsed, she must have been set considerably to the eastward, and I would recommend you to proceed on a southeasterly course to the longitude of 66, and about the 40th degree of latitude, and from thence cruize to the southward and westward towards Cape Hatteras.

You are, however, to exercise your own judgment according to circumstances, wind, weather, or information you may possibly get from vessels at sea. If the San Francisco got soon to the southward of her last known position, she will most probably be to the southwest of it. After getting into the position marked out and cruizing some fifteen or twenty days, or longer, should you think proper, you will then be, comparatively, so much nearer to the port of Norfolk, that you will proceed there and report to the department for further orders. It is needless to point out your duty should you be so fortunate as to find the San Francisco. Wishing you a successful cruize and safe return,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. GREGORY. *Commandant.*

Commander J. S. STERRITT,
Commanding United States ship Decatur.

A list of officers attached to the United States sloop of war "Decatur," on the 10th of January, 1584.

Commander, Isaac S. Sterritt.
Lieutenant, Van R. Morgan.
Lieutenant, Aaron K. Hughes.
Acting Master, T. S. Phelps.
Purser, John J. Jones.
Passed Assitant Surgeon, Richard W. Jeffrey.
Assistant Surgeon, J. G. Taylor.
Supernumerary Master, F. W. Moores.
Passed Midshipman, F. J. Dallas.
Passed Midshipman, G. M. Morris.
Midshipman, J. G. Mitchell.
Boatswain, H. Bright.
Gunner, T. P. Venable.
Sailmaker, A. A. Warren.
Carpenter, J. E. Miller.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY YARD,
Boston, January 13, 1854.

: I have the honor to state that the U. S. ship Decatur was de-
. at the anchorage in Nantasket roads until this morning, when
ceeded to sea very early. For the last two days the weather has
ery tempestuous, blowing a gale from the southward, with thick
l rain, rendering it impossible for any vessel to get to sea. Dur-
last night the weather changed to the N. W.; clear and strong
of which the earliest advantage was taken.
ave the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. GREGORY,
Commandant.

on. J. C. DOBBIN.
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

U. S. SHIP DECATUR,
Off Boston Light, January 13, 1854.

SIR: I am pleased to inform you that the wind and weather are rable, and that I am in the act of discharging the pilot.
The officers and crew are well, and in good spirits, with the exception Lieutenant Morgan, who has been sick since we left the yard. I so much pleased with the officers and crew, that after the search, if successful, I would like to proceed on my cruize. My crew are tched and quartered, and begin to know each other and the ship.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC S. STERRITT.

Commodore F. H. GREGORY,
United States Navy.

P. S. I refer you to the pilot for the cause of my stay in Nantasket roads.

AN ACT for the relief of the officers and soldiers who were wrecked in the steamer San Francisco.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That the Second Auditor of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to ascertain the amount of property lost by each officer and soldier by the wrecking of the steamer San Francisco, which sailed with troops from the city of New York, for San Francisco, on the twenty-second day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and the amount so ascertained shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That the benefits of this act shall also be extended to the widows and minor children of the officers and soldiers who were lost.

And be it further enacted, That there be paid to each of the officers and soldiers above mentioned, and to the widows and minor children of those who were lost, ——— months' extra pay, in order to provide for their immediate and pressing necessities.

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